THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,540. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ANGELINA MARIA—PLEASE, DARLING, RELIEVE me of my sheepskins. In "duty" bound.
A SUFFERING RECEIVER.

A LADY WISHES TO SEE ALBERT SCHULER, FROM Frankfort-on-the-Main. Address J. U., station F.

ANNIE—I AM SICK SINCE I SAW YOU, AND SHORT of means. I am very displeased because I could not see you. Write to me to 101, but not so cross. MARTIN.

A LADY DESIRES TO ADOPT, OR RECEIVE INTO her family as companion, a young miss, from 15 to 20 years of age. Address, enclosing photograph, Mrs. A. B., Herald office.

BROADWAY AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET, TUESday, about 16 minutes of 11 o'clock.—Will young lady in light striped silk, who recognized gentleman as she was entering Broadway car, please address, in confidence, "FUR BROWN," Herald office.

DELPHINE—I MAILED YOU A LONG, KIND LETter. Please give opportunity to correct "misunderstanding." Received letter from you to-day.

DOCTOR'S CARD, BROADWAY STAGE, MONDAY, 2:30 P. M.—Will beautiful eyes address FULTON STREET, Herald office?

E. J. BRETT—CALL OR SEND ADDRESS TO 56 Fulton street, Brooklyn; your brother John wants to see you.

FAIR LADY, SIXTH AVENUE CARS; GENTLEMAN leaves, enters Booth's.—Wants to hear from you.
A. F. HOPE, Astor House.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MRS. MARY CURTIS; left her home on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., dressed in black and white striped dress, black waterproof cloak, black hat, with white band; small size, black curly hair, brown eyes, about 27 years of age. Any person giving information of the above will be liberally rewarded by calling at 26 West Thirty-seventh street.

IF THE DRIVER WHO TOOK A GENTLEMAN FROM Broad street, New York, to Third street, Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, will return the Letters left in his carriage to room No. 5, 16 William street, he will be suitably rewarded.

IF ELIZA REILY IS IN THE CITY WILL SHE CALL at 122 Pearl street?

JERSEY.—MEET ME AT FIVE CORNERS, THURSDAY noon. JUDGE.

"MAY"—MAY I HOPE FOR AN ANSWER TO MY letter? ARTHUR.

MR. F. DON BERNARD WILL PLEASE CALL AT the office of Reynal & Co.

NEW YORK HOTEL DOOR, TUESDAY, 11½ A. M.—L., I recognized you at the very place of our love after such a long absence. Send me your address.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1834-5:—Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Baker & Johnson, clothing, Pearl street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—TO ADOPT A CHILD, FROM ONE TO three years old. Address for three days T. D., Herald office.

$5 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION OF JOHN JACOB Smith; left his wife on Monday morning; has but one left arm, dark complexioned, dark hair. Above reward will be paid by FRANCIS RAGGI, 23 Baxter street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A LADY IN NEED OF MONEY WISHES TO SELL immediately her Camel's Hair Shawl and Diamond Rings, at a great sacrifice. Call on or address Mrs. FORRESTER, 43 West Forty-third street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 725—DECEMBER 20, 1870.
7, 22, 63, 69, 66, 41, 34, 16, 28, 55, 71, 15, 77.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 604—DECEMBER 20, 1870.
50, 12, 13, 33, 9, 11, 28, 75, 60, 17, 38, 20, 39, 65.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 701—DECEMBER 20, 1870.
9, 17, 23, 44, 62, 73, 53, 69, 48, 52, 56, 55, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 702—DECEMBER 20, 1870.
60, 72, 18, 60, 17, 21, 34, 56, 40, 76, 45, 19, 20, 26.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway, 158 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, Park 32 Chambers street, Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CAPTAIN E. G. LOTT, OF "CUNARD LINE."—THE friends of Captain Lott are invited to meet at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 P. M., to consider the question of a complimentary testimonial to the Captain on the occasion of his four hundredth (400) passage across the Atlantic. By order of the Committee.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.
Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Door Ornaments.
Figure Carving our specialty.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION!
Every one his own Master.
Good Homes for All.
A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Co-operative Manufacturing and Land Company of Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, December 22, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, at Co-operative Hall, 214 Bowery, when and where the objects of the company will be explained; shares $25, payable in monthly instalments of $5. Maps and information may also be obtained and subscriptions will be received at Messrs. H. R. Mackay's, 187 Washington street; Dr. F. Seeger, 157 East Fifty-sixth street; C. Magnus 138 Canal street; William Boeckl, 214 Broome street; H. E. Sackmann, 39 Centre street; S. Bromberg, 80 Cedar street, room No. 7, and at the office of the Treasurer, William Radde, 550 Pearl street, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
Wholes, $32; halves, $16; quarters, $8; Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. Prizes paid in gold. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES, OF ALL FIRST class makes, cheap, until December 21, at 10½ A. M., then at auction. Fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange any time inside of 30 days for new machines of any make. 246 Grand street, near Chrystie.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

WALTHAM WATCHES,
for Holiday Presents.
HOWARD & CO.,
865 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prices cashed and information given. Circulars sent and the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, or box 4,685 Post office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A FULL BLOODED SETTER PUP FOR SALE—THREE months old, at a reasonable price. Apply at 208 West Seventeenth street, between 1 and 3 P. M.

BIRDS.—JUST ARRIVED, 5,000 CANARY BIRDS, from Germany; all kinds of soft bill Birds; a great variety of Shells and Shell Boxes, Fishes, &c. Best Mocking Birds' Food, at F. MORIS' 43 Chatham street.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, NEW YORK, has all the choice breeds of Dogs for sale or stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Butler's new work, fourth edition, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

O. LINDEMANN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF JApanned and bright metal Bird Cages. The largest variety of cages in the world. No. 254 Pearl street, between Fulton and John.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A NO. 10 BORE ENGLISH muzzle-loader Pigeon Gun; no objection if it has been a little used. Address W. L. E., Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S, CORNER BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH STREET.
O. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness, and everything in the horse line, to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.
A LARGE DRIVING RING IN THE MART.
THE ONLY ONE in the city for showing
THE STYLE AND ACTION of Horses on sale.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ALLOWED for trial
ON EVERY HORSE SOLD under warrantee.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Speed, Speed, Speed.
The fast, high bred black trotting Horse Geo. Law, is about 15¾ high, 7 years old; was driven on Fashion track last summer by John Lovett in 2:28, and can beat 2:35 any day; is as honest, free and pleasant driver as goes the road; does not fret or pull; is pure gaited; can be driven by a lady and is warranted sound and kind; together with Road Wagon, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c.
ELEGANT AND STYLISH dapple gray coupe Horse, 16 hands, 7 years old, very free and stylish driver, rangy stepper, attracts great attention when moving, is without vice or trick, has been used in a private family the past year; a lady can drive him; afraid of nothing and is warranted sound and kind.
ONE light two-seat PORTLAND SLEIGH.
ONE second hand single seat plush trimmed Cutter.
TWO square box Business Wagons, in good order.
ONE second hand Express Wagon, to pay advances.
BAY HORSE, about 15¼ hands, 8 years, warranted kind in all harness, very free and pleasant driver, of great endurance; has been used on a light tea wagon; together with Tea Wagon, nearly new, Harness, &c.
Two city built top Wagons, but little used.
One coal box Road Wagon, built by Dupell.
One Rockaway, in fine order, built by Laurence & Co.
Bay Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years old, warranted kind in all harness; free driver and good worker; has been used on a butcher's cart; sold for want of use.
Several sets of new and second hand Harness.
Large consignment of Wolf, Buffalo and Woollen Robes.
Several cheap work Horses, full description at sale.
Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Circingles, Whips, Bells, Horse Blankets, and full Horse Suits of all descriptions.
Our large driving ring precludes any inclement weather.

AT AUCTION.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT AUCTION, on Thursday, December 22, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Hudson and Spring streets. A fine assortment of Wagons, of different styles; fifty single and double seat Sleighs; Robes in great variety; Blankets, Lap Robes, Bells, Whips, Halters, &c. Sale positive and everything to be sold without regard to cost; also at private sale.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT 1,399 Broadway, near Forty-first street, a gentleman's Carriage or Coupe Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; warranted sound and kind; one sorrel Pacing Mare, one black dag tail Mare; also one Cabriolet, three Top Wagons, two Rockaways, two open Road Wagons, three Express Wagons, 20 Portland Sleighs; also single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Sleigh Bells, &c. Sale positive.
JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS—56 LIBERTY STREET.—Astounding reductions. All our stock of fine Top Buggies, Pony and Park Phaetons, light Rockaways, &c., at less than cost. To pay advance and storage they must be cleared out. Also Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c. Also the largest and cheapest assortment of Kersey and other Blankets in the city. Heavy Polar Robes, cost $14 to make, for $9; heavy all wool Blankets, cost $7, for $5 per pair; heavy fawn Blankets, cost $4, for $2 25. All goods warranted as represented. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty st.

A.—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, four and six seat Phaetons, four and six seat Rockaways, with division fronts; two and four wheel Dog Carts, two seat Wagons, top and no top Buggy Wagons and a fine assortment of Sleighs. Apply to M. CURLEY, Carriage Manufacturer, 109, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c.—Our four and six seat Coupe Rockaways not excelled in style, lightness, price or quality.
HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A FRESH STOCK OF ANIMAL ROBES, BUFFALO, Wolf, Fox, Bear and Lynx Robes, in great variety, at extremely low prices. We are selling Horse Blankets cheaper than ever. Fine English Kersey Horse Suits on hand and made to order. E. BARTLETT,
62 Warren street, corner College place.

A.—50 SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES; BELLS IN GREAT variety; 500 Blankets, Sleigh and Wagon Robes. At summer prices at the corner Hudson and Spring streets.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices; large assortment Sleigh Bells, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

A.—STIVERS' SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW; ALSO KIMball's Top, Road, Express Wagons, Coaches, Clarences, Landaus, Coupe; Harness, Blankets, Bells, very cheap.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—IN VIEW OF HOLIDAY SEASON WE HAVE completed a large stock of patent Clarences, Landaulets, Coupes, Landaus, Sleighs, Bells, Harness. Sell less this week. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, NEW SOLDIERS BLANkets $2 50; Mule Collars, Harness, McClellan Saddles, Tents, Canvass; waterproof Horse, Truck, Wagon Covers, Cavalry Coats. W. CARTER,
52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A CLARENCE OR COUPE WANTED TO HIRE FOR the winter months, by a responsible party; it must be in good order. Address for two days, stating terms and where to be seen, G. TAYLOR, Herald office.

A FULL SPRING, SHIFTING TOP, LIGHT ROAD Wagon, made by Beardsley, and light double Harness, nearly new, for sale cheap, at WINFIELD'S stable, Fiftieth street and Sixth avenue.

A FINE TURNOUT.—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, six years old, warranted sound and kind; Dusenbury Top Wagon and Harness; will be sold very cheap. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

A GENTLEMAN'S HORSES, HARNESS AND CARriage for sale cheap; horses, long tail bays, 16 hands, 6 and 7 years old, sound, kind and handsome every way; six-seat Westchester carriage, made by Lawrence, very little used; all will be sold together or separately. Apply at private stable 22 West Thirty-second street.

COUPE, FAMILY HORSE, BUGGY WAGON.—8 YEARS' old, kind and very superior family Horse; top Buggy, best order; city made Harness. 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

CHEAPEST, NEATEST, LIGHTEST COUPE ROCKAway in city; also assortment new and second-hand Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c.; unusually low prices; everything warranted as represented. TAYLOR'S, 59 Centre st.

ELEGANT FAMILY SLEIGH FOR SALE—MADE BY Goold & Son, of Albany; plush lined throughout; in excellent order and very stylish. Apply at CORBETT'S, 122 to 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS WE SHALL OFFER AT retail our extensive stock of Saddles, Harness, &c., at manufacturers' prices. We continue to make to order the finest class of Carriage and Trotting Harness, of the newest and most elegant designs and best workmanship, and have prepared for the Holidays an assortment of work such as has never been equalled in this city.

We invite especial attention to the superior qualities of fine Kersey Blankets and Sleigh Bells exhibited by us this winter. HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO.,
262 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND THREE-QUARTER Clarence, in first rate order and ready for immediate use. Also a large size Coupe, for two horses; will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., 553 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY HORSE, HARNESS AND Extension Top Phaeton; will sell low. Address L. S., Jr., box 4,524 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN BUSINESS Horse, 15 hands, 7 years old, chunky built and warranted sound and kind; also two other work Horses to be sold cheap; owner declining business. 139 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST, MOST BEAUTIFUL AND perfect saddle and harness Mare in America; goes all saddle gaits; can trot in three minutes to road wagon. Call at 215 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT CLARENCE COACH, IN GOOD order; blue cloth lining; also a number of other Coaches, in good order. HENRY BURR, 203 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE HORSE TRUCK, WITH Harness, in good order. Inquire at CHAS. HUBER'S, Graham street, between Flushing and Myrtle avenues, East Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY CART HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind; is in fine condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire at 409 West Twelfth street, corner West street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES, SUITABLE for express, coach or farm use; one light Express Wagon, good as new; one set Coach Harness; three sets light Harness, one Top Wagon, one Piano Box Wagon; good order. 138 West Fourth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR WANT OF USE, THREE young Horses, 14¾ to 15½ hands high; all warranted fit for any use; must be sold to-day. 135 Perry street, store.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GOOD MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; suitable for butcher and grocer. Inquire of V. SCHAEFER, 483 Sixth avenue.

HORSE, EXPRESS WAGON AND HARNESS; ALSO 2 Concord Express and 1 Grocery Wagon; 1 light money or delivery Wagon; one light Road Wagon; built by Godwin. At 226 Spring street, corner Clarke.

HORSE BLANKETS, 75 CENTS TO $50 EACH; ROBES, $2 75 to $50 each; Harness, $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 148 Chambers street.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells; large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS, BELLS, BELLS—SLEIGH BELLS—1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter Sleigh Bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices.
CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, &c.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Portlands; two, four and six seat Sleighs at greatly reduced prices; 200 new and second hand Carriages.
WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

STABLE FITTINGS OF IRON—ALL THE APPROVED patterns, of our own superior workmanship and at prices that defy competition. Large orders filled on short notice.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade street.

TRUCKS AND HORSES.—WANTED, ONE SINGLE and two double Trucks, with Horses and Harness. Stable or Stall Room needed for six or eight horses. Truckmen wishing to dispose of business address CASH, station F.

WANTED—COUPE ROCKAWAY IN EXCHANGE FOR horse, wagon and harness. Address H. S., 1,153 Broadway.

WANTED—A LIGHT TOP BUGGY, BREWSTER, DUsenbury or Stevens make, little used; also light single Harness. Any gentleman having the above and willing to sell cheap for cash will call on or address HENRY OLMSTEAD, 58 Lispenard street, up stairs.

WANTED—A TEAM OR SINGLE HORSE, FOR LIGHT driving, for which will be given a Dog Cart, built by Wood Bros., in part payment. Call on or address J. J., 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, to go in the country. Address, stating price, which must be moderate, A. G. DAVIS, box 6,687 New York Post office.

$85—FINE TROTTING MARE, SOUND AND KIND except one eye; powerful draught Horse, $90; brown Mare, $45; bay Mare, $65. 721 Washington, near West Eleventh street, tea store.

$85.—BLACK CANADIAN, 8 YEARS, 15 HANDS; $75, gray, 14 hands, very cheap; must be sold. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. 241 West Thirty-first street, rear.

500 SLEIGHS, FROM $25 UP; PORTLAND ALBANY, 4 and 6 seat; new and second hand; best, largest and cheapest in New York.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
EIGHT PAGE DOUBLE PAPER,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
SEE THE GREAT
CHRISTMAS CARTOON
ALL OVER THE CITY
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
THE BEST HOLIDAY PAPER PUBLISHED.
FULL OF THE BEST STORIES,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23,
AND ALL THE LATEST
NEWS OF THE DAY.
The
EVENING TELEGRAM
ON FRIDAY
will be the
VERY BEST
HOLIDAY
PAPER
EVER PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK.
All for
TWO CENTS A COPY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, will close at this office at 12 M. and at the stations as follows, viz:—A and B, 11:10; C and D, 10:50; E and F, 10:35, G and H, 10:10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN CARS OF THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD and Transportation Company, a sum of money, which the owner can obtain by calling on GEORGE W. BARKER, New Jersey Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

FOUND—IN COMING FROM CHURCH, GOLD EARring. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Call at 121 East Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, BELIEVED ON MADISON avenue, a small Gold Watch and Chain. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to 90 Broadway, room 11.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET OF OCTAGONAL SHAPE, with an enamelled painting of Cupid and Music set in diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by TIFFANY & CO., Union square.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 19TH, A BUNDLE OF LINEN Collars and Cuffs, stitched with machine. Please return them to No. 2 West Sixteenth street and get reward.

LOST—PASSBOOK NO. 5,785, ISSUED BY THE NORTH River Savings Bank. Finder will please leave it at the bank, corner Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

LOST—$100, BETWEEN ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.'s or Lord & Taylor's and Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Wednesday, December 14, one White Envelope, containing $160 in money, one Rubber Pencil, two Tickets to Booth's theatre and one Business Card of D. H. Hancock & Co., dealers in mourning goods, Syracuse, N. Y. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S store, Canal street, corner of Mercer street.

LOST—MONDAY, IN TIFFANY'S, SMALL BOX, CONtaining lady's spiral neck chain. Reward of $40 and no questions asked by returning to 87 Beekman street, up stairs.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF VALUABLE PAPERS, IN going from corner Broad and Market streets to the Newark and New York Railroad, or on the 5 P. M. train for New York, Dec. 13, 1870, thence to Taylor's Hotel on Broadway, New York. The papers are of no use to any one but the loser. $10 reward will be given to the finder by leaving them with E. A. DRUMMOND, at the Daily Advertiser office, Newark, N. J.

LOST—ON CATHARINE STREET, NEAR CHERRY, Monday evening, the 19th, a Misses' Straw Valise, containing underclothing, marked No. 215. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning the same to 12 Ann street.

LOST—ON GRAND STREET, BETWEEN BOWERY and East river, a Seal Ring, no initial; hair under seal. A suitable reward for its return to 430 Broome street.
JOHN S. MILLER.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Young Men's Christian Association Hall and Third avenue car, a lady's hunting case Gold Watch. The finder will be rewarded—no questions asked—by leaving it at S. T. GORDON'S, 706 Broadway.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, GOING FROM ELEVenth street to University place, thence to north side of Tenth street and thence to Fourth street, a Sleeve Button, with an amethyst stone, with letter "L" set in diamonds. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 96 Broadway.

LOST.—IF THE PERSON WHO, BY MISTAKE, TOOK a new blue beaver frock Overcoat from the ante room of Mount Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M., at Odd Fellows Hall, Grand and Centre streets, on the evening of the 19th inst., will return the same to its owner, E. D. COLVIN, St. Charles Hotel, Broadway, he will receive thanks and a liberal reward for the same.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN FORTIETH AND Forty-sixth streets, a sealskin Pocketbook, containing $12. If found please return to 19 East Forty-first street.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY LAST, IN Twenty second street, near Eighth avenue, a Bear Skin Robe. Whoever will bring the same to 245 West Fiftieth street will receive the above reward.
J. LAIMBEER, 245 West Fiftieth street.

$50 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION OF TWO Italian boys, Antonio Cianchardo, aged 15 years, played the violin, dark complexion; Angelo Chaucharolo, 14 years old, played the harp; harp has three plates on each side. The above reward will be paid by ANSELM ANTONIO RENELLI, 99 Crosby street, New York.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ONE HUNDRED (100) Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company No. 10,476, standing in the name of Joseph L. Lewis. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same as the transfer has been stopped. Any person finding the above stock will receive the reward and no questions asked by returning it to HALE & BURR, 28 Broad street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT A SACRIFICE—A BARGE. Apply to A. STEENGRAFE & CO., 230 South street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—ONE SECOND HAND PLANER FOR IRON work, from 5 to 8 feet long. Apply to RICHARDSON, BAYNTON & CO., 234 Water street.

WANTED—SECOND HAND 24 INCH PAPER SHEARS. 86 Nassau street, room No. 1.

WANTED TO BUY—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL DRUG Store, in Westchester county, in a town on the Hudson side. Address CASH PURCHASER, Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FEW SECOND MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property wanted; also $20,000 to loan on first class city property, in one or two sums.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums, to applicants, without bonus. First and second mortgages promptly cashed.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A. A.—SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN, ON New York and New Jersey property; Mortgages purchased promptly.
WILLIAM H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on New York and New Jersey Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Stocks, Merchandise and Securities. First, second, third and fourth Mortgages, Notes, Salaries, &c., negotiated.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in Westchester county and Long Island (farms preferred). $3,000 on city property. First and second mortgage bought. L. M. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street, room No. 5.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON DESIRABLE REAL EState. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

CLOSING AN ESTATE.—I WOULD SELL SEVERAL mortgages to a capitalist. No broker dealt with. For particulars address CITY PROPERTY, Herald office.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
368 Sixth avenue (Booth's Theatre).
Interest at rate of seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1, 1871, that were deposited on or before July 20 and October 20. Payable on and after the second Monday in January.
Also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1869, remaining in bank January 1, 1871.
Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Parties living at a distance can send deposits and receive book by return mail.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying
10 per cent and over,
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion. No. 283 Bowery near Houston street.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY ADVANCED—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 9 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, on Diamonds and Jewelry and all sorts of Valuables.

MONEY TO PURCHASE GOOD SECOND OR FIRST Mortgages; principals only. Address, with particulars, ISAAC, box 113 Herald office.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1870.
In addition to our established business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. G. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO., 45 Exchange place.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.
Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after January 16, 1871.
Money deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.
The "Fire Loan Stock" of the State, amounting to $304,443 89 (three hundred and four thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents), due in 1870, will be paid in gold on and after December 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, and at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York. NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN—ALSO $150,000 as building loans; $250,000 to loan in sums to suit or to buy mortgages. Address EXECUTOR, 17 Nassau street, room No. 3.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13, 1870.
Coupons of the State, guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kempton, No. 6 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—APPLICATIONS FOR Loans of $5,000 to $20,000 on New York city Property. Applications must give all particulars, with principal's signature; none other will be accepted.
O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—GOOD SECOND OR FIRST Mortgages at a discount; state particulars. Address MORTGAGE, box 117 Herald office.

$3,000 OR $5,000 TO LOAN, OR A MORTGAGE on Westchester or New York property bought at a discount.
G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

$1,000 CASH, BALANCE IN GOOD MINING stocks, Western land or dry goods, wanted for equity of improved suburban property. Address S., box 4,083 Post office, New York.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York city; $30,000 to loan in Jersey City or Hoboken; improved real estate only.
WM. L. WHITTEMORE, 12 Pine street.

$300,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, on New York or Brooklyn Property. No bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 163 Broadway.

$325,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn real estate. Second and Leasehold Mortgages wanted.
P. HASTINGS, Banker, 35 Pine street.

$365,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 63 Wall street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only. Apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS, WESTERN LANDS OR GOOD MINING Stocks and $1,000 cash wanted, in exchange for equity of improved suburban property. Address S., box 4,083 New York Post office.

HUDSON BAY SABLE FUR CLOAK IN GOOD ORDER; cost $1,200, for $400. Can be seen at F. COLTON'S, 63 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—A NEW $1,000 MINK FUR CLOAK, Collar and Muff for $450. To be seen for a week at No. 262 Fourth street, between avenues B and C.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI.....Thursday, Dec. 22
PALMYRA.....Thursday, Dec. 29
Cabin passage $80 gold; steerage $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
EUROPA.....Sat., Dec. 24	IOWA.....Wed., Dec. 21
CALEDONIA.....Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN.....Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA.....Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA...Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA.....Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA.....Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA.....Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN.....Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA.....Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA...Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
LAFAYETTE, Roussau.....Saturday, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ENGLAND, Webster.....Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson.....Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price.....December 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Green.....December 28, at 10½ A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR
BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Saturday, December 31, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 31.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND,
TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES,
Captain Stephen Jarman, R. N. R., having superior accommodations, will sail from
NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage.....$50, United States currency.
Steerage.....30, United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 15.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

BATAVIA, Wednes'y, Dec. 21	SAMARIA, Thursday, Jan. 5
TRIPOLI, Thursday, Dec. 22	ALGERIA, Wed'day, Jan. 11
RUSSIA, Wedn'day, Dec. 28	CALABRIA, Thur'day, Jan. 12
PALMYRA, Thur'day, Dec. 29	ABYSSINIA, Wedn'y, Jan. 18
PARTHIA, Wedn'day, Jan. 4	SIBERIA, Thursday, Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$130, gold | Second Cabin.....$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold | Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold; payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail Jan. 10, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, Steerage,
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatamela.
Steamer AMERICA, will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday January 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on the 22d of December, 1870, their splendid sidewheel steamer ARIZONA, Captain C. P. Seabury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Thursday, December 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain Geo. B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Friday, December 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman...Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken.....Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards.....December 22
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau)..Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.....January 5
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—CARRYing the United States Mail—Touching at Key West.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, December 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. Baker, Commander,
will leave pier 34 North river, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 31.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain Nelson, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, December 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS
and the
South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckett,
will sail on Thursday, December 22.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 80 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, December 24.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SAVANNAH DIRECT.—A FIRST class steamship will sail on Tuesday, December 20, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
For Albany and Troy, West and North. The powerful steamer CONNECTICUT will continue to navigate the Hudson the same as last winter, until further notice. Freight received daily at pier 41 North river.
NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.
TOYS! TOYS!
and a
large variety of Fancy Goods and
Bohemian Glasswares
for
Holiday Presents,
at
STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER'S,
394 Broadway, near Walker street.

A.—TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NOVELTIES, AT MUCH less than Broadway prices. French and Wax Dolls, Magic Lanterns, Sailboats, &c., at PARSELL'S, Toy Bazaar, 35 John street.

ARNOULD'S WOOSTER STREET CANDIES RETAILED at 30c. a pound; crowded all day with ladies and gentlemen. D. ARNOULD, 16 and 17 Wooster street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—FOR SALE, AT MODERATE prices, a few very handsome ladies' and gentlemen's English Silk Umbrellas, paragon frames, best quality and make. Apply at 57 Exchange place, room 17.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN ONE and five pound boxes, at 25 and 30 cents a pound to Sunday schools and stores, in large quantities, at the lowest wholesale prices, at QUINN'S new store, 102 Chatham st.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS—PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES and Juveniles; a choice assortment in velvet, ivory, pearl and morocco at the old stand. T. W. STRONG, late Edward Dunegan & Bro., 599 Broadway.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 9 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, in all sorts of Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry, at very low prices.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE FINEST AND LARGEST assortment of Fancy and fine Leather Goods, such as Russia Leather Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Perfumed Cases, Whist Boxes, Work Boxes, Bill Books, Memorandum Books, Pocketbooks, Portemonnaies, Card Cases, Dressing Cases, for ladies and gentlemen; Bronze, Alabaster and China Goods, Musical Albums, Cigar Stands, Writing Cases, Inkstands, Chairs, Swiss Houses, Sealskin Bags, Russia Leather Satchels, Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, carved Goods, Travelling Bags fitted, Canvass Bags, and all other styles; French and other Dolls, Chromos, Brushes, Combs, Writing Desks, Color Boxes, Drawing Tools, Cigar Cases, from 50 cents upwards, &c., selling at remarkably low prices.
H. PATTBERG, Importer, 841 Broadway,
opposite Wallack's theatre.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An elegant assortment of Standard Works, Presentation Books, Juveniles, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.,
selling off,
at a great reduction,
at JONES' Bookstore,
1,125 Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts.
Store open evenings.

SWISS CARVED GOODS.—SEVERAL CONSIGNMENTS of above goods having been left on consignee's hands for freight and charges, the same will be disposed of at retail from the 15th to 24th inst., inclusive, at
51 Cedar street.
The articles were all imported "per order," are consequently of the finest quality, and will be sold at much less than cost of importation.

SELECTED MAGIC LANTERNS, WITH NEW PICtures, $1 to $10; all kinds of Mechanical Running Toys, Dolls, Hand Pianos, Games, all sizes and descriptions. Tin, Iron, Wooden, Fancy Toys, one cent to $25. WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place. Open until 12 o'clock every night.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.
WILSON'S
Old Stand.
Great variety of
Novelties,
Very cheap.
73 Bowery.
Magicians' Boxes, &c.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 895 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS', 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 559 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Espanol bien.

AT 735—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERware, Cashmere Shawls, Pianos, Valuables, &c., loaned on to any amount, or bought; utmost value paid.
J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT HYMANS, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED—ON JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, Groceries, and every description of merchandise; particularly Pianos and Furniture. Storage taken. At 11 and 13 Eighth avenue, real estate office. JACOB.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS. ADDRESS BOX 2,653 Post office, New York.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. O. HEETS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH CHATHAM SQUARE—150 CLEAN Beds and Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per night, $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY—LARGE ROOM, WITH first class Board, for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. 13 West Fourth street.

1 OR 2 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ALL modern improvements; less than one block from the Astor, Cooper and Mercantile libraries; Board (private table) if desired. Apply at 33 Stuyvesant street.

1 BRIGHT, CHEERFUL SUIT OF ROOMS (OR SEPARately), in a private family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired. 278 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-first street. References.

2 GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated at 135 Washington street, Jersey City, two blocks from ferry; family private; breakfast and tea $5, dinner $6.

2D FLOOR—COMMODIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also other Rooms, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street. References required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms on third floor, also a front hall Bedroom on fourth floor, with first class Board.

5TH HOUSE FROM FOURTH AVENUE, 108 EAST FOURteenth street.—Rooms on the top floor, suitable for gentlemen, with or without Board.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, en suite or singly, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, with excellent Board, suitable for families or single persons; six blocks west of Broadway. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street.

6 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, LEROY STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board; location very desirable; only 15 minutes' walk from the City Hall.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Hall Room for single gentlemen; also, large Room, elegantly furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references.

8TH STREET, 139, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board; opposite Mercantile Library.

11TH STREET, NO. 168, WEST.—SUIT OF ROOMS TO let, with Board. Very cheap.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE (300 AND 302).—Handsomely furnished double front Room on second floor to let, with Board.

14TH STREET, 237, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—AN extra large Room and Hall Room to let, with Board; house and location strictly first class; unusually desirable; references.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—LARGE BACK Room, second floor; also small front Room, fourth floor, with Board.

18 ABINGDON PLACE (307 WEST TWELFTH street).—A neatly furnished, large Room; also Hall Room; good table and fine location; convenient to three car routes. Terms $7 to $16.

18 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—GOOD BOARD and pleasant Rooms for a gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen.

18 JEFFERSON STREET, NEAR EAST BROADWAY.—Wanted, a few gentlemen to board; single beds; good board; $5 a week; also a back Parlor, with stove, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Call for two days.

19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms for gentlemen and their wives or a party of gentlemen, with Board; also for single gentlemen; house and location first class. Terms moderate.

23D STREET, 262 WEST.—A HANDSOME ROOM TO let with Board, on the first floor, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; location first class. References.

23 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A LADY HAVing handsome Furniture will give the use of same as part payment for Board; references exchanged.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway.—Very pleasant large and single Rooms, nicely furnished; table unexceptionable. Dinner at 1 P. M.

24 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; bath on same floor.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, THIRD HOUSE from Fifth Avenue Hotel.—To let, handsomely furnished, second story Rooms, en suite or singly, with excellent Board; family small.

34 EAST TWELFTH STREET.
Pleasant front Rooms,
single and double, with Board.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—EXCELLENT Board; hall Room, $9; Rooms en suite or singly; spacious closets; hot and cold water; unexceptionable location; near Fifth Avenue Hotel; terms moderate.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a very choice suit of Rooms on the second floor, front; also nice Rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

42 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

43D STREET, WEST, 244.—A PLEASANT HOME FOR the winter, two minutes from Broadway; delightful location; elegant Rooms on second and third floors, for families or gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET, LARGE HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; few other boarders in the house.

45 JANE STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON STREET and Eighth avenue.—A pleasant second floor front Room to let, with Board; terms very moderate; location central and convenient.

46 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, on second floor, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged. Call for two days.

49 SEVENTH AVENUE, THIRD DOOR FROM FOURteenth street.—First class elegantly furnished Apartments for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board; location unsurpassed. Prices moderate. References required.

50 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms to let, with Board; table and attendance first class. References exchanged.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

57 NINTH STREET, SIXTH HOUSE WEST OF BROADway.—Pleasant, large well furnished Room, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; also single Room. References.

102 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO handsome Parlor Suits, with Board. Terms moderate.

102 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, MURRAY Hill.—A private family will rent a large handsomely furnished front Room on second floor, with first class Board; terms moderate; references.

107 MACDOUGAL STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with or without Board; house has all the improvements. Private family.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET. A handsomely furnished front Parlor and Hall Room, with or without private table; Board first class and reasonable prices.

113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVenue, short block from Broadway.—A nicely furnished hall Room, with first class Board; house heated throughout. References required.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—Elegant Suit of Rooms for a small family, with private table; also Room for two gentlemen. References.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Handsome Suit Rooms, parlor floor, large third story Room, two single, southerly exposure, with first class Board; references exchanged.

127 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board; bath, gas, &c. References required.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife, $14; also single Rooms, $6 and $7.

163 EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, YORKVILLE.—A FEW select gentlemen can obtain excellent Board in a first class house; terms very moderate.

165 MADISON AVENUE, NEXT THE CORNER OF Thirty-third street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms to rent, with private table; references required.

167 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a small private family.

218 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large Room; every convenience; table first class. Terms moderate.

224 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, A handsomely furnished Second Floor of 6 rooms, together or separately, with Board if required.

225 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished front Parlor to let, with Board; brown stone house, containing all improvements; $25 per week; references.

227 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A front Room, with connecting hall Room, handsomely furnished, with Board; a few single gentlemen can also be accommodated. References exchanged.

228 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SEVenth and Eighth avenues.—One or two ladies can have comfortably furnished Rooms and full Board; $10; bath, gas, use of piano; or without board.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE, nicely furnished front Room, with Bedroom, on second floor, with good Board, for gentlemen or ladies or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PARLOR and Bedroom adjoining, on first and third floor, front, with first class Board, attendance, gas, &c., to respectable parties on reasonable terms.

245 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; house just changed hands; rooms newly and fully furnished; terms moderate.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE—Large Room, with Board, for two gentlemen, $13 per week; large Room for one, with fire and gas, $10.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Board; terms reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED.

347 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—FOUR GENTLEmen can be accommodated with two nicely furnished Rooms, fire, gas and breakfast, for $6 each; private family; first class house.

409 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LONDON Terrace.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished Rooms and Board. References exchanged.

730 THIRD AVENUE.—A LARGE HALL ROOM, with fireplace, to let, with good Board, in a private family. References exchanged.

878 EIGHTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.—A NICEly furnished Room to let, to a gentleman or lady, with or without Board.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street—New Rooms, newly furnished, with or without meals, for transient or steady occupation. House and baths open all night.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH BATH, CLOSETS, &C., handsomely furnished, with private table. Apply at 33 East Twentieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW SELECT boarders have large Rooms to let, either single or en suite, with Board; house first class. Apply at 28 Lamartine place (357 West Twenty-ninth street).

A LADY DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND A PLEASant home previous to and during confinement may call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. GRINDLE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, near Lexington avenue, will let, with Board, a second story front Room, nicely furnished. Address HOME COMFORTS, box 104 Herald office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with Board, with small Room adjoining, if required; family private; house first class. Apply at 106 West Forty-fifth street.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD AND FIRE, for young gentleman and wife in private family; widow preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, JAMES HENRY, box 144 Herald office.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A SMALL JEWISH FAMILY, RESIDING ON WEST side, above Forty-second street, will let a couple of nicely furnished Rooms, with good Board. Address M., 54½ West Thirty-second street, Up Town Advertising Agency.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOMS THAN they require, would let a few, handsomely furnished, with or without partial Board, to respectable persons, at moderate terms. For further particulars apply at 103 West Twenty-ninth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HALL BEDROOMS, second and third floors (front), ample closets, to let, with Board, to permanent parties; terms moderate; references exchanged. 38 West Nineteenth street.

LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH BOARD and nursing through confinement, and best medical attendance. Mrs. BROWN, No. 9 Third avenue.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE N. J. Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station. C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS—AT ASHLAND House, with Board; table d'hote or a la carte. Terms reasonable.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A small and private house; all improvements; for gentleman and wife; Board for lady; moderate terms. 136 West Thirty-second street, near Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
EIGHT-PAGE DOUBLE PAPER,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
SEE THE GREAT
CHRISTMAS CARTOON
ALL OVER THE CITY
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
THE BEST HOLIDAY PAPER PUBLISHED.
FULL OF THE BEST STORIES,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23,
AND ALL THE LATEST
NEWS OF THE DAY.
The
EVENING TELEGRAM
ON FRIDAY
will be the
VERY BEST
HOLIDAY
PAPER
EVER PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK.
All for
TWO CENTS A COPY.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES ALONE OR, IF BETTER suited, with a friend, a comfortable Room and Board, with a respectable private family; Jewish preferred. Location central. Address box 4,442 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant, in a strictly private family; house first class, with all modern improvements; private table; location Fourth to Fifteenth street and between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Address, stating terms, C. P., box 105 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders; terms moderate. Address F. D. S., box 4,763 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, PIOUS AMERICAN widow lady's family, where no other boarders are taken, by a gentleman; members or attendants of the Episcopal church; please state number in family, price, location. Address HOME, box 113 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, 4 years, in a good family, until May 1. Location Ninth and Twenty-third streets, University place, Seventh avenue. Terms must be moderate to good boarders. Best reference. Address for two days HENRY WATSON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND TWO GENTLEmen, two rooms connecting, between Irving place and Sixth avenue; terms not to exceed $36. Address A. K. P., box 5,996 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FIFTEEN MEN, BETWEEN Fortieth and Fifty-fifth streets and Third avenue and East river; terms must not exceed $6 per week. Address E. D. B., Ashland House.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, east side, between Fourth and Twenty-third streets; large, well furnished Room, first or second floor, closet, sunny, fire, gas, water; terms about $20. Address SMITH, box 170 Herald office.

BOARD—BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND THIRTIETH streets and Fourth and Ninth avenues, for two married couples and child of 12; not to exceed $50 per week. Address PERMANENT, Herald office.

HARLEM BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, near 130th street boat landing; Third and Fifth avenues preferred. Address J. B., Herald office.

HARLEM BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, near 130th street; Third and Fifth avenues preferred. Address S. T., Herald office.

TWO ROOMS WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, with privilege of furnishing, by a gentleman and wife; references given and required. Address D. F. B., 31 West Fourth street, store.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A COMFORTABLY furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with or without breakfast, first or second floor, between Fourth and Fourteenth streets, west side. Address, with terms, box 961 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A PARlor and Bedroom, with private table; location between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Madison and Sixth avenues. Address S., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—PLAIN, COMFORTABLE BOARD, IN A private family, for young gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms and location, C. K., box 4,905 Post office.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GENTLEMEN, TWO large connecting Rooms, with full or partial Board; one room must be sufficiently large to place a Steinway grand piano; preference would be given to a German family; in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Please address, stating terms, which must be moderate, E. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM, ON second floor, facing south, with good Board, for three adults; location between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets and Second and Sixth avenues; price not to exceed $50 for the three, fire and gas included. Address S. P. F., Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH Board, for gentleman and wife, between Twentieth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. References exchanged. Family without other boarders preferred. Address TRAP, 608 Greenwich street.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, convenient to Broadway or Fourth avenue cars, above Twelfth street, in a respectable neighborhood; breakfast and full Board Sundays for gentleman; price not to exceed $16. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards. C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—A. STUYVESANT HOUSE, 759 BROADWAY, OPposite Stewart's up-town store.—Good Board, and Rooms from $1 upwards. Upper story Rooms at a low rent, if taken weekly.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND European plan, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.—The only economical first class hotel for transient parties; Fourth avenue cars pass. J. H. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50 and 75 cents a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family room, $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50c. and 60c. per night, and $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

ST. HONORE HOTEL, CORNER FORTIETH STREET and Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen, with or without Board; French, Spanish and German spoken.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE BOURBON OR RYE WHISKEY, AT $2 50 A gallon; pure juice Port and Sherry Wines, $2 50 a gallon; Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, $5 a gallon; all of the best quality and warranted pure. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. WM. M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—THE PRICE FOR ALL popular brands of Champagne is now $20 50 and $22 per dozen, and $2 and $2 25 per bottle. C. F. HOLTZ, 95 Duane street, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A RESTAURANT, OYSTER AND DRINKING HOUSE, together with newly fitted up parlors for private dinners, &c.; also the entire Upper Portion of a fine house on a principal street, with Lease. Parties with cash only need answer by letter. Address H. M., 224 West Twenty-fourth st.

FLOORS 108x70 WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, IN the most eligible building for manufacturing in the city, 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

RESTAURANT—LOWER FLOOR OF BROADWAY Hotel; best side; very low rental. Apply at Stuyvesant House, 759 Broadway. Possession immediately.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FRONT BASEMENT, NO. 39 Grand street, Williamsburg; a good stand for business; rent reasonable. Lease will be given to a responsible tenant. Apply at the store.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND APARTments 131 Waverley place, one door east from Sixth avenue; possession immediately; rent $800 per annum; has gas fixtures and water throughout; a good stand for a physician's office. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 713 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LOCATION SUperb, and full of boarders. A first class tenant may apply for permit to KING & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 212 Broadway.

AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME, FULLY furnished Cottage and Stable; grounds comprise ten lots; splendid river view; to let cheap. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED SMALL THREE STORY AND attic House, on Twenty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; very prettily furnished; rent $165; seen after 12. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET ON Bank street; water and gas; rent $42. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, commencement Eighth avenue.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE to let—Gas and water and newly painted; immediate possession. No. 28 Perry street. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, Ninetieth street and avenue A, to let—Immediate possession; cheap rent. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

HOUSE TO LET—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for boarding house or other purpose, or part; modern improvements; open 10 to 3.

TO LET—COTTAGE IN 119TH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Fourth avenues, cheap. Inquire of Mrs. O. VERMILYEA, 119th street, near Third avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE RESPECTability, desirous of the comforts and attractions of a first class home, can meet with such in a family, the surroundings of which are every way desirable; highest references given and expected. Address HOME, box 160 Herald office.

CHEERFUL, WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS, grate, hot and cold water, to rent to gentlemen; references. 77 West Twelfth street.

FURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN OR HOUSEKEEPing, a Room and two Bedrooms at 104 Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue. $6 a week.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, without Board, to gentlemen only; best references required. No. 50 West Twenty-seventh street, near the Coleman House.

3 FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SINGLY OR TOgether, to gentlemen, in a private family; gas and grate. 218 West Fiftieth street, near Broadway.

$7 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on parlor floor; large pantries, bath gas, kitchen, fire included and conveniences for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7 WEEKLY.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water; use of bath, stationary tubs and every convenience; fine location. 222 West Fifty-second street.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Fifth avenue.—A Suit of Rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; house and table first class; references exchanged.

10TH STREET, NO. 52, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University Place.—One Suit and two large Bedrooms, handsomely furnished, suitable and only for one or two gentlemen each, without board; modern improvements; private family; references exchanged.

51 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—First class elegantly furnished Rooms to rent, without board; a private residence; references.

104 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ONE OR two handsomely furnished front Rooms, first or second floor; private family; desirable location, one block west of Broadway. Terms very low.

116 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A LADY having a very handsomely furnished Room on the second floor of handsome house, near Broadway, with water and gas, would let it to gentlemen, without board.

262 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished Room to let, to a single gentleman, without board.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, a nicely furnished Room, to a man and wife or two gentlemen; rent $5 50 per week.

753 BROADWAY, NEAR EIGHTH STREET.—TO rent, a large, handsomely furnished Room, with bathroom attached; also a hall Room fronting on Broadway; location convenient to all the hotels. Inquire of Mme. S. P. LOVETT, up stairs.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

GENTEEL APARTMENTS TO LET—AT $3; FLOORS, consisting of six rooms, at $6 per week, furnished for housekeeping. Call on A. C. GREENLEAF, 451 Broadway.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, BEsides bathroom, with chandeliers, and all modern improvements. Inquire 529 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

TO LET—SUITS OF FIVE ROOMS. NATHANIEL ROE, 200 Varick street.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR COMplete Suits of Rooms in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street.

6 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

NEWSPAPERS.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND; TO an enterprising, energetic practical man with a few hundred dollars capital an excellent opportunity is here offered. Apply to J. A. BIGGS, 176 Fulton street, up stairs.

CLOTHING.

AT 421 SEVENTH AVENUE—M. COHN WILL PAY the full value for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Cohn.

AT 444 SEVENTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS ABOVE Thirty-fourth street, guarantees to pay highest prices for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by addressing Mrs. or Mr. NATHAN.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry, as we have to fill an order. We will pay as follows:—For dresses, from $5 to $50; for coats, from $5 to $20; for pants, from $3 to $6. Call on or address F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A POSITIVE FACT AND NO HUMBUG, AS PRACtised by others—High offers. We guarantee the highest price in the market for cast off Wearing Apparel. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 192 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for cast-off Clothing, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-ninth and Thirtieth streets—Ladies and gentlemen will find the fair and honest dealer, B. MINTZ, to whom they can dispose of their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, at the following prices:—From $10 to $50 for silk dresses, $3 to $15 for coats, $2 to $6 for pants. Please call or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVenue, near Forty-sixth street, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., having a large order for Gonzales, Texas. We shall pay for Dresses from $15 to $50; Overcoats, $7 to $20; Pants, $4 to $8. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. FLATTO.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MADAME ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, Business and Medical Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, who has that great French secret to cause speedy marriage; no satisfaction, no pay. 463 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her; no likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriages and allay the most serious trouble. Office 193 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MADAME LE COMTE, SPIRITUALLY INSPIRED Medical and Business Trance Medium; information positive; French and English spoken. 29 West Washington square, Waverley place.

ORIGINAL MADAM BYRON—MEDICAL SPIRITUAList and Test Medium, 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A MEDIUM SIZE MODERN HIGH STOOP BROWN stone Dwelling for sale low—Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue; also a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY SUBSTANTIALLY built dwelling, hard wood finished throughout, near Madison avenue, all improvements, to be sold very reasonably; near Fifty-second street. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—PREMISES CORNER OF AVENUE A and Thirteenth street, Lot 26x100, with four story Building, 26x75, on the avenue, and three story 26x25, with Stable, on Thirteenth street, both thoroughly built, containing all the fixtures and conveniences for the provision business, to which it is admirably adapted, as also for the wine business or for a profitable investment. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue (Bible House).

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BROWN stone Dwelling in Second avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, close to the Baptist church, with all modern improvements; low terms. Apply at H. G. GORDAN'S Real Estate and Insurance office, 86 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

West Side.

A CHOICE PLOT OF LOTS ON WASHINGTON Heights, with valuable water front, and commanding fine views, for sale cheap. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

A FIFTH AVENUE FULL SIZED ELEGANT DWELling for sale, at lowest market rates; also Fifth avenue Building Lot near by, near Forty-seventh street; also a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELling, Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, all improvements, perfect order, 25x50x100 feet; also a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH TWO STORES, rented at $2,300, lot 25x98.9, price $15,750; only $4,000 cash required. This property must be sold this week. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A BARGAIN.—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, in West Thirty-seventh street; all improvements, $15,500. At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

BUILDING LOTS BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues, on Fiftieth street (Columbia lease), for sale low; also a printed list of Stores and Dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE, BELOW THE PARK—A FINE CORNER Plot of Lots; price low; terms easy; also desirable Plots and single Lots, on and near 5th avenue, below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A LARGE VARIETY OF HOUSES FOR SALE—OF all descriptions, from $3,000 to $100,000; some of them can be had at great bargains. FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT A1 BROWN stone House (neighborhood unexceptionable), with the Furniture, is offered a bargain, on accommodating terms. 131 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

TO LET—AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RENT, FOR 6 months from 1st of February, a fine, genteel three story House, handsomely furnished, in best location of Brooklyn, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from two ferries, to a genteel family without children. Address H. R., box 1,936 Post office.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF RESIdence, 15 rooms; billiard room, laundry, stables; five acres, with lake stream; handsomely improved; near depot. HAMILTON WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street, corner Pine.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, FOR light manufacturing purposes, a Room, 30x40 feet. Apply to J. R. WHYTE, 58 and 60 Gregory street, Jersey City.

TWO NICE NEW STORES, BEST LOCALITY, ON Ocean avenue; best business avenue in Bergen; runs from Bergen Point to Jersey City ferry; nine miles long; paved; gas; water; horse cars pass the door; two blocks from Bergen avenue station, Newark and New York Railroad, from Liberty street; with or without dwelling apartments. J. A. COTTINGHAM, 104 West, corner Liberty street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—IN WESTchester county, for an immediate purchaser, or unimproved Land, well located, having good building site. Call, with full particulars, or send description, stating lowest price, mortgage, &c. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

AT YONKERS.—TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, or will sell furniture at a bargain, a two story and attic House, with one third of an acre of ground fronting on river; five minutes' walk from depot; possession immediately; will be let low to a desirable tenant. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers; or ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, 215 Church street, New York.

A PHILADELPHIA STORE TO RENT.—AN ELEgantly fitted up Store, under the Continental Hotel, to rent. Fixtures for sale. Immediate possession. Address 836 Chestnut street.

A FARM, 90 ACRES, FOR SALE—WITH STOCK, CROPS; House, nine rooms; barn, apple and peach orchards, six cows, two horses, stone quarry; ten acres wood; $10,000; terms easy; one, 25 acres, good house, barn; $4,000; back of Plainfield. P. ZEGLIO, 12 Centre street.

A FARM OF 29 ACRES, INCLUDING AND SURROUNDing railroad depot, houses, store, &c., 26 miles from New York, splendid plot for dividing into lots, for sale or exchange for city property. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad; parties desiring to purchase or hire will find full particulars as to price and location and be personally shown the property by applying to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who has made this line a specialty the past ten years. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, within 25 to 30 miles of this city, containing from 25 to 300 acres of good land, with good improvements and not far from depots; prices from $200 to $400 per acre, according to location and improvements. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—WEST NEW BRIGHTON—GENTEEL TWO story Cottage, three-eighths acre, plenty fruit, flowers, shrubbery; flagged walks from ferry; desirable residence; $3,200; terms easy. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS ON CLINton Hill, Newark, N. J.; price $2,500. Apply to WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, 322 East Thirty-first street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS.—20,000 ACRES OF Land in Missouri; desirable location; title perfect; will be sold cheap for cash, or part cash and part other good property, in tracts to suit. For particulars address J. T. RICE, 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

GREAT BARGAINS AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR sale, a beautiful two story Cottage of nine rooms, in fine order, on large lot and pleasant location; five minutes' walk from Congress Spring; together with a nice Garden and Grain Farm of 66 acres, with large plain brick Farm House, fine maple shade, pure spring water, delightful location, on a grand avenue, close to best mineral springs, and one mile from the property first described; price of all $6,000; half cash; balance on time. Apply to JOHN BRYANT, box 120 Herald office.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE—About 4,000 acres; 700 cleared and in cultivation; fine residence, gin house, machinery and improvements; location desirable, healthful, and convenient to city and sea shore; price, stocked for planting, $40,000 cash. For full particulars apply to A. O. READ, 62 Liberty street, or address PROPRIETOR, box 429 Post office, New Orleans, La.

TO RENT—THE LARGEST AND FINEST STORE IN Middletown, Orange county, for dry goods or other business. Address box 373 Middletown, N. Y.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE—1,505 ACRES, IN LOUISA county, on the North Anna river, five miles from station on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Lands splendid and under good improvements. Large brick mansion and outbuildings in good order. Price $15 per acre. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 135 Broadway, New York.

VIRGINIA LANDS.—THE OWNER OF SEVERAL tracts of above lands is now in town at our office. No better investment at the price asked; land first rate; title perfect; cheap for cash, or exchanged for other property. MACOMBER & BARKER, 347 Broadway.

$600 FOR 5 ACRES OF GOOD GARDENING LAND, 25 miles on Long Island, unsurpassed for health; convenient to churches, schools and railroad depot; close by A. T. Stewart's property; 10 acres same place and same rate; title perfect, C. SPRENGETTE, 738 Third avenue.

50 ACRE FARM AT A BARGAIN; $8,000; NEAR White Plains; fine location and neighborhood. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, Westchester Land office, No. 2 New Chambers street.

57 ACRES OF LAND, WITH LARGE BUILDINGS, IN Westchester county, at $250 per acre; great opportunity for investment. Apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre st.

300 ACRES, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., TO EXchange for a smaller place in New Jersey, or Westchester county, New York, convenient to city. Address the owner, for three days, J. P. FARMER, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A PLOT OF ABOUT 40 LOTS—16 MILES FROM NEW York (50 minutes by railway), to exchange for Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Furniture or Pianos. Will be sold low to close a copartnership. Address Mr. GARDNER, box 10 New York Post office.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE IN FOURteenth street; also one in Thirteenth street; both free of mortgages, for sale or exchange for lots. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

A FINE CORNER PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, 50X100, with three Frame Houses; will add money in exchange for House in New York. MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNENCUMBERED city lots, a large and elegant Property, in Westchester county, near depot. Address box 6,190 Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART FOR LOTS—A fine brown stone House, 4 story high stoop, with extra sized lot and stable, near 5th avenue, below 55th street. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE lots—A first class modern Store, 25x100, on Worth street, west of Broadway; a fine investment. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW TWO STORY AND BASEment House and Lot in East New York, with some encumbrance, for second hand Furniture. Address G. W. CROSSMAN, Park Hotel, city.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS HOUSE, WITH OR WITHout stable, in first class location; none other noticed; full value paid for suitable property. Communications confidential. Address R., box 71 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP HOUSE, IN A good location, for cash. Address N. B., box 109 Herald office.

WESTERN LAND, DRY GOODS OR GOOD MINING Stocks and $1,000 cash wanted, in exchange for equity of improved suburban Property. Address S., box 4,083 New York Post office.

WANTED.—BUILDERS AND OTHER OWNERS OF first class Dwellings up town will please call or send me full particulars of their property, as I have parties who desire to purchase and I have not got dwellings for sale which suit them. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.

A RETAIL FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—WITH THREE years' Lease from next May. Good reason for selling. Call between 3 and 5 P. M. A. HARTNAGLE, 556 Fourth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale at very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures of an old established Grocery; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address W. H., Herald office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale, completely furnished; a good chance. Call at 98 Greenwich avenue.

A NO. 1 DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUSIness location; must be sold; unquestionably rare chance. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE—WELL ESTABlished; excellent location; splendid business stand; chance to make money. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR sale—Excellent businesslocation; cash trade; unquestionably rare chance. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE—LOCAtion A No. 1; great business thoroughfare; splendid stand; easy terms. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Stove Agency.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND SALOON FOR sale.—Also corner Liquor Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets, down town Liquor and Oyster Saloons, Sample Rooms, near Stock Exchange. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—CIGAR STORES, COUNTRY HOTELS, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Sewing Machine Business, Lithographing Business, cheap Groceries, a Patent for the best Family Washing Machine. MICHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—AN OPPORTUNITY now offers to an enterprising man, with some means, to buy out an established Restaurant; the present proprietor wishes to go West. Apply at 69 Gold street.

AN INTEREST IN A QUARRY, PRODUCING PURple, green and red Slate of the finest quality, to a responsible party, on reasonable terms. Address E. B., Hoffman House.

A DESIRABLE WEST SIDE MEET MARKET, WITH complete good Fixtures; cheap rent; for sale at a great bargain; a good stand. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS RETAIL UP-TOWN BROADWAY corner Grocery; elegant Fixtures, Horse, Wagon and Lease; rent $35; choice stock, $2,500; with or without stock, at bargain, privately, or entire establishment at auction on Thursday by CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

CONFECTIONERY.—J. & M. CRISTY, 380 PEARL street, are retailing Candies, Fancy Boxes and Cornicopeas at wholesale till the 1st of January.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a Drug Store, at Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, will be sold at a bargain. Address Captain T. B. HEISTON, Bogy depot, Choctaw Nation, west of Arkansas.

DRUG STORE AT INVENTORY IN FLUSHING; splendid trade; first class Store on Sixth avenue; Store in Paterson, $1,800; several others, with practice. STRICKLAND'S Druggists Agency, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FITTINGS, STOCK, &C.; also the entire Fittings and Stock of a drug store for sale; a bargain. Apply to HALE, 61 Ann street, New York.

FOR SALE—A CANDY STORE, AT 28 WOOSTER street.

FOR SALE—THE HAT AND CAP STORE NO. 335 Bleecker street, near Christopher. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR SALOON. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to R. GARLAND, 88 and 90 Centre street.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUTE, WITH EVERYTHING complete. Inquire of JOHN STEWART, 269 West Forty-third street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST CLASS Bakery, well located; will be sold on reasonable terms. For full particulars address box 57 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY LARGE SECOND HAND Safes, and a great variety of smaller sizes for sale low to close them out. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, WITH Cigar Stand and Club Rooms; long lease; cheap rent; in one of the best localities. Inquire at 213 Second avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT BUSINESS, DOING STRICTLY a cash business; the reason for selling, ill health. Address FRUIT, Herald office, for three days.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES and Lease. 371 South street, corner Gouverneur slip.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED PRODUCE COMMISsion House, doing a good business. Address L., box 4,909 Post office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF HOUSE in Bond street, producing $20 a week—clear of rent, &c.; leaving unoccupied handsome parlor, hall room and kitchen. Apply at 75 Nassau street, room 15.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXtures of a first class Tailoring Establishment; one of the best locations in Sixth avenue. Inquire at 261 West street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, IN A VERY DESIRAble location; has good fixtures and stock on hand. Inquire at 414 Tenth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STOVE AND House Furnishing Store 507 Eighth avenue. Inquire of H. C. REEVES.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD ESTablished Seed Store. Apply at 201 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER SALOON, IN A good location, now doing a good business; good reasons given for selling. Apply at 68 Essex street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED PORK STORE 71 New Chambers street; it is one of the best stands in the city for the business; the store is large and rent low.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN the city, a good paying Liquor Store. Call at 59 Cherry street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—MILK ROUTE OF 160 QUARTS, retail. Apply at 54 Macdougal street, for one week, or until sold.

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY.—WILL BE SOLD AT a sacrifice, if at once applied for, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of one of the most central Barrooms in the Eighth ward, together with the contents of nine furnished rooms, over saloon, and complete hotel appurtenances. A fortune can be soon realized by an industrious man, as over 1,500 workmen are constantly employed in the surrounding factories. Apply to R. WATTS, 148 Bleecker street.

ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY AND LIQUOR Stores in Hoboken for sale.—Inquire of Mr. HERSEE, No. 36 Newark street, Hoboken, until sold.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Stock and Fixtures of an old established Shop, in a central location, for sale cheap. A good opportunity for a young man with small capital. Address PLUMBER, Herald office.

PROFITS, $250 MONTHLY.—FOR SALE, STOCK worth amount asked; a long established business; owner will impart a complete knowledge to purchaser. WEHNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

THREE SECOND SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE large size and two medium. All of the best city makers. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

WHOLESALE FISH AND PROVISION BUSINESS FOR sale.—Is well established, having been carried on 12 years in the same store, which is in one of the best business localities on the west side. Address S. R., Herald office.

$200.—FOR SALE, A VERY FINE MEGALESCOPE, of Venetian make, in perfect order, with 20 large views of Venice, &c., for cash. C. A. STEVENS & CO., jewellers, No. 40 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

$3,500.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FRAME AND Picture Store in the Sixteenth ward, with a large stock of fixtures and shelving, for sale by H. G. GORDAN, Real Estate and Insurance Office, 86 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

MACHINERY.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINES, PORTABLE ENGINES, Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills and Machinery generally. Plans furnished by Wood & Mann Steam Engine Company. Send for illustrated catalogue. E. D. WOOD, President, 42 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A NEW 25 HORSE POWER TUBULAR Boiler of superb and original construction; the perfection of simplicity and compactness in construction and of economy in fuel. Address C. D. TYLER, box 2,865 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ECCENTRIC SCREW LEVER hand press; suitable for die sinker, stamping soap, &c. Apply to Mr. WALSH, 132 Mercer street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

IRRIGATING, DRAINING, WRECKING AND MINING Machinery, Hoisting Machinery for Coal Yards, Ships, Steamers, Masons, Builders, &c.; Hotel and Warehouse Elevators. ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

PAPER BAG MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—CONTAINing two patent Paper Bag Machines, two Printing Presses and other Fixtures, on reasonable terms. Inquire at 348 Pearl street, New York. LORTON & DAVISON.

SEWING MACHINES.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' AND HOWE Sewing Machines wanted, under price. Address room 49, 21 Park row.

TWELVE HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER—60 horse Locomotive Boiler, several Paint Mills, "Wothing," "Novelty" and other Steam Pumps, in good order. ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND FIVE HORSE UPRIGHT Engine, with Boiler, Shaft and Screw complete. Apply to ED. HARRIS, "P. P." Whiskey, 641 Hudson street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GOOD CHANCE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL either sell his Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shop, or would take a partner; it is an old established stand, and has all necessary machinery for conducting the business. The reason for selling is that his time is too much occupied in taking care of his Patent Torsian Spring business. Inquire at KIESER'S, 526 and 528 Eleventh avenue.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $6,000 CASH, CAN have an equal partnership in a well established Dining Room, now doing from 600 to 750 per day and paying well; an uncommon opportunity, seldom offered, for making money. Call on REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

A PARTY WITH $300 CASH CAN JOIN IN HALF INterest in a Sample and Lunch Room, down town, 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries; or for sale to a cash customer cheap.

A MANUFACTURER, WHO HAS A VERY PROFITable contract for prison labor, only a short distance from the city, fine workshops, warmed by steam, and fitted up with engine and machinery, is desirous of getting some staple article to manufacture, or would sub let part of the labor. Address T. P., box 3,760 Post office, New York.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED TO A MAN who thoroughly understands restaurant and oyster business.—Half interest in a new and elegantly fitted up place on the principal thoroughfare up town. Parties with a little cash and knowledge of the business are requested to call on C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, OR SMART BUSINESS MAN, with $500 to $1,700, can effect a profitable partnership by applying at 151 Fulton street; or will sell cheap.

BRAZIL BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN GOING IN THE steamer of the 23d to Rio Janeiro, will take any business entrusted to him and transact the same at moderate rates. Good references furnished. Apply at 151 Fulton street, New York.

DINING ROOM, WITH PART OF FIXTURES, LUNCH Counter, Tables, &c., to let, in a first class Sample Room, or will sell the place cheap. Inquire at 48 Cortlandt st.

I WILL LOAN $500 TO $2,000 ON APPROVED SEcurity, for a situation or an interest in any reliable business. Address HARRY, Herald office, for ten days.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUCRATIVE MANUFACturing business in Philadelphia; capital required, $10,000. For further particulars apply to GUNZ & STUMPF, corner of Beekman and William streets.

RARE CHANCE.—$500 WILL PURCHASE THE RIGHT to make and sell a package to keep butter sweet in warm climates any length of time. Address for circular W. B., box 2,544 Post office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing Business for sale, of an article that is a necessity, in universal use, and on which there is a large profit. The article is fully protected by patent, and the originality of the machines specially invented for its construction. Apply at Factory, 207 Centre street, room No. 4, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PARTNER, SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH from $2,000 to $4,000, in a manufacturing business in full operation; ready sales and fair profits. Inquire at 105 Furman street, Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO $1,200, IN A profitable and well established business, with an excellent run of custom; a young man with fair business connections preferred; no agents need answer. Address box 189 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING $2,000 OR $3,000 CAPItal, to join in a very lucrative business, which will net a large income. Inquire at No. 38 West Thirty-second street.

$400 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD Oyster and Chop House; grand chance for one understanding the business. Address S. A. H., Herald office.

$700 FOR A HALF INTEREST IN A LEGITImate cash business; large profits; monopoly secured; a chance seldom offered. Apply to HOPKINS & BENNETT, 238 Broadway.

$1,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THIS AMOUNT can purchase a half interest in a splendid paying business. Address box 4,436 Post office.

$4,500.—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC PARTNER WANTed by advertiser, who has established sole agency in New York of a successful proprietary Medicine required everywhere; no risk; extra inducements. Address CHEMISTRY, Herald office.

$10,000 TO INVEST IN A SNUG, SAFE BUSIness by a young man who will devote his time and energy thereto. Address J. A., Herald office, with particulars, in confidence.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A MANUFACTURER owning factory, machinery, &c. desires an active or silent partner to furnish capital to the above extent, required to facilitate the execution of largely increased orders for his profitable manufactures. Address F. A. B., Herald office.

$25,000 CAN FIND AN OPPORTUNITY TO purchase one-half of a business that will pay $500,000 a year for the next ten years; also a position for a good accountant, at a salary of $5,000 a year, by calling at or addressing, for eight days, room 111 Astor House, New York city.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE THIRD LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT, No. 16 BROADWAY (box 4,032), NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., for the construction of foundation for Race Rock Lighthouse, Long Island Sound. Three thousand tons, more or less, of granite will be required at the present time, of the best quality for durability, and in blocks weighing not less than one and a quarter tons. The blocks may be irregular in shape, but no slabs or thin pieces will be accepted. The granite blocks must be thrown around the "Rock," in which an iron spindle must be placed by the contractor; suitable moorings, also, must be properly placed, to bring the vessels over the reef, to insure the unloading and dropping the blocks of granite close to the "Rock."

It is believed that the stone can be delivered at the spot, during the winter, when westerly winds prevail. The proposal must state the price per ton at which the granite can be furnished and placed on the reef, which price must include the cost of the spindle secured in the "Rock," and of the moorings for the vessels. The granite blocks must be deposited by the contractor under the direction of the inspector designated by the Lighthouse Engineer of the Third district.

Payments will be made as follows:—The first, on acceptance of one thousand tons, placed in position, reserving ten per centum till the contract is fulfilled; the second, on the acceptance of another thousand tons, reserving ten per centum until the contract is fulfilled; and the last payment on the completion of the contract.

Proposals must state the time when the work will be begun after the approval of the contract.

Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to the proposal.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the work.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposal for building foundation of Race Rock Light House."

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Engineer Third Lighthouse district.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE City of New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the city of New York, authorized by chapter 383 of Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed December 14, 1870.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1901.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 20, 1870.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES AN OFFICE IN A GOOD locality, above Fourteenth street; English basement preferred. Address R. S. T., Herald office.

UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, wanted by an elderly widow lady, in a strictly private family; Episcopal family preferred. Address, stating terms, Mrs. BLEEKER, 214 West Thirty-fourth street.

WANTED—DWELLINGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, first class, above Twenty-third street, and Madison and Sixth avenues, for responsible tenants. WM. TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—FOR 1ST OF FEBRUARY OR MARCH, A House, suitable for the wholesale fruit trade, in the neighborhood of Washington Market. Address FRUIT DEALER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR adults, a fully furnished House, till 1st May or June 1, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; references given and required. Address HOUSE, box 170 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE, THREE CONnected Rooms, with water and gas, in a nice locality. Address Mrs. L. C. CAMPBELL, station E.

WANTED—TO RENT, FOR TWO YEARS, A FIRST class House, by an unexceptionable tenant. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

WANTED—PART OF STORE OR FIRST LOFT. ANY firm having more room than they require can hear of a good tenant by addressing H. & O., Herald office. Location between Murray and Franklin streets, near Broadway.

2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping; pleasant location, gas and water; not to exceed $20. Address WILLIAM JAMES, No. 3 John street, room No. 3.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Bordeaux, Versailles and Le Mans.

Stormy French Ministerial Council on Friday.

Cremieux and Fourichon for Peace, Gambetta and Glais-Bizoin for War.

French Troops Concentrating at Paris for Another Sortie.

Heavy Reinforcements Arriving for the German Army.

DUCROT AND CHAUZY CO-OPERATING.

Successful Flank Movement of the Army of the Loire.

Hesitation and Timidity of the French Generals.

The Prussians Retreating Before General Bourbaki.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

DIVISIONS IN FRENCH COUNCILS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bordeaux Crowded—Divisions in French Councils—Cremieux and Fourichon for Peace—Gambetta and Glais-Bizoin for War—An Agreement.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Bordeaux, writing under date of the 17th inst., reports that the city is so crowded with strangers that no lodgings are obtainable, and everything is dear.

DIVISIONS IN FRENCH COUNCILS.

There is a division of opinion among the French ministers. M. Cremieux and Admiral Fourichon are strongly in favor of negotiating a treaty of peace with the Germans. On the other hand, their colleagues, M. Gambetta and M. Glais-Bizoin, are resolved to continue the war to the end.

A STORMY MEETING AND AN AGREEMENT.

A stormy meeting was held by these four ministers yesterday (December 6). Cremieux and Fourichon persistently pressed upon their colleagues the necessity of ending the struggle. They argued so strongly that Gambetta finally agreed that if the Army of the Loire succeeded in making a stand the war should be continued; but that if it is again beaten and Paris falls peace should be made immediately.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Ducrot and Chauzy Co-operating—Another Sortie Certain—German Reinforcements Arriving—Germany Straining Her Resources—A Struggle of Races—Siege Guns Arriving—The French Massing at St. Maur.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

I have received the following letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated December 16, and forwarded for publication. Your correspondent writes:—

DUCROT AND CHAUZY CO-OPERATING.

We have entered into a new perplexity, a new phase of the war, so far as Paris is concerned. General Ducrot and his army have not re-entered the besieged city, but remain encamped at Vincennes. It is certain that Ducrot contemplates a renewal of the attempt to break through the investing line and effect a junction with General Chauzy's army, which is gallantly endeavoring to fight its way northward. The present period of ominous silence *is* probably the precursor to another storm of battle, which will destroy more thousands of human lives.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

Meanwhile reinforcements for the German army are arriving rapidly. Five thousand daily are reaching the besieging forces, and by New Year's Day we shall see upwards of one hundred thousand old soldiers recalled to the ranks after years of occupation in peaceful works and gathered around Paris, strengthening the deep lines of investment, which death, wounds and sickness have recently weakened.

GERMANY STRAINING HER RESOURCES.

In the various States of Germany there are 350,000 French prisoners, the guardianship of whom have now to be entrusted to the landstrurm, which have been called out. With the exception of the boys and old men the entire male population of the German Fatherland is now under arms. What a tale of suffering it tells of those who do the bread winning toil in Germany when all men between the ages of seventeen and forty-eight have girded on the sword or shouldered the needle gun! What will become of commerce, agriculture, literature, the arts and sciences?

A STRUGGLE OF RACES.

The war is fast degenerating into a death struggle between the two races of people. It seems as if the time had come for intervention, earnest and definite. France has gallantly vindicated her honor. Germany, though weary of the strife, is yet resolved to carry out her deadly mission, without abating a jot of severity, as long as France refuses to yield to her demands.

SIEGE GUNS ARRIVING.

Siege guns of heavier calibre than any previously brought here have commenced to arrive from Lagny. Ammunition, however, is still scarce. I yet adhere to the conviction previously expressed, that there will be no bombardment of Paris, but that the Germans will await the slow process of starvation to effect the capture of the city.

LATEST—THE FRENCH MASSING AT ST. MAUR.

A postscript to the letter of your correspondent dated on the evening of the same day (December 16) says:—I have just been informed that the French are massing the troops of General Ducrot's command on the peninsula of St. Maur. The Wurtemburgers and Saxons on that part of the German line are being rapidly reinforced to meet the movement, and the Prussian Guards have been ordered to advance to their support. An action is expected, which will probably take place to-morrow, although it is likely that the movement is nothing more than a feint. The German position has been greatly strengthened since the 4th inst.

Later from Paris—The People Confident—Versailles Within Range of the French Guns—The Obstacles to Bombardment.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

Later advices have been received from Paris.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

There has been no fighting around the city since the 1st of December. The people of Paris had received news from the outside world up to the 11th inst. The soldiers and citizens were undismayed. The public order was perfect, and the stores ample for several months.

VERSAILLES NEARLY WITHIN RANGE OF THE FRENCH GUNS.

A special despatch from Frankfort says a month will be required before the bombardment of Paris will be possible. The guns in use in the German army at present are utterly worthless for such a purpose, and, besides that, Versailles itself is nearly within range of the French guns.

THE OBSTACLES TO BOMBARDMENT.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day reports that the *Cross Gazette* of that city says the causes previously given for the failure to open the bombardment of Paris were incorrect. The difficulties in the transportation of material and heavy guns will shortly be overcome. Further action will be guided altogether by military considerations.

A MILITARY OPINION.

Military critics are of the opinion that the forts around Paris secure the city from bombardment.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Successful Change of Base—The Supplies of Blois and Orleans Saved—Chauzy's Flank Movements—Supplying the Army—What Has Been Accomplished—Timidity of the French Leaders.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

I have received a letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent with the French Army of the Loire, dated at Le Mans on the 16th inst. He writes:—

A SUCCESSFUL CHANGE OF BASE.

The second change of base made by this division of the Army of the Loire, commanded by General Chauzy, has been a successful lapee of strategy, as it brings the French forces nearer to Paris than they were before.

THE SUPPLIES AT ORLEANS AND BLOIS SAVED.

The immense stores gathered at Orleans and Blois, designed for the victualling of Paris, have been entirely saved. The Prussians did not capture a single carload. I think this fact a sufficient answer to the claim that they routed the Army of the Loire at Patay. In fact, I may say here that all the recent victories claimed by the Germans in this part of France have been merely skirmishes in the outposts and encounters between reconnoitering parties.

CHAUZY'S FLANK MOVEMENTS.

After its defeat at Orleans the column of the Army of the Loire remaining on this side of the river made a flank movement to Vendome. It might have been an easy task to defend Tours; but both columns of the army preferred to cut lose from all cities and operate in the open field. The country here presents the same facilities for rapid changes of base that General Grant found on the seaboard of Virginia. The number and location of the cities and smaller places on the rivers and creeks in this part of France enable the accumulation of large supplies for the army at short distances from its line. Hence, the wagon line being short, the movements can be made with great rapidity.

SUPPLYING THE ARMY.

If Le Mans should prove unsafn Alençon, Lisene or Caen are equally good as a base of operations. The army draws on the country for rich supplies and the several seaports directly in its rear facilitate the reception of arms and ammunition, which are carried directly to the front by railroad, thus relieving the wagons of further work than their distribution to the troops. The face of the country is well adapted to strategic movements and facilitates the measures of defence.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

When one considers, therefore, the present situation, it will be found that the German victory at Orleans has been barren of military results. One hundred thousand men of the Army of the Loiré have simply moved some fifty miles north of their former position and there formed a junction with a new army. Thus, after all, the success of the Germans has not been much to boast of. It can safely be depended upon that the end of the French Army of the Loire has not come just yet.

TIMIDITY OF THE FRENCH LEADERS.

Nevertheless the French stand badly in need of an able leader. Never has the need of one been so keenly felt by them. There are men enough under arms to draw a circle round the German investing line at Paris, but wonderful hesitation and timidity characterize the military councils. This column of the army under General Chauzy might easily have doubled up the forces under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. Instead of doing this, the French generals allowed the Germans to occupy Freteval, in front of Vendôme, on Wednesday last. There they naturally gained information concerning the designs of the French which they stood in need of. As a consequence the Duke of Mecklenburg will soon have a large force under him with which to oppose the further progress of General Chauzy.

Bourbaki Advancing—Activity of the French.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

One of the German armies on the Loire is falling back before General Bourbaki's advance.

ACTIVITY OF THE FRENCH.

The military movements in the field continue actively, and the French are evidently endeavoring to concentrate. The Prussian columns yesterday threatened Chateau Renault, fifteen miles northwest of Tours.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

French Defeat at Fontenelle—Particulars of the Battle of Nuits—Prince William of Baden Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

A French force, 10,000 strong, has been defeated at Poislay and Fontenelle.

THE BATTLE AT NUITS.

The French forces attacked by General Werder at Nuits were in large numbers and held a strong position. The Germans captured 6,000 prisoners, together with the town. The French were pursued southward on Monday.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF BADEN WOUNDED.

Advices have been received here announcing that the Germans stormed Nuits, in the Department of Côte d'Or, on the 18th. The French withdrew at nightfall. The Germans lost 300 in killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Prince William of Baden, who was shot through the cheek.

General Glumer was wounded in the battle of Nuits on Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Peace Prospects Looking Up—Germans Exhibiting Weakness—Miscellaneous Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The prospects of peace are looking much improved this morning. It is thought in Berlin and Frankfort that the peace basis proposed by neutrals, with some amendments, will probably soon be adopted.

GERMANS EXHIBITING WEAKNESS.

The *Telegraph* this morning has a special from Brussels, saying that the late heavy calls for landwehr denote the weakness of the German investing army around Paris, and that its operations are now more defensive than offensive. One or two more sorties like that of last night (*sic*) and the siege of Paris will be raised.

OUT OF COAL.

Germany is suffering from scarcity of coal. The working of many of the mines has ceased, the miners having been drafted into the army.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The decree opening the French coasting trade to all nations is due to the obstruction of railways, especially in Northeastern France.

It is said by the Cologne *Gazette* that Havre is exempted from blockade by the French government.

ACCOUNTS BY MAIL.

Railroad Travel—Dangers on the Road—Precautions Against Surprise—Steam Mitrailleuses—Difficulties of Obtaining Passes—The New York Herald.

ARGENTAN, Nov. 28, 1870.

I left Rouen this morning by a military train, departing from the depot at one o'clock. It had on board over 800 Mobiles bound for Tours, and all fully armed with loaded Chassepots, prepared for any violence that might be sought to be inflicted by the Prussians. The journey was very perilous, and the train paced along like a horse going to Davy Jones' locker by slow approaches. Every moment there was an alarm, and every other moment it was found convenient to take securer places behind the carriage doors and other little barricades. The passengers busily discussed the means of defence and erected all sorts of barricades in their imagination, none of which, it is needless to say, were of any use.

The French have a vast number of mitrailleuses in which the balls are discharged by steam, and there is no report. These noiseless and destructive weapons will be masked. Other inventions I am not at liberty to name exist. A grand enthusiasm exists all along this route.

At Argentan civilians can pass no further and hundreds going to Tours are daily refused. None but the military are allowed on the railroads.

I went to the Prefect this morning and demanded a permit. My papers were examined and I was orally put to the test. I stated I was a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, and when I drew from my pocket a copy of that paper of the 8th of November and exhibited eight columns of special cable telegrams on the war in Europe the Prefect was bewildered in wonder and admiration. It is needless to say he forthwith ordered the permits to be written out, and he himself indulged in all the little sweetmeats of phrase and compliment. The best passport for an American citizen is a copy of the NEW YORK HERALD in these days.

Three thousand troops leave here to-day, and I go to Tours at twelve M.

Why Metz Was Surrendered.

General Coffinieres has addressed a letter to the *Military Gazette* at Darmstadt, in which he declares that, so far as the laws of discipline allowed, he was never in accordance with Bazaine in reference to the victualling of Metz, nor yet in respect of Bazaine's political views. He adds that nobody has yet put the finger on the vulnerable point, and has told how the council of war was composed in which the marshals took part—Bazaine, Canrobert, Lebœuf, together with General Changarnier, a strong adherent of the regency; General Frossard, the governor of the Prince Imperial, and Bourbaki, the commander-in-chief of the Imperial guard. A council so composed could have no other care but the reinstalment of the Emperor, and this circumstance I consider as the principal reason for all our misfortunes.

APPEAL TO THE DAUGHTERS OF FRANCE.

French Suffering in German Prisons—German Charity Acknowledged, but It Is Not Sufficient—Let the Wants of the Sufferers be Supplied.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Willingly would I remain silent, but my heart burns within me. A groan ascends from the fortresses of Germany—a long funereal cry—the utterance of want and grief.

Sisters of France, have you heard it? Those who suffer thus are the prisoners of Woerth, of Sedan and of Metz—our flesh and our blood. Germany alleviates their woes to the utmost of her power, but she is bowed down by heavy burdens. The charity of Germany cannot do all. Our brothers are weakened; the cold gnaws them, and sickness, finding them exhausted, sweeps them away in crowds. Shall we remain inactive? Shall they see us making no exertion? No. Distance makes no difference in this respect.

Sisters of France! Clothing and cordials are required; but let us leave vague terms. The prisoners need shirts, undershirts, bandages, drawers, and all of these of flannel. They want woollen socks, pocket handkerchiefs, good bed coverings; they need red wine, coffee, chocolate, cognac, rum; they need money, too, in order to purchase on the spot articles the transportation expenses of which would, otherwise, exceed their value, and such as would be affected by the journey.

Seek, find and let us have all these things. An international agency to assist the French prisoners has been opened at 24 Kohlenbergasse, Basle, Switzerland, under the management of Messrs. Ledort, Christ, Sorin, &c. It undertakes to receive and forward all articles sent to it. Let us, then, hasten to-day, not to-morrow, for time flies and our prisoners are dying. Let the boxes of goods and the gold and silver coins come in by thousands, by hundreds of thousands, and why should I not say by millions?

The prisoners expect it of us. Let us save them with what power God has given us.

COMTESSE DE GASPARIN.

VALLEYRIES, near Orbe, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, Nov. 30, 1870.

LUXEMBOURG.

The King of Holland to Defend the Territorial Integrity—Bismarck's Note Held in Reserve—Prussia Likely to Arbitrate in a Congress.

THE KING OF HOLLAND ON NATIONAL INTEGRITY.

Defence of Treaties and National Honor.

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 20, 1870.

The King of Holland, in a letter to the government of Luxembourg, says:—"Let us together defend the Treaty of 1867 and the honor and independence of the Duchy."

BISMARCK'S NOTE.

The Official Correspondence Not to be Anticipated Indiscreetly.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20, 1870.

The government has declined to publish Count Von Bismarck's note or the answer thereto before the latter reaches King William.

PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

A Hint at Arbitration—More Work for a General Congress.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, 1870.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* denies that Prussia has any designs upon Luxembourg, and affirms that "Prussia has resolved to submit to arbitration her complaints relative to the violation of neutrality by the government of the Duchy with a view to a claim for indemnity."

THE SPANISH THRONE.

National Agitation Against the Duke of Aosta.

Revolutionary Ferment and the Life of the Prince in Danger.

The Army, Navy and People Disclaim the Italian "Foreigner."

Recapitulation of the Cortes Vote of His Election to the Crown.

Correspondence Between the Spanish Government and King Victor Emmanuel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Nativist Agitation Against a Foreigner as Sovereign—Combination and Conspiracy—Popular Satire of the Italians—Fear of a General Outbreak—Advice to King Victor Emmanuel.

MADRID, Dec. 20, 1870.

It is conceded to-day pretty generally at all points of information in the city that his Royal Highness, the Duke of Aosta, will have only a very short reign as King of Spain.

Great fears are expressed even for his personal safety, should he venture to tread on Spanish soil, either on his way to or in the capital. He will, it is alleged and believed by many, never reach the capital with his life.

It is reported publicly that there has already been organized a secret society or league of Spaniards the members of which have bound themselves by oath to shoot the Italian.

Many Italian journals, speaking in view of the existence of this hostile feeling of the Spaniards, advise the Duke of Aosta not to undertake the journey towards the seat of government.

At Malaga there has been an anti-Italian procession, in which the Prince was placed and carried in mock effigy as King of Spain.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SITUATION.

Special HERALD advices by letter, dated Madrid on the 12th inst., report as follows:—Popular manifestations against the "foreign Prince" are taking place all over the Peninsula. The students of the University have assumed a bold, rebellious attitude.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A great and dangerous split exists in the Spanish army on the subject of the throne question.

Much difficulty is experienced to find a Spanish war vessel to undertake the duty of conveying or accompanying the members of the throne-giving commission of Cortes to Italy. Several naval officers have been imprisoned for disobeying the orders forwarded to them to undertake the duty.

ADVICE TO THE KING OF ITALY.

A non-official commission made up of Spanish gentlemen has set out for Florence, in order to point out to King Victor Emmanuel the true condition and state of Spain.

NO MACCARONI.

A mock coffin has been carried through the Campo-Santo, as if at a Spanish funeral, the mourners wearing a piece of maccaroni in their hats in derision of the Italians.

IN THE PROVINCES.

The citizens of Seville and Grenada protest energetically against a "foreign" Prince ruling over them.

A CIVIL WAR DREADED.

The general idea of the more sober minded Spaniards points in the direction of the bursting forth of civil war should this new throne plan be forced on the country. It is alleged that the occurrence of very serious trouble among the army volunteers now serving in Madrid may be looked for almost with certainty. Ten of the officers in command of volunteer detachments have thrown up their commissions. Many others will follow their example in the regular army.

Brigadier Arjona and a few other officers have been banished to the Canary Isles. They are to leave Spain after having had a twenty-four hours' notice of their sentence.

AT THE PALACE.

Notwithstanding all this, preparations are being made in the royal palace and other places for the proper reception of the new King. His Majesty's household, so far as the gazetting of the names of those who have been appointed to office is concerned, is being formed rapidly.

THE DUKE'S TITLE.

Spanish Parliamentary Action Calling the Duke of Aosta to the Throne—Vote of Cortes for the Candidates.

The Duke of Aosta was elected King of Spain by the national Cortes on the 16th of November, having received 191 Parliamentary votes. The following is the official report of the voting on his election to the throne:—

Three hundred and eleven members took part in the voting, the number of members entitled to vote being 345. For the Duke d'Aosta 191, in addition to which two members who would have voted for him were detained at home through illness.

For a Federal Republic	60
For a Unitarian Republic	3
For the Duke de Montpensier	27
For Espartero	8
For the Prince Alphonse	2
For the Duchess de Montpensier	1

Blank tickets 19, of which 12 were given by the Carlist members. The majority required by the law for the election of a monarch was 173. The Duke d'Aosta, having obtained 191 and two adhesions more, has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes.

THE BEGINNING OF THE RADICAL REACTIONARY AGITATION.

The Students and the Clubs Moving in Opposition—"Young Spain" and the Army Against Prim and the Italian.

By a special correspondence from Madrid, dated early in the month of November, we were informed accurately of the initiation, progress, and probable consequences of the Spanish radical political reactionism against a foreigner for King. The HERALD writer says:—

The country is beginning to get astir; clubs and other meetings raise their voices, which are being echoed by the press, notwithstanding the fact that many editors have been already arrested. Señor Gomez was commanded to maintain order, and to do so he called out the militia. One of the Deputies, Señor Burgallal, belonging to one of the corps, had to do service, and was shot at. After which occurrence the government issued orders for the militia to retire. The Civil Governor's orders being thus overruled, he sent in his resignation, and has been replaced by Señor Martos, ex-Secretary of State, once an enthusiastic democrat, but now a devotee to the son of the King of Italy.

The University students have also been showing their teeth. Some of the Professors are Deputies in Cortes, and have voted in favor of the Italian Prince, in consequence of which they were hissed and hooted by the students, who, after this display of indignation, proceeded to the Italian Legation and insulted the flag of Italy. The Professors in question have resigned, and Martos, the acting Civil Governor, has had printed and posted up over the city an allocution to the parents of the students and inhabitants generally to use their influence to prevent the "young ideas" from "over-shooting the mark"—for be it known that these young fellows generally go armed, and if they should turn out in a body with hostile intentions, a terrible conflict will be the result. The appeal appears to have had the desired effect; the incident, nevertheless, tends to show the direction of the spirit of "Young Spain." Martos also visited the University and addressed the students, doing his best to calm the troubled waters.

The Rector of the University gave them a mild lecture; told them "that he had been a University student and knew how easily they could be led astray." He said that he was assured they had been ill advised by one of the political parties. He styled the students "his friends and school-fellows," and trusted they would assist at class without creating any further disturbance.

The papers say that seven more persons concerned in the conspiracy against the life of General Prim have been taken into custody.

The republican clubs of Palencia and other towns have been closed by order of the authorities.

Troops have been requested by the authorities in different provinces, but the demands have not been attended to. I observe that General Prim is beginning to lose confidence in the fidelity of the army, for he is continually moving the regiments about, from one town to another, so as not to give them time to make acquaintances who will induce them to revolt.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITALY.

How the King-Making Correspondence Was Conducted—Prim's Policy and the National Motives and Interests—Letter from the Happy Man.

The official *Gazette*, of Madrid, having published extracts of communications between the governments of Spain and Italy respecting the candidature of Prince Amadeus, Duke de Aosta, for the throne of Spain, we proceed to print in the HERALD to-day all the telegrams, messages, &c., with their dates, which were interchanged between the two governments of Spain and Italy on the subject:—

PRIM TO THE MINISTER.

AUGUST 20, 1870.—Letter from General Prim to Señor Montemar, Spanish Ambassador to Italy, saying that he believed the moment had arrived to renew efforts to induce Prince Amadeus to accept the candidature for the Spanish throne.

REPLY.

AUGUST 29.—Señor Montemar's answer, to the effect that, in view of his instructions, he would endeavor to plant the question in Florence, notwithstanding the difficulty offered by the great interest of everybody in the Franco-Prussion war.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

Telegrams from General Prim and Señor Montemar—the latter stating that the King of Italy would do nothing without the conformity of the Council of Ministers.

ROME.

SEPTEMBER 11.—A letter from Señor Montemar to General Prim explaining the necessity of settling the question of Rome to enable him to proceed in the negotiations. He repeated that the King of Italy was ever animated by the best desires, but as a constitutional monarch wished to work with advice of his Council of Ministers.

"HURRY UP."

Telegrams from General Prim to Señor Montemar urging him to "plant" the question firmly, and to "hurry" on the negotiations in view of the proximity of the reopening of Congress, and in consideration of the settlement of the Roman question leaving the government of Florence time to attend to the Spanish question.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Letter of General Prim to Señor Montemar confirming the former telegrams and repeating the urgency of planting the question with energy.

IN FLORENCE.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Telegram from Señor Montemar to General Prim, giving an account of an audience he had with the King, who conformed, and there only remained to overcome the objections of his son.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, ordering him to proffer his thanks to his Majesty for the "benevolence" he had been pleased to show, adding that, being authorized by the Ministers, the negotiations would remain secret until definitely resolved.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Telegrams from Señor Montemar to General Prim representing the advantages that might be favorable to the negotiation from a consultation with the other Powers.

THE "LUCKY MAN" OUT OF TOWN.

OCTOBER 5.—Telegrams relative to the absence of the Duke of Aosta from Florence and the difficulty this occasioned to the settlement of the negotiation.

Telegrams from General Prim to Señor Montemar, touching the necessity of his availing himself of the earliest moment of the Duke's arrival.

He arrived on the 8th of October.

CATCH HIM.

OCTOBER 8.—Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, urging him to endeavor to terminate the question before the Duke again left Florence.

"LAYING PIPE."

OCTOBER 9 AND 10.—Telegrams from Señor Montemar, giving an account of sundry visits to the Italian Minister, and of the preliminaries of the conference they were about to hold with the Duke.

OCTOBER 10.—Telegrams from Señor Montemar to General Prim, stating that he was requested by his Majesty to say that Prince Amadeo would accept, and that he would be received by the latter the following day.

"MEANS BUSINESS."

Telegram, dated October 10, from General Prim to Montemar, asking news of the interviews.

Señor Montemar's telegram to General Prim, as follows:—

FLORENCE, Oct. 11, 1870.

I have this moment received a visit from the Prime Minister. He requests me to inform your Excellency that you should begin to examine the views of the other Powers, asking them, in case the Duke were to accept, would his acceptance be well received by them. He has begged me not to enter into the question in the conference I have to hold to-day with the Duke, for this step ought to be first taken. He added that the reason he expressed himself thus was because he was of opinion there would be no difficulty as soon as the adhesion of the other Powers was once known.

OCTOBER 12.—Telegram from Señor Montemar to General Prim, advising that he had been received by the Prince, and had manifested to the latter his great satisfaction at the answer he had given the previous day, and assuring him that General Prim's pleasure would be without bounds; that the Prince was highly pleased; that immediately afterwards he had conferred with the Minister for Foreign Affairs; recommended a brief delay to know the opinion of the other Powers.

OCTOBER 12.—Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, as follows:—

I request you to inform his Majesty the King of Italy how profound is my gratitude for his recent proofs of benevolence in contributing to the emergence of our country out of its present situation, for which, in the name of the Spanish people, I gave thanks to his Majesty and the Prince, and, in my own name, I send them the expression of my respectful affection and gratitude. I believe it somewhat depressive, whatever be the form employed, to consult the foreign Powers, when Spain has indisputable right to constitute herself as she considers best for her interests, as Italy had when disposed to give one of her princes to Spain, a country mistress of her own destinies; they must think over this and advise their resolution; keeping before them that no foreign Power ought to be hostile to the resolution of Spain terminating in favor of his Royal Highness Prince Amadeo. The candidature cannot be made public until there is an official acceptation by the candidate and an accord of the Spanish government to present it to the Cortes.

LOOKING TO THE NEIGHBORS.

OCTOBER 13.—Telegram from Minister Montemar to General Prim, saying that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks they ought to commence to ascertain the will of the other Powers, so as not to expose themselves to exterior complications after the Prince accepts. That the dynasty of Savoy desire not to be considered ambitious by accepting another throne after the occupation of Rome, and that it has no other wish than to support the monarchical principle. Montemar had declared to Vizconti Venosta that more than the conformity of the other Powers, Spain required the official security of the Prince's acceptance for the act of presentation to Parliament.

OCTOBER 13.—Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, acknowledging receipt of the previous telegram and waiting reply of his of the 12th, on the contents of which he insisted.

OCTOBER 13.—Telegrams from Minister Montemar to General Prim, promising to make the observations requested, but calling his Excellency's attention to the conference which he had had with Venosta, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and asking if the weighty reasons given by the latter should be attended to.

OCTOBER 14.—Telegram from General Prim to Montemar, charging him to tell his Majesty the Prince and the Minister of Foreign Affairs that a plan cannot be hit upon for the sounding of the Powers which will not be injurious to the two countries. We found this in the haughty character of our people, and comprehend the bad effect that will be produced when it is known that our free action has been submitted to the will of a Power for example which may see with displeasure the reconstitution of Spain with exemplary laws, and with a strong dynasty, esteemed and eminently constitutional. Recommending him that, if the Minister of Foreign Affairs has not desisted from his proposition, to ask in his (General Prim's) name to dispense with insistancy and ask permission to treat over the detail with the King, the Prince and the government.

ITALIAN DOUBT.

OCTOBER 16.—Telegrams from Montemar to General Prim, manifesting that after various conferences with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs he had not been able to modify the attitude of the Italian government. They did not wish it to appear that Italy was excessively ambitious, and they thought that it would be sufficient to ask the Powers if the candidature merited their sympathies. He believed each day that passed increased the scruples of the Italian government.

OCTOBER 17.—Telegram from Minister Montemar to General Prim, saying that the King, before his departure for Turin, desired him to manifest that he still desired the ascertaining of the will of the Powers. The King suggested that something like this might be the form of communication. The Spanish government, in case the Duke of Aosta accepts, will present his candidature to the Cortes and will see with pleasure that it recives the sympathies of the other Powers. If accepted in this form there will be no difficulty on his part.

OCTOBER 18.—Telegram from Montemar to General Prim, stating that M. Sella, the Italian Minister, charged him to say to General Prim as follows:—"That the government carry out the work of sounding the European governments."

Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, dated October 19, says that according to the wishes of the King of Italy and the persistence of the government, the consultation of the Powers, the channel of their representatives in this capital, will commence to-morrow by telegraph. He recommends him to inquire of the Italian government if in case a satisfactory answer on the part of the Powers be received, would they wish the negotiation to acquire other formalities, or acting on those already gone through, might he consider himself fully authorized to carry the question to the Cortes, which is to meet on the 31st of October, saving Spanish pride in the form indicated, saying that it was not done for Spain's sake, for she does not need it, inasmuch as nobody denies her right, but that the generous and noble character of the Spanish people will not permit them to create any embarrassment for the King of Italy and his government, who, with such good desires, were willing to lend their assistance to consolidate the work of the revolution.

PARLIAMENTARY.

OCTOBER 20.—A telegram from Montemar to General Prim, saying that although General Prim might consider himself sufficiently authorized by his telegrams and letter of General Cialdini, yet he had some days previously asked some official documents to present to the Cortes. That he had that day procured the confirmation of the promise, and that once the good reception of the Powers became known he should have the official document.

OCTOBER 13.—A letter from General Cialdini to General Prim, giving the result of a long conversation he had had with the King and the Prince, in consequence of which, he believed, he might assure him there would be no difficulty with the latter, if there were no opposition on the part of the principal Powers.

MADE HAPPY.

OCTOBER 20.—Letter from General Prim to General Cialdini, giving thanks for the assurance of the acceptance of the Prince, which news came to tranquilize the spirits of the monarchists, who had begun to doubt whether they could consolidate the situation created in 1868 for want of a king, assuring him the Duke of Aosta would be received with applause by the great liberal party, and with demonstrations of gratitude for the immense service he was rendering by accepting the candidature for the crown of Spain. He announced that in compliance with the desires of the King, the Prince and the government, he had commenced the sounding of England and Prussia, through their representatives in Madrid, and that he would do the same with Austria and Russia, hoping they would see the advent of so worthy a prince with pleasure. That he hoped that when this requirement was fulfilled—which was one more of courtesy than necessity—the Duke of Aosta would be pleased to send his official acceptation.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

OCTOBER 14.—Letter from Señor Montemar to General Prim, repeating the history of the negotiations and expressing hopes that when they arrive at a successful termination they would not be upset afterwards by internal difficulties in our country.

OCTOBER 21.—Letter from General Prim to Señor Montemar on the result he was expecting from the appeal to the Powers, and upon the necessity that the King, the Prince and the Italian government should be convinced that the enemies of the candidature would put all kinds of means into play to impede the Prince's coming.

THANKS.

Telegram from Señor Montemar copying the following telegram the King had sent him from Turin:—"I thank you for your telegram, and I ask you to give thanks in my name to General Prim. I hope the telegram will carry conviction.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL."

Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, informing him that the English Minister in Madrid had told him that the government of her Britannic Majesty would see with pleasure the election of the Duke of Aosta.

NOT IN ACCORD.

Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, informing him that through the Minister of State he would receive copies of the replies of Russia and Prussia, which were no less satisfactory than that of England.

QUIESCENT.

OCTOBER 31.—Telegram from Señor Montemar to General Prim, detailing a conference he had with the Prince, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and announcing that the Prince conceded the authorization to present his candidature to the Cortes.

THE HAPPY MAN.

NOVEMBER 2.—Telegram from Montemar to General Prim, giving account of various interviews with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and advising receipt of the Prince's letter of acceptance, from which he copied the following:—"With the consent of the King, my father, I authorize you to respond to General Prim that he may present my candidature if he believes that my name will unite the friends of liberty, order and constitutional regimen. I will accept the throne if the vote of the Cortes proves to me that it is the will of the Spanish nation."

OBITUARY.

George Holland.

Yesterday, after a long life of seventy-nine years and fourteen days, George Holland, the veteran comedian, died at his residence in this city. He was born in the parish of Lambeth, near London, on the 6th of December, 1791, and received a good education. When but six years of age he appeared on the stage of the Royalty theatre, taking part in a dance. When, however, he had reached the age of seventeen he obtained a situation as clerk in a silk warehouse in London, which he left six months later to enter the banking establishment of Ballow & Lushington, Cornhill. Three months passed when he lost his place, but immediately obtained another situation from Barber & Sons, bill brokers, on leaving whom he entered into the employment of *Newman's Echo List*. The failure of this paper again threw him out of work, and he decided upon becoming a printer, but somehow he never could learn to set types correctly. Two more years followed, during which he earned a scanty living as a commercial traveller in Ireland.

Meantime Holland had imbibed a taste for the theatrical profession, and on his return to England he sought and obtained an engagement at the Olympic theatre. Here he first appeared in character, playing Tom in "All at Coventry." This was in 1820. His success, though not great, was steady, and gave him a reputation which enabled him to obtain engagements. In 1826 he came to New York, making his *début* as a star at the Bowery theatre, in seven different character in "The Day after the Fair." After nine years of a successful career, mainly in the Northern States, he went to New Orleans as treasurer of the St. Charles theatre, and remained in the South with William Caldwell until 1843. Returning to New York, he was engaged at the Olympic theatre, and remained there seven years, although on July 14, 1846, he appeared at Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, as Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings." After leaving the Olympic Mr. Holland became a member of the company at Wallack's old theatre, for several years playing all the low comedy parts and making himself a general favorite with the frequenters of the theatre. On the 14th of December, 1857, he left Wallack's and joined Christy's Negro Minstrels, playing female characters; but this branch of the profession was unsuited to his taste, and he abandoned it after a few months. On returning from England, to which country he paid a visit in 1861, Mr. Holland was again engaged at Wallack's, and remained there till the close of the season of 1868–9. His last engagement was at Daly's Fifth avenue Theatre (1869–70).

Of late years the veteran actor could not do much on the stage. He had begun to feel the effects of old age. Nevertheless he was always sure of an engagement and of receiving the kindest treatment from the managers. Last spring he was given a benefit which netted a handsome sum of money. On this occasion he endeavored to return thanks, but his emotion prevented his giving utterance to words. The old actor was a general favorite with theatre goers and with members of his profession. His death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him and were aware of his many sterling qualities.

FAIR IN BROOKLYN.

The ladies' fair in aid of the fund for the completion of St. Augustin's church, Brooklyn, which opened at the Phenix Building, opposite the City Hall, about two weeks ago, will close to-morrow evening. Thus far it has been very successful in the matter of receipts, which have increased each evening in a manner which is decidedly expressive of the high tone of Christian charity and zeal on the part of the Catholics of Brooklyn in doing honor to God by erecting houses of worship for the accommodation of all. The Rev. Father Rhatigan, pastor of the newly organized parish, feels confident that his anticipations will be realized, and that the appeal which he has made to the munificence of the faithful for assistance in building the edifice which is now well advanced toward completion will be answered. It is to be hoped that those who contemplate visiting the fair at Phenix Building, Court street, will do so this evening or to-morrow—the last night—and that they will contribute as far as their means will permit towards the laudable object in view, in rearing this temple to the honor and glory of God. The tables are well supplied with handsome, costly, useful and ornamental articles, just such as one would like to receive or bestow as presents during the holidays. There is a piano, silver and china ware, elegant toilet articles, &c. To-night and to-morrow are the last opportunities which will be afforded visitors.

THE ERIE TRACK IN HOBOKEN.

The Mayor's Veto Overruled—The Track Must Be Taken Up.

As was predicted in the HERALD more than a week ago, Mayor Kimball, of Hoboken, vetoed the resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to remove the Erie Railway track from the line of Seventeenth street. An attempt to rescind the resolution was made by Councilman Curran, but it proved futile. Last evening, at the meeting of the Council, the Mayor's veto was read, but the Council passed the resolution over the veto—only two members of the Board voting to sustain the Mayor—on the ground that a large number of poor laborers would be thrown out of employment if the track should be removed before the 1st of May. The matter now lies with the Street Commissioner, who is called upon to remove the track.

The query is will Erie "come down" or will the tracks come up?

CONGRESS.

A GALA DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

The St. Domingo Question in the Senate.

MORTON'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Stirring Debate on All Sides.

Butler and His Pet Amnesty in the House.

STIRRING AND STARTLING DISCUSSION.

Fitch, of Nevada, as the Old Man Eloquent.

Butler's Bill to be Voted Upon To-Day.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, reported a bill, in accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to authorize the issue of an additional $300,000,000 of the five per cent bonds authorized by the Funding law of last session. He asked the present consideration of the bill; but Mr. Trumbull objecting, the bill went over. He also reported Mr. Cole's Gold Note bill, with a recommendation that the same be negatived.

MINOR MATTERS.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me.—Defining the jurisdiction of police courts of the District of Columbia and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev.—In relation to the enlistment of boys in the naval service. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La.—To relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands occupied by the city of Baton Rouge. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill amending the Tax and Tariff law of July 14, 1870, so as to restore the former rates of duty on imported brandy and opium, with an adverse recommendation.

Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Md., from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely the House bill, supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, which bill provided for the payment of pensions withheld from March 3, 1865, to June 6, 1866, from persons who held positions in civil service.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for detailed information in regard to bonds of the State of Indiana held at any time by the Interior Department as trustee for certain Indian tribes.

THE ST. DOMINGO QUESTION.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., moved that the Senate proceed to consider his resolution for the appointment of a commission to proceed to St. Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., said his own resolution on the subject was entitled to precedence because of priority in time of its introduction and its preliminary character of subject matter.

Mr. SHERMAN desired before further debate took place on the Dominican matter to take up the House bill to correct an ambiguity in classification of sugar duties. He remarked that without the proposed legislation it would be impossible to define duties fixed by law upon "raw" or muscovado sugar.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said he had been shown a letter received by Mr. Vickers from a responsible Baltimore sugar firm, stating their opinion that the bill would increase the duties. He desired all parties interested to have an opportunity to be heard before the bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that all parties in interest had been heard, and moved to take up the bill.

Under the ruling of the Vice President the motion was decided to be premature, when the pending question, upon Mr. Morton's motion, was further debated.

The resolutions of Messrs. Sumner and Morton were severally read.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said he could see no objection to either of the resolutions. He had been opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo, and was free to say his opinions had not changed; but he would not object to any means of obtaining necessary information. He hoped the authors of the resolutions would mutually agree not to object to the taking of either.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., preferred the resolution of Mr. Morton as more comprehensive than that of Mr. Sumner. He would ask the Senator from Massachusetts what information he expected to obtain from the executive departments not already set forth in the report of the special committee of last session relative to the case of imprisonment of one Hatch, and covering St. Domingo affairs.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the inquiry referred to that committee was simply as to the alleged misconduct of an American officer (General Babcock), and that they stood four for excusing and three for condemning that officer. He understood his friend to argue now that that inquiry was to be a substitute for any investigation into the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo or the purchase of the Bay of Samana.

Mr. HOWARD protested against the false position attributed to him by Mr. Sumner, remarking that his purpose had only been to inquire as to what documents or information he required in addition to the report referred to.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to enumerate various additional items of information for which his resolution called. His remarks were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, when the calendar came up as the regular order of business. A motion to postpone the calendar in order to proceed with the St. Domingo question was finally carried after debate—yeas 30, nays 23.

The question recurring on Mr. Morton's motion to take up his resolution concerning St. Domingo, Mr. Sumner was awarded the floor, but gave way, temporarily, to a motion by Mr. Sherman to resume the consideration of the House bill regulating the duties on sugar. The bill was taken up and debated as to whether it might involve an increase of duties.

A motion by Mr. VICKERS, (dem) of Maryland, to refer the bill to the Finance Committee was lost, when Mr. Vickers demanded the regular order of business, which had been suspended only by unanimous consent. The effect of this was to bring the Dominican question again before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER continued his remarks to show that very few, if any, of the points of his resolution were covered by the special report of last session referred to by Mr. Howard. He intimated that there was a constitutional inhibition against any treaty-making power on the part of the Dominican authorities a treaty with France, which included Dominica as part of Hayti, forbidding such a thing.

The Senate then voted upon Mr. Morton's motion.

Mr. SCHURZ demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Lewis, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Warner, Willey, Williams, Windom—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton of Md., Harris, McCreery, Morrill of Vt., Patterson, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers—17.

The resolution was then read.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to refer it to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORTON briefly advocated the resolution, remarking that he could not see any objection to it, and that an affirmative vote would not commit anybody upon annexation.

Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo., supposed the intention was to appoint a Scientific Commission to go over the island of St. Domingo and investigate everything there—the water, the earth, the air, and the mental and moral condition of the population. He argued that, if a serious matter, the investigation would take from three to five years, while, if intended as a sham and a humbug, it ought not to be undertaken at all. He favored the reference to the committee as a means of indicating with precision the subjects entitled to investigation.

Mr. MORTON replied it was not proposed to make a geological survey. He thought the information indicated as desirable might be readily procurable within sixty days or less. Whatever the effect of the report of the commission, whether favorable or against annexation, the information thereby secured would be legitimate. It was provided that no compensation should be paid to the commissioners, so there would be no inducement for them on that account to spin out the time. He presumed the commission would be composed of members of Congress.

Mr. SCHURZ, to substantiate his estimate of the length of time necessary for such an investigation, reviewed each of the topics of inquiry specified in the resolution. He said that a conscientious report from actual observation upon "the political state and condition of Dominica" would require from three to five years; that a personal inquiry into "the desire of the people to become annexed to the United States" would require three months at least, in consequence of the lack of railroad facilities in the island; and that a report upon "the physical, moral and mental condition of said people" could not be made within six months. As to the resources of the country the commissioners could not report upon speculation, but would have to see with their own eyes, and for this six months more would be required; and so on with the remaining subjects of inquiry, such as the mineral and agricultural productions, the climate and debt of St. Domingo.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, spoke of the persistence with which the President had urged the acquisition of Dominica. Seeing that it was not likely to be annexed under a treaty-making power, for want of a two-thirds vote in the Senate, the President had gone so far as to suggest its annexation by a joint resolution, as in the case of Texas. The pending resolution was doubtless with a view to such a move. He reminded the Senate the island could not be annexed as a Territory, but must come in, if at all, as a State. The constitution making no provision for the annexation of foreign territory other than as a State, the question, therefore, was, would the Senate recede from its position and admit St. Domingo without one man out of every 10,000 there being able to speak the English language, or having the slightest idea of our institutions? The resolution was objectionable in its details. The President was to select his own men as commissioners, without a word of consent by the Senate. He was to appoint men without compensation. This feature Mr. Thurman regarded rather as an objection than otherwise. Who would go to San Domingo without compensation unless he was a jobber or a tool of jobbers? The appointment of army officers was equally objectionable.

Mr. MORTON explained that he had not alluded to army officers, but to members of Congress, as members of the commission.

Mr. THURMAN replied that that made the matter still worse. He hoped the President would not send him. He knew he would not send his friend Casserly, and he doubted whether his friend from New Jersey (Mr. Stockton) would be sent, though that Senator had been in diplomatic service. Would the President send his friend, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Sumner)? (Laughter.) No doubt he would be willing to send the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), but that Senator might not be willing to forego his seat in the Senate to go down to St. Domingo for the purpose of looking into the "physical, mental and moral condition of the inhabitants." (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., referring to Mr. Morton's remark, which he considered significant as coming from that Senator, that the commission would probably be made up of members of Congress, said he favored the reference with a view to an amendment prohibiting any such appointment. All the reasons which would operate to prevent the appointment of a member to public office during his term ought to prevail in such a case; besides, no member of the Senate could be elected who had not already adjudged the question.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., replying to the intimation that the Dominican treaty had failed at the last session because of a want of information, argued that if sufficient facts were not accessible to the Senate here in Washington then the facts upon which the administration acted were not sufficient to justify it in negotiating the treaty, and none ought to have been negotiated without all the facts. He was in favor of extending the proposed investigation to include an examination of all contiguous foreign territory and of giving the commission abundant time for the purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN agreed with Mr. Scott, that it would be manifestly improper to permit the selection of a member of the Senate, or an army officer as one of the commission. He preferred the selection of three commissioners from among the most distinguished men of the country, outside of political life.

Mr. SUMNER here suggested the name of General Sherman, when Mr. Sherman replied that perhaps his friend (Mr. Sumner) knew that General Sherman had decided his opinion upon this subject, and when once decided the gentleman referred to was almost as impervious to an opposite conviction as the Senator from Massachusetts himself. Mr. Sherman proceeded to discuss the cause which led to the rejection of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, the chief among these being the want of necessary information and the peculiar circumstances under which the treaty was negotiated, tending to create a doubt and hesitation in the absence of reliable data.

Remarks were also made by Mr. BUCKINGHAM in support of the proposed reference, and by Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., to the effect that the resolution was to further the pet scheme of the President and was unconstitutional and monstrous.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., opposed the resolution as tending to commit the Senate in advance to the annexation, a project which he regarded as unwise and full of injury to the country.

Mr. EDMUNDS favored the resolution as an opponent of the annexation, believing the investigation would demonstrate the impolicy of incorporating the island into our political system. The American people had an absorbing interest in that great archipelago in the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and would repel at once any aggressive movement in that direction by any people on the face of the globe. Should any such interference occur it would be our right and duty to protect our neighbors in their independence until the time did come when they could be admitted into the Union.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate, at a quarter-past four, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE REPORT ON PARAGUAY.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind., moved that all special orders be set aside, and that the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to Paraguay be taken up on Thursday, the 5th of January, to the exclusion of all other business. So ordered.

Mr. CLEVELAND, (dem.) of N. J., presented petitions of manufacturers and dealers in Newark and Jersey City against the government furnishing printed envelopes free to consumers.

INGERSOLL'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep) of Ill., asked and obtained leave to make a personal explanation. He said that not long since the editor of the New York *Evening Post* had taken occasion to make an attack upon him in the columns of that paper. He had no personal acquaintance with William Cullen Bryant, and should not have noticed the attack if he could not give the reason why it was made, and which would rob it of its bitterness and its venom. He did not know that these personal attacks in the newspapers injured anybody, but neither did he know that they did anybody any good. (Laughter.) William Cullen Bryant might be a good man; if he were, and knew him (Ingersoll), he certainly would make no attack upon him. These attacks were inspired by his brother, John H. Bryant, who resided at Princeton, in his (Ingersoll's) district. He was his (Ingersoll's) personal and bitter enemy, and had been for several years. In 1865 he (Ingersoll) had procured Mr. Bryant's removal from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in his district for cause. Mr. Bryant was a bad man, and was officially reported as in default to the government in a sum exceeding $430,000. He had been restored to office in 1866, under Andrew Johnson, and he had again procured his removal. He had thus incurred the bitter hostility and dislike of Mr. Bryant. Mr. Bryant had carried that bitterness and venom into his brother's paper. He had thus much to say in explanation.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., defended the character of Mr. J. H. Bryant, whom he had known from his boyhood. His reputation wherever he was known was as pure and spotless as that of any other man living. If J. H. Bryant was a defaulter then he (Dawes) had lost faith in human nature.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that Mr. Bryant might have been an excellent person in Massachusetts, but he was by no means spotless in the town where he lived in Illinois.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and JUDD, both (reps.) of Ill., also bore testimony to the excellent character and reputation of Mr. Bryant.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., explained that outgoing collectors were charged with the uncollected sums which they turned over to their successors and appeared as defaulters until the accounts of their successors were audited and settled.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied to Mr. Judd by asking him if he knew how many children Mr. Bryant had in the town of Princetown who did not sleep under his roof? (Laughter.) How many illegitimate children he had? (Laughter.)

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., making appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of Sheboygan and Port Washington in Wisconsin.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn., for the building of a custom house and post office at Nashville, Tenn.

By Mr. WHITMORE, (rep.) of Texas, for the building of a post office, United States court house, &c., at Tyler, Texas.

Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution allowing clerks to the various committees. Adopted.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The House then, at ten o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. DEGENER, (rep.) of Texas, spoke in favor of general amnesty as the corner-stone of the reconstruction edifice; but he admitted that general amnesty had been buried last week in Arlington Cemetery. Himself and his Texas colleagues had come to the conclusion, therefore, that the interest of the national republican party imperatively demanded that they should vote for the Bingham amendment, or, if that should fail, for the substitute offered by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky.

Mr. MANNING, (rep.) of N. C., made a ten-minute argument in favor of general amnesty.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, then addressed the House. The question, he said, touched the honor and, in some sense, the prosperity of the American people. The first question upon which the House would be called upon to vote would be the amendment offered by himself to the first section of the bill to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to substitute words which would relieve from disability all persons in the United States on whom disabilities are imposed by the 14th article of Amendment, except those who were officers of the United States in the year 1860, or 1861, and except those who, since the 1st of June last, in defiance of the constitution and laws, held and exercised the functions of offices to which they were ineligible. He should be constrained to vote against the proposition of Mr. Farnsworth for general amnesty. The country was not yet prepared to take that step, but the country was prepared to relieve, as far as might be consistent with public security, all persons now under disabilities. He did not believe that a single person could be named who could by any possibility do harm or hurt to the republic who was not excepted by the amendment which he had offered. Why not then adopt it? The whole number of persons whom it excepted did not exceed two hundred men, and he would let them bide their time until the people were satisfied that they were clothed and in their right mind, ready to submit to the constitution and laws. But why go further back than that? He was not unfamiliar with the men who were prominent in organizing and carrying forward the rebellion, and he felt it his duty to except by the operation of his amendment those who in 1860 or 1861 were under the obligation of an oath—that adamantine chain which bound the consciences of men to the throne of eternal truth—to stand by the Union and constitution, but who, nevertheless, did organize that revolt. He was not compelled to vote their eligibility to seats in Congress. He would leave them as they now were—under the protection of the general law, enjoying all the privileges of citizens except the privilege of holding office, civil or military. But he desired to remove all remaining disabilities. As near as he could ascertain there were about 20,000 under these disabilities, the majority of whom were about as guilty of their country's blood as the members of the House themselves. If his own amendment were not adopted, then he would vote for the amendment offered by Mr. Beck; but under no circumstances would he vote for the bill as reported by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). The bill undertook to turn out of the courts of the United States suitors who were there for the maintenance of a right or the redress of a wrong. The framers of the constitution had answered the bill when they put into that instrument the immortal words, "That to establish justice we ordain this constitution." What was justice but to give every man his due? Was Congress to say that the courts were to be closed against a citizen for the vindication of a right or the redress of a wrong? If he were to indulge in argument in interest of party he would show how it would inure to the benefit of the republican party to pass the amendment which he had offered; but it was not proper that he should indulge in remarks of that sort. He asked that amnesty be a tender, so that the democratic party in Congress should not hereafter be engaged in the pitiful business of doling out pardons one by one. He wished it extended to those who were lately in arms against the republic, so that all the world might witness another exhibition of magnanimity of that great and triumphant people who carried the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. He asked that his amendment be adopted to the end that the strifes and divisions and animosities kept alive by the sense of personal degradation of twenty thousand may be taken away. He asked that it be adopted that all people may again, in the presence of that healing act, become a united people, with one country, one constitution and one destiny, and that the world may have another assurance that the republic, the last refuge of liberty, the last centre of inviolable justice, was united now and forever, and made immortal by the act of its own children.

Mr. FITCH, (rep.) of Nev., spoke in favor of universal amnesty. He believed that the policy of forgiveness was a wise one. He believed that Breckinridge might safely be permitted to defend the principle of secession in the United States Senate before empty galleries, rather than that a Senator without his principles, his culture or his taste should insult the world with an effort to exhume the bones of the loyal dead. He said if he could put life again into the brave eyes that were closed forever amid the sulphurous smoke of battle; if the earth could give back gallant hearts that throbbed out their lives in red libations for liberty; if we could marshal once more the nameless dead who battled above the clouds on Lookout Mountain; who vexed the current of the Mississippi; who stood on the hills before the gates of burning Richmond; who carried our banner over every inch of American soil—they would say, as with one voice, the amnesty which could permit their honorable insulter to occupy a place in the American Senate might well afford their more honorable assailant an opportunity to achieve a few county clerkships.

Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La., spoke in favor of universal amnesty, and remarked that his State, which had twenty-five thousand republican majority, abrogated every vestige of disability by a vote of 103,000 in the affirmative to less than 1,000 in the negative. Believing that the people of his State were, he was in favor of universal amnesty, and he warned his political friends that the time was coming when every one of them would take the same position. He regretted the resolution offered in the Senate by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCreery), and he also regretted the resolution offered in the House yesterday by his polite and genteel friend from Kentucky (Mr. Jones), for those things retarded the progress of the work.

Arguments in favor of universal amnesty were made by Messrs. Shober, Duke and Tillman.

Mr. HAMILTON, (rep.) of Fla., protested solemnly and uncompromisingly against universal amnesty, believing it to be a policy fraught with danger to the loyal people, his constituents, to republican institutions, and to the still unsuccessfully reconstructed governments of the Southern States.

Mr. MAYHAM, of N. Y., argued against some of the provisions of the bill. He would make the bill what its title indicated, and what the people demanded, a bill of general grace, amnesty and oblivion.

Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn., regretted very much that he could not go for general amnesty. He did not believe that the time had arrived when that policy could be safely adopted. He reminded the House that even yesterday fourteen democratic members had voted that secession was a debatable question.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., corrected that statement, and said his resolution merely declared that secession was at the opening of the rebellion a debatable question.

Mr. PROSSER went on to argue that a large portion of the persons laboring under disabilities in the South were not willing to accept the situation in good faith, and were not prepared to abide by the legislation of the republican party. The leaders of the democratic party were even now a lawless band of conspirators who did not deserve and ought not to receive any measure of magnanimity from Congress. It was the full intention of the leaders of the democratic party by violence and intimidation to carry every Southern State at the next Presidential election, and he therefore demanded some measure of legislation that would put a stop to the lawless proceedings that were being carried on in every Southern State.

Mr. MCKEE, (rep.) of Miss., declared himself in favor of general amnesty, but said that he would vote for the bill as the best thing that they could get. He would not reject its advantages because it did not meet all the requirements of the case.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill because it deprived citizens of their vested rights. It was wrong for Congress to pass a law prohibiting loyal men from enforcing their rights in courts of law. He was also opposed to any general extension of amnesty, as he did not believe the time had arrived for it.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., at half-past three moved the previous question on the pending amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM required the previous question to apply to the bill as well as the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER declined to make that motion, and said he wished to have the bill in such a position as that he might move its recommittal.

Mr. BINGHAM asked Mr. Butler whether he had intimated this morning that he would divide his motion for the previous question.

Mr. BUTLER said he thought it time to stop the diarrhœa of words.

Mr. BINGHAM would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts to keep faith with the House, and if not he would ask the House to compel him to do so. (Laughter). That was all. He added, in an undertone, that it was a devilish outrage.

Mr. COBURN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM—Oh, no; that carries the amendments with it.

Mr. COX hoped his friend from Indiana would withdraw the motion and let the House by its vote express the public sentiment.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to the House to vote down the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by 91 yeas to 84 nays.

Mr. Butler, being entitled to close the debate, yielded fifteen minutes' time to Mr. COBB, (rep.) of N. C., who argued against universal amnesty as something that would be humiliating to the government in forcing pardon upon men who did not admit that they had done wrong. As a matter of public policy he deemed it to be unwise at the present time.

Mr. HOGE, (rep.) of S. C., declared himself opposed to the bill and the amendments. He was not in favor of general amnesty so long as his constituents were subjected to be maltreated and shot down and murdered because they advocated doctrines of the republican party.

Mr. BUTLER yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the House, at ten minutes past four, adjourned.

THE NEW JERSEY GUILLOTINE.

Another Victim—The Western Train Off the Track.

On Monday night a woman named Elizabeth Tindall, about thirty-five years of age, was run over and killed by the train that leaves West Philadelphia at five o'clock P. M. Deceased resided near the station, which is about four miles from Trenton, and was cautioned not to go down the track to her house. Disregarding the advice she proceeded on her way, and became confused by trains approaching from opposite directions. The engineer of the train, when he arrived at New Brunswick, telegraphed to Lawrence station that he thought he had run over some one. Mr. Labaw, the station master, found the body about four hundred yards from the depot.

At fifteen minutes past seven o'clock last evening the western bound train ran off the track at the Greene street crossing, in Jersey City, and blocked up the line for two hours, so that trains could not move either way.

A TRANCE STORY FROM PITTSBURG.—A strange story was lately told to a coroner of Pittsburg by a colored woman calling herself Mrs. Thornton. She said that her husband had been subject to "trances," during which he remained apparently lifeless for several days, but then recovered. He had been in this condition several times since she married him, two and a half years ago, and again fell into it last Monday morning. She was unable to waken him and sent for physicians; but they refused to come because she had no money to give them. In the meantime some friends notified the health officers that there was a dead man in her house, and these came to bury him. She explained his condition, and pointed them, in proof of her assertion, to the fact that his body was moist and warm. Still they insisted that the man was dead; she was removed to the house of a neighbor, and while she was there her husband was taken away and buried. She told the coroner that several of her neighbors could testify to the fact that after the body was laid out and placed in its coffin it was yet warm and moist, and she insisted on having it taken from the grave and examined. If the woman is not crazy the health authorities have acted in a culpably precipitate way.

DOWNING VERSUS SCHURZ.

Downing Reviewing Senator Schurz—Downing on Universal Amnesty—Downing and the Germans—Downing as to the Colored People's Alliance with the Republican Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I listened with intense interest to the debate in the Senate on Thursday and Friday between Senators Schurz and Drake, of Missouri. The former gentleman reflected on the colored voters of his State. I expected to hear Senator Drake reply to the reflection. He did not do so. I think it not out of place for me to notice the Senator's remarks.

General Schurz impressed me with the idea that he was looking to the creation of a new party at the expense of the one that honored him with his present position. In his speech, in reply to a charge, he asserted that the revenue reform issue did not enter into the late election in his State; he narrowed the issue to the question of granting amnesty to those who were disfranchised because of the rebellion. That a citizen should have the right to vote is universally admitted; that a citizen can forfeit that right is as generally conceded. There is no question about the fact that a person having forfeited the same has no right to dictate terms as to his being pardoned—as to his being restored in his right. The question is one of expediency and does not necessarily involve a principle.

The Senator boasts of having introduced, in 1868, into the republican platform a declaration favoring the removal of political disabilities as soon as compatible with public safety, and welcoming back to the Union the loyal people among the late rebels who accept the new order of things. While I, perhaps, naturally should be less ready than he to accord this liberality yet, I do no less warmly than he. I welcome back each rebel, would grant to all such amnesty and pardon from the bottom of my heart, my only hesitancy being as to the expediency. Do they manifest the fitting penitence which, as a lover of justice, and in view of the welfare of my country, I have a right to demand?

I would put amnesty within the reach of every repentant rebel, without the least mortification or undue humiliation. I would beseech him in a most fraternal spirit to embrace it; but I want to feel assured he appreciates the kindness of heart that prompts the generosity. It is a question whether all rebels do so, and hence the expediency of granting universal amnesty is questioned, because of which Senator Schurz attempts to crack the whip over the republican party.

I feel it a duty more particularly to notice the Senator's remarks because of his unkind allusion in his speech to those colored voters of Missouri who dared to disregard his advice, and because of his still more unkind design to foster in the land unfriendly feelings against the colored man. The colored people have ever appreciated and do now appreciate the discerning, just spirit which has marked the course of our German fellow countrymen, against the proscribing of whom I have ever protested. I should be very sorry to see the Senator follow up a policy which might tend to a severance of the amicable relation existing between the German and the colored man. I regretted to hear the Senator's—I was about to say sneering—allusion to points which the republican party regard as recommendatory. His effort to make a glaring exhibit of its faults and shortcomings, his coquetting with other political organizations, his general censorial air, indicated hostility to his party.

We see in his speech much that is adroit. It was adroitly put; but I would ask, if he admits, as he does, that the proper moral sentiment needed is in the republican party what more good can those having that moral sentiment hope to effect by coming out of the party and forming new alliances with individuals who have no more sympathy with them than those they separate from—in fact, by allying themselves, as they must, with the unrepentant who have been obstacles of the moral progress which the republican party has been so instrumental in forwarding?

What are the facts which the honorable Senator refers to in order to justify himself in proclaiming on the floor of the United States Senate that the colored voters of Missouri "permitted themselves" to be used in what he terms "a most unscrupulous trick?" A representation in its convention was given them by the State Republican Convention; they had nothing to do in making the basis of representation of that convention; they, as members of the party, only availed themselves of the privilege that had been given them. When "the canvass was being prosecuted, colored agitators were sent," so he says, "all over the State," as, I suppose, were other agitators, "to enlist the new enfranchised colored people in the crusade against the enfranchising amendment." He says, "all the artifices of demagogueism, every possible appeal to passion, prejudice and fear were fully employed," all of which when sifted means, I suppose, the stump oratory and manœuvring common to parties in canvasses.

But to the material fact. The able Senator, by his own admission, shows the propriety and expediency of the colored man's opposing universal amnesty; for, he says of the colored people, they were persons—I borrow his words—"against whom so many prejudices were still alive, wrongful prejudices, indeed, but stubborn," that I think they would have been purblind to have favored the enfranchising of those cherishing such feelings towards them. This being the fact—the colored people being persons against whom so many prejudices, as he says, were still alive, wrongful prejudices indeed, but stubborn—was it either unwise or unnatural for them to be opposed to the enfranchising of their enemies—to the enfranchising of those who feel thus towards them? Is it magnanimous—is it common justice to talk of their being "seduced to signal their very entrance into political life by using their virgin franchise to the purpose of countenancing the disfrancisement of others" when those others cherished the feeling the Senator credits them with?

Is not this disrupting, revolutionary regard for universal franchise on the part of the honorable Senator a thing of new birth? Is it limited in its application by a new regard for the rebels? The gentleman claims great virtue and sacredness in his defence of universal franchise: he would, in behalf of the same, disrupt parties, give aid, countenance and comfort to hostile parties, with a view to aid those who have raised bloody and fratricidal hands against a government which they had every reason to love, support and defend.

He manifested no similar regard for the same principle in its application to colored men when he gratuitously proposed to leave the colored citizens of the Northern States to the hostile feeling therein, which would not only disfranchise them but rob them of every right, though ever loyal to the government. See the resolution which the honorable Senator offered in the Chicago Convention, in 1868, which resolution one among the very highest of the administration to me denounced as impolitic and unnecessary. I affirm that it is the Senator's interest, as it is the interest of the colored man—the interest of all who love their country, to adhere to the republican party with all its shortcomings and advance it to its proper position. It is, and is most likely to be, the most effective agent to bring the nation out of the embarrassing position into which rebels and their allies forced it. We may need revenue reforms, but we need a more exact definition thereof than the "revenue reformers" give us. We want an abatement of taxation—the party will give it to us. We need a proper civil service; but not such a one as the democratic party is likely to give us. We want more regard for labor—the party is taking advance steps in this direction. We want land reform, as the party will see. We want a more complete recognition of the blacks as a political strength essential to the supremacy of the party, to be held thereto by a present and prospective interest, as well as by its agency in the past.

The colored man sees it to be his interest to secure another republican administration, unless the republican party permit some other one to outstrip it in sincere devotion to principles having their foundation in justice and dear to the colored man, and unless the party shall not have an equitable regard to merit, not only as to his rights, but his privileges. He sees it to be his interest to maintain a republican ascendency, for even with its present ascendency he does not fully realize and enjoy the complete benefits of the amendments and of the Civil Rights bill lately adopted. He sees that it is necessary to maintain in power the administration instrumental in enacting the same, until the colored man's opponents shall, by several years of administration under those amendments, have been accustomed to the spirit and workings thereof, instead of affording a fuller opportunity for an antagonistic spirit to manifest itself, as would assuredly be the case under an adverse administration.

If any colored man does not perceive the matter in this light, or suffers himself by any false representations or unfair agencies to see or act contrary to this policy, the more intelligent and reliable of the colored people should be sent to such to bring them into the proper way.

GEORGE T. DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE CAMDEN ELECTION RIOTS.

The Prisoners Plead Not Guilty and Demand a Struck Jury—Souders, the Nigger-Whopper, to be Tried First.

In the United States Court at Trenton, yesterday, before Judge Nixon, counsel for the fourteen prisoners charged with complicity in the Camden riots, waived the argument as to the constitutionality of the law of Congress under which the indictments are found, and pleaded not guilty to the whole of the charges on behalf of all the defendants. The trials will commence on the third Tuesday in January. There will then be no legal argument on the act of Congress. Souder's case will be the first called on. There are three indictments against him. After this case will come the charges against Justice Henry, then those against Forman. The counsel for defendants applied for a struck jury, to be chosen from the counties of Mercer, Huntington and Hunterdon, which was granted. Judge Nixon will deliver his opinion at the end of a week as to struck juries, in order to govern other cases in the United States District Court of New Jersey, where such juries may be applied for.

CUBA.

Captain General Valmaseda—Spanish Residents and Home Government—Farewell Addresses of De Rodas—Proclamation of Valmaseda—Items from the Insurrection.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

Don Blas Villate, Conde de Valmaseda, is now Captain General of the Island of Cuba, Caballero de Rodas having surrendered his position a short time in advance in order to prepare for his departure on the 15th.

The change in administration here, above all things, demonstrates that the authority of Spain, as it has been excercised in this island, has passed away never to be restored. For the years of her dominion in this Antille, Cuba has been treated like a willing, subservient slave, with no voice whatever in the conduct of her affairs. The Spanish population, accustomed to despotism, had no thought of resistance, and the peaceful attempts of the native population have ever been met with successful intrigues, and their more energetic efforts by the bullet and garrote. She has been plundered in the most open and shameless manner for centuries, and there has been no one to say, "Why do you so?" But now, whatever may happen in Spain, that day has passed. Leaving out of consideration the natives, the Spanish population have learned their power and are now ready at any moment to stay the hand of the home government if it passes beyond a prescribed limit. This so recently discovered power, a consequent on the organization of the Volunteers by Lersundi, has compelled that government to appoint to the command of the island a man who has never been in sympathy with it, an Isabellino at heart, and one who, without doubt, is a supporter of the Prince of Asturias. Certainly nothing can better demonstrate the greatness of this power.

On Sunday, the 11th, a grand banquet was given in Marianao by the chiefs of Volunteers, ostensibly in honor of General de Rodas, in view of his anticipated departure, but really in celebration of the advent of Valmaseda. One thing can always be said in honor of the Spaniards—their foul linen is cleansed in private and never brought before the public. Whatever the differences and jealousies which may exist between De Rodas and Valmaseda, during all the ceremonies and incidents consequent on the change of administration not one evidence of them has appeared, and they have treated each other with an outward courtesy and cordiality which left nothing to be desired in that way. The speeches of De Rodas and Valmaseda both, at the banquet, were of the kindly patriotic sort, each referring to the other in the most complimentary manner. The former, in his remarks, complimented the Volunteers for their respect to the principle of authority in whatsoever person it might be centred, in which there might have been a touch of sarcasm.

The inauguration of the new Captain General took place on the 13th, in the official palace, with the usual ceremonies. Detachments from each battalion of volunteers, with their respective colors, and two companies of cavalry, preceded by bands of music, took part on the occasion, marching past the palace in column, De Rodas and Valmaesda meanwhile occupying a place side by side upon the balcony. A few vivas were heard; but the Spaniards are not much given to enthusiasm, save on very rare occasions. A large crowd looked on in perfect quietude.

Following the change an extra of the *Official Gazette* was hawked about the street containing the farewell addresses of General De Rodas, as follows:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA, HAVANA, Dec. 13, 1870.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA—In compliance with the orders of the government of his Serene Highness the Regent of the kindom I have this day entrusted to his Excellency, Lieutenant General Count de Valmaseda, the command which was confided to me. Going to give account of my actions, I carry with me grateful remembrances of you who, upon my arrival here, when the circumstances were difficult and the situation arduous, gave efficacious co-operation to the simple programme of my government, showing by your patriotism, your abnegation and disinterestedness a rare example to the world, assuring the strong and permanent reconstruction of this beautiful country, for which we have labored without interruption or exhaustion. In separating from you it gives me pleasure to afford public testimony of my gratitude and affection for all, and this will prompt you to follow the recommendation which I make to you in conclusion. The complicated state of affairs in Europe, and the labors of impotent enemies of this province, who are still agitating in secret, affords new opportunities for the exercise of your civil virtues. Continue in the practice of them, remaining united and assisting my worthy successor and affording him that adhesion which is his due, and soon will result that complete tranquillity and prosperity which you merit. Whatever may be my situation in the future, you will ever have my best wishes.

ANTONIO CABALLERO DE RODAS.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE ARMY.

The government of his Serene Highness, the Regent of the kingdom, having accepted my resignation of the Captaincy General of this island, his Highness has charged me to deliver over the command to his Excellency, Lieutenant General Count de Valmaseda, which I this day do.

GENERALS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA—During the time I have had the honor to command you I have been enabled to admire your sufferings, abnegation and bravery. The peculiar warfare you carry on is not redundant of the glory of combat, as these are not possible between a handful of bandits and the enthusiastic and disciplined troops of the Spanish army. You struggle only against the elements and the disadvantages of a tropical clime; but your efforts are not of less merit on that account. The *Patria* blesses you for these, and on leaving my command to return home I bid you all an affectionate farewell. Your General, CABALLERO.

VOLUNTEERS—I entertained a high appreciation of you when my duty brought me to the Pearl of the Antilles, under difficult and unfortunate circumstances, which, fortunately, have passed. During my stay I have been able to observe you in the difficult service you have rendered—like the best veterans, enthusiastic and strong, those who have had the good fortune to find themselves before the enemy; industrious and honest all—the strongest support of authority and order. On returning to the metropolis I yield a just tribute to your good intentions and the decision with which you have assisted to carry out my dispositions as Captain General and Superior Political Governor, and the sincere affection which you have so often manifested towards me personally. I thank you for all, and assure you that I will ever preserve you in my memory and esteem you a friend and companion. ANTONIO CABALLERO DE RODAS.

This morning appeared an extra of the official *Gazette*, containing the following addresses of Valmaseda:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA, HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS ISLAND—Honored by his most Serene Highness the Regent of the kingdom with the appointment of Captain General of the island of Cuba, in accepting such a weighty position and under such abnormal circumstances I direct my voice to the inhabitants of this province in order to seek the co-operation of all, so that the command confided to me may be less difficult.

The grave excesses which have taken place in this Antille since the unfortunate insurrection of Yara have disturbed her most important commerce, have removed from her estates many laborers and has stopped the wheel of industry. Various jurisdictions are red with the blood of those who formerly called themselves brothers, and many families in this and the other provinces of Spain are in constant mourning.

The evil caused by the ambition and hatred of the promoters of the rebellion has been very great in the Cinco Villas and in the Central and Eastern departments. In order to remedy this and restore these districts to their ancient prosperity I call upon all good citizens, islanders and peninsulars, so that, united in a common effort, they may contribute to give me encouragement and strength in the performance of my duties, and that from it may result the pacification of this land, at one time so opulent and so happy.

Those who, forgetful of their own interest, continue in arms against the union of this province with the others of the mother country, already know what they have to expect from me, well explained in my proclamations as commanding general of operations in the Eastern Department. Pardon and forgetfulness for those who acknowledge themselves deceived and are repentant; war for those who, constituted chiefs and inciters of an iniquitous insurrection, insult the banner which gave civilization to Cuba, riches and a name to be known of posterity.

Union, then, among all the good. In the majority, and holding the right, we will make one effort to restore peace to this pearl of our provinces and prepare a day of jubilee for our common country. The Count DE VALMASEDA,
Captain General of the ever faithful Isle of Cuba.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA—The wicked rebellion, initiated in Yara on the 10th of October, 1868, has placed in relief the sacred love of country which burns in your hearts and the unalterable decision which, in you, is to preserve at all cost this province united to the rest of this metropolis. On the instant all the brave among the good, moved by a common impulse, formed, as by enchantment, those battalions, which have been one of the principal defenders of this territory, and have contributed to the highest degree in placing a period of decadence to the insurrection. The obstacles which presented themselves to the simultaneous organization of so many corps in so many jurisdictions disappeared before the sacred idea of our love for Spain, and, supported by the enthusiasm of all loyal men, elevated this institution until it became an admiration to strangers and a terror to our enemies.

Continue in the display of those virtues which until now have been your standard. Be forgetful of your interests and your tranquillity while there remains enemies to conquer; that, in exercise of your duty, there may be that greatest recompense for those who, like you, sustain the greatest of causes—the honor and integrity of the country.

The Count DE VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY:—

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—A just appreciator of the virtues which adorn you, my words will be feeble to express all my admiration for your valor and sufferings. I have seen that you wrestle with the intensity of this climate; that you combat with an enemy that does not present his face before you; that you nearly always sleep exposed to the intemperature of the weather; that you are deprived many times of necessities in case of sickness, and that notwithstanding many annoyances you smile in the face of danger, nothing restraining your ardor in the combat. Continue as you are—worthy sons of our beloved Spain—and remember that henceforward will look out for your preservation, your interest and happiness. Your Captain General,

The Count DE VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

During the ceremonies at the palace yesterday it was observed that the various Consuls were not present, no invitation having been extended them. This morning official notice was given them by Valmaseda of his assumption of the Captaincy General *ad interim*. The head of the Treasury Department, Don Emilio Santos, has turned over his office to Señor Canovas del Castillo, who also holds the position *ad interim*.

The Municipality of Matanzas has declared "Sons of Matanzas" his Excellency Don Antonio Caballero De Rodas, his secretary, Cesario Fernandez, and Brigadier General Juan N. Burriel, commanding in that city.

A telegram from Holguin gives information of the capture of the chief Hurrecrechea, an insurgent of much influence and activity in that jurisdiction.

Official reports from Santi Espiritu state that the operations in that jurisdiction from the 20th ult. to the 1st inst. have resulted to the insurgents in nineteen deaths, three wounded and fourteen prisoners, the capture of a few arms, forty horses, and the burning of 154 ranches.

Departure of Ex-Captain General De Rodas for Spain—Valmaseda's Operations Against the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1870.

On Saturday Captain General Rodas and General Santos sailed for Spain. Yesterday General Valmaseda sent into the field against the rebels five hundred soldiers, who were doing duty about the city. At present the Volunteers are guarding the Morro Castle and the Cabaña, thus relieving the regulars who may now be used to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

The tug Grumpher arrived at Chagres on the 14th. All well.

Safety of German Steamers—Rumored Capture of the Cuban Vice President.

HAVANA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The German steamers New York, from New Orleans, and Hanover, from Bremen, have arrived here, escaping the French cruisers.

The bark Rosevelt has arrived at Matanzas.

A rumor, which is not confirmed, has spread that a Spanish gunboat had captured the Cuban Vice President Aguilera. The news is discredited.

Exchange on England and the United States is declining rapidly.

Speculators pay high prices for sugar. The old houses are inactive, with a few exceptions.

The Albisu theatre, erected on the ground formerly occupied by the now demolished city walls, has been beautifully arranged, and was inaugurated Saturday evening as a theatre with the Italian opera. The affair was a success.

MEXICO.

Prospects in the Coming Election—Government Successful in Operations Against the Insurgents.

MEXICO, Dec. 11, 1870.

Congress has voted to permit the re-establishment of lotteries in the several districts of Mexico and Lower California, and has passed a bill authorizing the construction of the Tuxpan Railroad. The election for President and Congress will test the strength of the Tejada and Diaz parties. The adherents of Tejada, it is believed, will win, more especially as the Juarists are divided. The votes in the contest for President are confined to Juarez, Diaz and Tejada. The last named, it is evident, has the best chance.

The government has been successful in its operations against the revolutionists in Guerrero, and the Legislature of Paxaca has granted extraordinary powers to the Governor in his efforts to repress the Tehuantepec revolutionists. The *Two Republics* (newspaper) says that the Juchétecos have not only assumed a defiant attitude, but are confident of ultimate success.

REPUBLICAN REFORM.

The Republican State Central Committee in Council—Sour Grapes—The Proposed Reorganization—Discord and Green-Eyed Monsters—A Sharp Look Out to be Observed.

The Republican State Central Committee assembled yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of making some arrangements for reorganizing the party in New York. Believing that enemies in the garb of patriotic workers existed in the republican camp, and that political treachery was tending to undermine the party, so far as its influence in this city was concerned, a petition, numerously signed, and scores of wrathful affidavits were gotten up, to the effect that the political wolves should be separated from the political sheep, and that the rotten branches should be cut down from the tree and cast into the fire. The petition, while it

RAPPED TAMMANY SEVERELY

over the knuckles, made fearful havoc of the sensible men who were wise enough to accept responsible public positions under the present administration of the city. To accomplish the object in view twenty-two delegates congregated at one o'clock yesterday, and, without much delay, proceeded to business. Mr. L. L. Doty occupied the chair, and among those present were S. B. French, of Sag Harbor; E. D. Webster, of Kings county; S. T. Madden, Henry Smith, Thomas Mulligan, Hugh Gardiner, A. B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, George Opdyke, of New York; C. B. Martin, of Newburg; J. H. Ramsey, George H. Sharpe, of Kingston; H. S. Vandecarr, of Stockport, and others.

Having been duly called to order Mr. W. A. Darling addressed the meeting in support of the petition. He was followed by Colonel A. J. H. Duganne. Both gentlemen dwelt at length upon the present demoralization which characterized the republican party in this city owing to what they considered the faithlessness of some of the members of the committee. Poor Tammany Hall came in for a good share of

ROUSING ORATORICAL KNOCK-DOWNS,

but the hints—sly, sharp and direct—made at the few supposed delinquents were crushing. War was declared against Tammany, and an absolute severance from that institution was henceforth to be observed by all republicans. It was urged, moreover, that republicans enjoying positions under the auspices of Tammany Hall were not proper men to hold places in a republican association, or to be controlling managers of the party. The harangues of the two gentlemen were listened to with the most approving countenances, but when attention was called to the fact that forty-two members of the general committee of the city recently elected by the "Tammany Republican Primaries" held positions under Tammany Hall the majority of those present looked aghast and pondered at length on the depravity of human nature. After

GETTING RID OF THEIR POLITICAL BILE

the members of the committee took a recess, and upon reassembling Mr. Sinclair Tousey, like a second Coriolanus, arose, and well might he have exclaimed, "Alone I did it!" This, he said, was a fight among factions, and, apart from the selfishness which might enter into the question, he contended that the men complained of had a perfect right to hold office under Tammany. He disputed the authority of the State Committee to reorganize the party in this city. After entering into the merits of the question Mr. Tousey concluded a lengthy argument by showing that

REPUBLICANS HAD A RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICES,

even under Tammany. If it were found that republicans did so, and were working against the interests of the party, then let charges be brought forward; let individuals be made to account their own culpability or faithlessness. He strongly objected, however, to the whole party being stigmatized for the faults of a few.

A private caucus was then held, and, as a wind up, a resolution was adopted to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to whom should be referred the petition and other documents and papers submitted to the committee in reference to the reorganization of the party in this city. That such committee be directed to investigate the matters alleged in the petitions and papers, and report them to the committee at a future meeting, to be held at the call of the chairman, of which due notice would be given.

In accordance with the resolution the following committee was appointed:—J. H. Ramsey, George Opdyke, Richard Crowley, S. B. French and Henry S. Vandecarr. The meeting then adjourned.

CLOSE OF CONNECTICUT RIVER NAVIGATION.

[From the Hartford Times, Dec. 19.]

The boats have stopped running for the season, the State of New York arriving yesterday and leaving last night for New York. The City of Hartford also left yesterday, and the Steamboat Company give notice that the season is closed for running the steamers. The following table shows the date of the first and last trips since 1852. It will be seen that twelve years ago the boats stopped December 1; the latest date is the 21st; the average time of stopping the 12th:—

Years.	*First Trip.*	*Last Trip.*
1852	March 19	Dec. 20
1853	March 7	Dec. 19
1854	March 14	Dec. 4
1855	March 12	Dec. 14
1856	April 14	Dec. 6
1857	March 21	Dec. 16
1858	March 23	Dec. 1
1859	March 11	Dec. 10
1860	March 6	Dec. 10
1861	March 9	Dec. 21
1862	April 1	Dec. 6
1863	March 26	Dec. 9
1864	March 9	Dec. 12
1865	March 17	Dec. 17
1866	March 13	Dec. 15
1867	March 5	Dec. 8
1868	March 24	Dec. 11
1869	March 17	Dec. 5
1870	March 17	Dec. 13

The Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company has offered a reward of $1,000 for the discovery and conviction of the scoundrels who recently placed obstructions on the track at Bath and Farmingdale, or $500 for conviction of either of them.

THE COMING WOMAN.

Meeting of the Female Suffrage Association at Bridgeport.

Presbyterians, Quakers and Spiritualists Upon the Same Platform.

Description of the Connecticut Lionesses—They Roar as Gently as Sucking Doves—Scenes and Incidents.

Pursuant to notice to that effect given through the local papers several days previously, the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association held a special session in Franklin Hall, Bridgeport, on Monday afternoon and evening of the present week.

The meeting in the afternoon was announced as a preparatory or business meeting, to which no admission fee would be charged, and an invitation was extended for the public to be present. Notwithstanding these inducements the audience was a slender one, numbering but a little over a hundred persons. Occupying the platform were

THREE NOTED CLERGYMEN,

belonging to the Universalist and Spiritualist orders, well known as leaders in the woman suffrage movement.

In the absence of the president of the association, Rev. Dr. N. G. Burton, of Hartford, the meeting was called to order by one of them, the Rev. Miss Olympia Brown, pastor of the Universalist church in Bridgeport, who was also the first speaker. Miss Brown, who is a pale, slenderly-formed, intelligent-looking lady, neatly dressed in black silk, spoke in a strained and slightly cracked voice, and in a manner evidently modelled upon that of Anna Dickinson. She commenced by alluding to the rapid progress made by the cause of woman suffrage, stating that when, a number of years ago, she would not say just how many, she was a school girl out in Ohio, she was one of a few signers of a petition asking that women should have a right to their own property—such a thing as female suffrage was never dreamed of. She admitted that many women were not qualified for voting, owing in some cases to their ignorance and in others to the frivolity inseparable from fashionable society, but many men were equally unfit. She was a believer in qualified suffrage, based upon the intelligence of the voter, but wished to have the two sexes stand upon an equal footing in this matter, and the same tests applied in the one case as in the other. Set the standard where you would, woman was as capable of reaching it as was man. If it were to be education, she could point out educated women who could reach it; if it were the possession of property, the lists of the taxpayers in all our communities would speak for themselves. She cared not what the standard might be so it was the same for man as for woman. After touching slightly upon the legal disabilities sustained by women, and relating several humorous instances occurring in the experience of one of her friends who resided at the South, tending to show the lack of mental capacity of the newly enfranchised colored man, who yet was endowed with the ballot, from which intelligent women were debarred, Miss Brown concluded by saying that as there were several other speakers upon the platform, and more were shortly expected to arrive, she would not further occupy the time, but would call upon her friend, the Rev. Phœbe A. Hannaford, of New Haven, to address them.

Miss Hannaford declining to bear her testimony before so small an audience as was present at this time a lady whose clustering ringlets and red cheeks could not fail to suggest the description of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN

given in the ballad mounted the rostrum. This was Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook, well known to the people of Bridgeport as a leading Spiritualist and trance speaker, and who served as an important witness for the defence in the recent trial of Miss Lottie Fowler.

While Mrs. Middlebrook was speaking a sudden noise at the entrance of the hall caused the three fair occupants of the platform to assume an air of expectation, and to stretch out their heads in that direction in an extremely feminine way.

The noise was produced by the arrival of expected reinforcements, and presently three other ladies marched upon the stage, where they were introduced to their predecessors, and received a smiling and hearty welcome, the kissing part only, which is usually regarded by the fair sex as indispensable upon such occasions, being omitted. One of the new comers, Mrs. Judge Hooker, of Hartford, a sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was the concluding speaker of the afternoon session. During her address a committee, consisting of Mrs. Middlebrook and Miss Burr, of Hartford, was sent through the audience to collect subscriptions and to ascertain if there were any present who would agree to canvass each a single street of the city in behalf of the cause, distributing tracts at every house. They appeared to meet with but indifferent success, and had secured but a single subscription and a promise from a waggish young gentleman to give his personal attention to the demands of Leverty street, when Mrs. Hooker paused in her remarks and observed that she must really request them to wait until she had finished, as she was so unaccustomed to speaking in public that the noise of conversation in the room seriously disturbed her, and they were obliged to resume their places upon the platform.

Unlike those who had preceded her, Mrs. Hooker made no attempt at oratory, but addressed her audience in the quiet, conversational manner which one lady would use in speaking to another. She stated briefly and clearly the objects for which the association had been formed and the means by which it proposed to accomplish its ends. These were mainly by the circulation of

FOUR LITTLE TRACTS

which had been carefully prepared for general distribution and were now in the hands of the printer. Three of these treatises related respectively to the legal disabilities of woman, the Scripture view of the female sex and the influence of woman upon the purity of government, while the fourth contained a selection of arguments bearing upon the whole question, drawn from the writings of the most distinguished English authors. She believed that the position of most educated women in regard to the suffrage question was governed rather by prejudice than by reason, and was similar to that of her own daughter, who replied to her, "I cannot answer your arguments: but yet, I hardly know why, I do not want to see this state of things in existence."

She was herself unaccustomed to public speaking, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that she could consent to appear before an audience, but she felt it to be a sacred duty to aid the progress of this holy cause by every means in her power.

Mrs. Hooker's remarks were listened to with deep attention, and at their close the audience commenced to disperse, most of them highly pleased with the whole performance, and apparently of the mind of the young lady who called out to her friend, as she was descending from the hall, "Oh, dear! did you ever see such fun? Did you ever see anything like it?"

THE EVENING SESSION,

which commenced at about eight o'clock, was much more fully attended. The audience, which, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Miss Brown, numbered some three or four hundred, was made up in part of Spiritualists, prominent among whom appeared the benevolent countenance and patriarchal beard of "Father Swan." A brother of the same fraternity who acted as usher looked smiling and happy, showing that the failure of his attempt under the guidance of the spirits to discover the gold which undoubtedly is buried in the sands of Stratford Point had not affected his genial disposition. There were also present the members of the Universalist congregation over which the Rev. Miss Brown presides, three young ladies' boarding schools, and a goodly number of citizens and their wives who attended out of curiosity.

When the hall, which is usually employed for theatrical and minstrel performances, was filled, and all had been provided with seats, the curtain rose and revealed to view eight ladies and gentlemen seated like Druids in a leafy grove, while behind them some neat and appropriate scenery represented

A VIEW OF SALT RIVER.

The first speaker of the evening was Judge Hooker, of Hartford, who delivered a forcible and telling speech, showing that though the cause of woman's suffrage was new in this vicinity, it had already been put in practice and was found to operate successfully in other countries. In Great Britain, in Sweden, in Austria and in Russia the experiment had been tried upon a larger or smaller scale, and in all cases had been found to succeed well. What was good for people upon the other side of the water is good here. The recent experiment, also, in Wyoming Territory has proved a successful one. The roughs all take off their hats to the lady voters, and the polls have become as quiet and orderly as a parlor.

Judge Hooker was followed by a juvenile orator from New York, Herman H. Shook by name. Mr. Shook stated that he was a member of a

METROPOLITAN DEBATING SOCIETY,

and that he sincerely wished those who were assembled here this evening could listen to their debates upon this great question. He was also a teacher in the Sabbath school, and wished to relate a remark made by one of his scholars, which, he thought, had a bearing upon this question. At this point Mr. Shook's remarks were interrupted by a crash which jarred the hall and caused many to rise to their feet, surmising that the beams supporting the flooring had given way. Upon further investigation it was found that a stout lady in the audience had slipped off from her seat on to the floor, from whence she presently arose, with red and glowing countenance, but without, apparently, having sustained very serious injury. Mr. Shook then proceeded to finish his anecdote respecting his Sabbath school scholar, and, bringing his remarks to a close, left the stage, probably to take the train to New York in season to attend the meeting of his debating society.

Miss F. E. Burr, of Hartford, sister of one of the editors of that city, followed with a glowing speech, which was partly recited and partly read from a manuscript which she held in her hand. The conduct of the King of Prussia was treated with a severity which would have caused even that cruel despot to quake with fear had he been present. The injustice of the laws referring to women was dwelt upon at some length, and the case of a Bridgeport woman cited, who, no longer than six years ago, was imprisoned for months by a worthless husband for refusing to give up the control of her own property. The prospect of the speedy and final triumph of this new and great reformation so moved the fair speaker as to cause her, like Mr. Silas Wegg, to

DROP INTO POETRY:

Each breeze that sweeps the ocean
Brings tidings from afar
Of nations in commotion,
Prepared for woman's war.

Rev. John Dickinson, brother of Miss Annie Dickinson, who followed Miss Burr, hoped that the audience would make allowance for him, as he had had no time to prepare, his time having been fully occupied with other matters; besides, this was his maiden speech upon this topic. (Applause.) This reformation deserved to be remembered along with the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. He wished that women generally would take more interest in this matter. By want of proper exercise their moral fibre is flabby and relaxed; they needed pluck. Let us put the daily papers—the HERALD and the *Tribune*—into the hands of women, so that they may read and learn to take an intelligent interest in passing events. This alone would go far to educate them for suffrage. He thanked God not only that he was not born a woman, but that he was born and brought up a Quaker, because that sect recognizes the equality of women and believes to its full extent in the language of the Apostle, which says that we are all one in Christ.

Though not the longest, yet decidedly

THE BEST SPEECH OF THE EVENING,

was made by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, a lady of fine manners and elegant presence. She swayed her hearers at pleasure, without making any apparent attempt at oratory. Any report of her words must necessarily be inadequate.

Alluding to the advice of the last speaker, that women should read the daily papers, she observed that in all her experience by how much the more a man was intelligent by just so much he was sure to

GOBBLE THE NEWSPAPER,

and leave his wife and daughter no chance to peruse it. The only way for them to do was to take an extra copy for themselves. There were three most important subjects, which, were it not for a false pride, every woman before her would like to have the power to vote upon. The first was temperance, another was the question of public education and the third related to the subject of chastity. The speaker alluded to the efforts which had been put forth in England to secure the repeal of the infamous "contagious diseases act," and predicted the necessity of similar efforts here in our own country at no distant day.

After a few interesting remarks in conclusion by the Rev. Phebe A. Hannaford the meeting was closed and the audience slowly dispersed.

THE LAST BROOKLYN HOMICIDE.

Death of the Victim of the Street Car Shooting—No Ante-Mortem Taken.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, John Rorke breathed his last on one of the hard, lonely cots of the "accident ward" of the Long Island College Hospital, in Henry street, Brooklyn. The HERALD of yesterday contained a full and authentic account, as far as the preliminary investigation had gone, of the circumstances attending the infliction of the injuries which led to the death of young Rorke. On Sunday night last the deceased, in company with a party of four or five other young fellows, followed in the trail of a belated man, William Hall, as the latter was making his way along Columbia street toward Atlantic, bent upon taking the Fifth avenue and Atlantic street car for his home, in Twenty-second street, Gowanus. They

ASSAULTED HALL,

and the latter ran away and got on a car. The party followed him. The conductor put them off the vehicle. The crowd remounted the car and rushed in from the front and rear platforms and began a violent assault upon Hall. Other passengers, a dozen or more, jumped off and left the crowd engaged in the fight, not wishing to have anything to do with it. Hall was kicked, punished and knocked down. He fell, clinched with John Rorke, upon the bottom of the car. With his right hand he managed to extricate his revolver, a good sized one, from his pouch behind and cock it. He pulled the trigger and the ball passed through the fleshy part of his own left hand and penetrated the pit of the stomach of Rorke, his antagonist. The wound has proved fatal as above stated. The accused claims to have acted

IN SELF-DEFENCE,

and certainly the information thus far gleaned upon the subject would appear to substantiate the correctness of the assertion of Hall. He is under surgical treatment for a fractured skull and other wounds which were dealt him by the fellows, who treated him unmercifully. Coroner Jones was, as he says, not notified of the occurrence by the doctors of the Long Island College Hospital until after the death of Rorke. Hence no ante-mortem statement was taken. The Coroners complain that this hospital is uniformly negligent in this important particular, in failing to report critical cases to their office. Neither Coroners Jones nor Whitehill have ever yet been called upon to take the ante-mortem deposition of injured patients at said hospital, which is certainly a strange and peculiarly apparent neglect of duty on the part of some of the hospital officials. A jury was empanelled by Dr. Jones (Coroner) yesterday, and the inquest will be held to-day.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Shoddy Fabric Speculations Reported Upon—A New System of Purchases Advised.

The regular weekly meeting of the Kings county Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborn in the chair.

The Committee of Accounts of County Treasurer reported that they had examined the accounts of that office and found them to be correct in every detail. Out of an expenditure of three million and three-quarters of money during the past year accounted for on the books of the Treasurer not a single error could be found. Supervisor Johnson eulogized as did also the representative from Flatbush, the excellence displayed in the management of said department by County Treasurer Gardiner and his deputy.

The Law Committee of the Board, to whom was referred the matter of supplies to the county jail and Morgue and

THE ACTS OF THE JAIL COMMITTEE

thereto, reported that they had held several meetings and examined witnesses in relation thereto. The minutes of the evidence, taken by a stenographer, were submitted as a part of the report. The facts are so clear and undisputed that they feel it their duty to report, in brief, that the supplies to the jail furnished by Kerrigan & Few, under the employment of the committee, have been of the poorest articles at the most exorbitant prices and with the distinct avowal, on the part of Mr, Few, that for these or any other articles he intended to charge 100 per cent profit or 200 per cent if he could get it. Kerrigan & Few were employed by

SUPERVISORS SHEVLIN AND NELSON,

of the committee, without supervision or control, and the articles delivered by them at the jail were without inspection. The whole testimony, as submitted and undisputed, shows a want of capacity or reckless inattention on the part of the committee almost incredible if not conceded to be true.

The conduct of Kerrigan & Few in filling the orders for the jail with poor and worthless articles at fabulous prices could scarcely have been suspected except upon personal inspection of the articles delivered. The transactions involved need not be characterized by your committee. The Jail Committee has employed purchasing agents, who have furnished these articles at more than the proper cost of merchantable goods of suitable quality for the public use. The present system of furnishing supplies through committees of the Board of Supervisors is, in the opinion of the Law Committee, unsuited to the present condition of the county. It did answer very well twenty years ago, under a different state of affairs and a smaller population. The Law Committee report that Kerrigan & Few claim they have the right to furnish any quality of supplies ordered they please, and to

CHARGE WHAT THEY PLEASE,

and if their bills are paid they cannot be compelled to disgorge, or be punished for receiving money voluntarily paid them by the Board of Supervisors. In this the committee concur the opportunity of Kerrigan & Few was presented by the receipt of the supplies without inspection, and payment without suspicion, or knowledge or examination as to the facts of the case. The only mode of punishment for this firm would be under the affidavit affixed to the various bills rendered. No criminal prosecution could be sustained under the law and facts of the matter, except perhaps in alleged short measures of carpet and matting at the Morgue. The committee state that Supervisor Smith, of the Jail Committee, does not appear to have any participation in the employment of Kerrigan & Few, or in the purchase from them. There is no evidence that any person except Kerrigan & Few were benefited by

THEIR DEALINGS WITH THE COUNTY,

and both Kerrigan and Few testify under oath that no person outside of their firm had any benefit or profit, directly or indirectly, from the profits they received from the county. That it is of more importance to guard, in future against "Kerrigan & Few" and of the county affairs than to speculate on the moral and legal possibilities of the matters involved in the present

DISREPUTABLE EXPOSURE.

They believe the present and future purchases of this Board should be submitted to an inspection of a competent nature, that the present method of purchasing should be discontinued, and that purchases should be made by officers specially appointed with reference to their capability for that duty, and subject to a criminal punishment for any acts or omissions in relation to their official duties.

The report was received and approved by the Board.

On motion of Supervisor Crook it was resolved that the insurance policies now held upon the county buildings be continued until their expiration, and that no more insurance be taken.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

THE STRUGGLES OF SCIENCE.

Lecture of Mr. George B. Loring Before the American Institute.

A large and appreciative audience listened last evening to Mr. George B. Loring, M. D., of Salem, Mass., who delivered a lecture on the struggles of science before the American Institute. He said, from the time when Hendrik Hudson, fleeing from the ice of the Polar seas, ran down to the great mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and, looking in, passed up to the Highlands of Neversink, and at last cast anchor off Sandy Hook—now two hundred and sixty one years—what various and intricate powers have been employed in developing this social and civil organization! And now, surrounded, as we are, by all the blessings which science can bestow, and by all the promises which its enthusiasm can make, we cannot and should not forget the severe and desperate struggles it has been obliged to make in its upward progress. The cruel agony and torture which have visited the religious reformer; the poverty and contempt and despair which have made death welcome to so many of the sons of genius, whose immortality is now man's great inheritance; the hard and unequal warfare maintained by those who have fought for human freedom and equality and right, are familiar to us all. But not one such trial alone, but all and more, have fallen upon and harassed and persecuted those who have endeavored by scientific research to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and to "look through nature up to nature's God." It is, indeed, difficult for us to realize, that against the theory that the earth is a terraqueous sphere the whole power of the Christian Church should have armed itself—as late as the sixth century—and that nothing but the fact of circumnavigation, centuries later, dispersed the ecclesiastical forces. We turn with shame from the ignominy heaped upon Copernicus while living and the insults to his ashes when dead; from the imprisonment and torture and fiery death of Bruce; because they proclaimed the great scientific fact that the earth and planets revolve about the sun. Our hearts are moved with indignation and sorrow as we behold Galileo driven from the pale of Christianity, denounced, tormented, forced in his old age to "abjure, curse and detest the error and heresy of the movement of the earth"—because he had worn out his great life in studying the glories of the heavens. The lecturer then expatiated at great length on the long and bitter contest of science with the tyranny of intellectual arrogance. He said he accepted American facts as the foundation of American theories of public policy, and that we have learned much by our own experience as a nation—more than by the experience of others.

THE DEVELOPMENT THEORY.

Lecture by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, of New York, lectured at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, last night upon the influence of natural beauty upon the moral development of man. He said:—Everything beautiful in the world ministers to the development of man's æsthetic nature. From the equator to the poles nature is lavish of beauty, and not for itself, but for man. When we hang our walls with pictures we aim to cultivate and refine the moral nature. The æsthetic nature is far higher than the physical, and everybody ministers to this part of his being according as he is conscious of it and is able to meet its wants. Man craves the beautiful in nature, and is made better for it. If he were indifferent to this he could not be elevated above the brute. Bayard Taylor says that in all his travels he found the love of the beautiful and everywhere the love of flowers. Just in proportion as a nation becomes rich it begins to ornament, and it ought to. Mere living never satisfied any race of men, and it cannot. Poetry has always been an antidote to the sorrows of the race, a universal consoler. What would religion be narrowed down to the five points of Calvin? We want the bones indeed, but we want these bones clothed with love. What are painting and sculpture and architecture but the craving of the soul to express itself in forms of beauty? Why did the Greeks excel in the fine arts? Because in Greece nature set her finest copies, and what is not true to nature cannot live in the hearts of men. There is one spire in this city that pleases me, and but one. But it requires more than 250 years of growth to develop art in a nation.

A VISIT TO MOUNT SINAI.

Lecture by Miner K. Kellogg Before the Geographical and Statistical Society.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society of this city held its regular monthly meeting at their rooms, in Cooper Institute, last night, to listen to the experiences of Professor Miner K. Kellogg in and around the vicinity of Mount Sinai. Mr. Kellogg was introduced by the chairman, Judge Daly. The lecturer, by means of illustrations and maps, made by himself while exploring the region in 1844, proceeded to establish the existence of a plain discovered by himself, which is three miles long and one mile in width, directly overlooked by Mount Sinai on the southern side. This, the lecturer claimed, was the original plain on which the Israelites encamped. The plain is called "Sebaiyeh," and is described by Mr. Kellogg as one of fine pasturage. On the other hand, he commented at length upon the assertion of late explorers, who deny its existence, and claim that the plain is on the northern side of the mountain, which is three miles distant therefrom, and entirely out of view, a circumstance which, if true, would necessitate a change in the location of the original mount. It is also much smaller, covering only an area of two square miles. The gist of his discourse was to establish the truth of the tradition. Among the prominent persons who were present were Charles P. Kirkland, James W. Gerard, F. A. Conklin, Professor T. W. Dwight, Rev. Dr. Potter, General Cullum, United States Army, and several members of the Jewish persuasion, who listened with marked attention to the lecturer of his experiences among their brethren and in their native land.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTING.

A Respectable Woman Locked Up for Stealing Twenty-two Cents Worth of Candy.

Elizabeth B. Phelps, an aged, fashionably-dressed woman, giving her residence at No. 49 East Twenty-third street, yesterday afternoon visited the store of R. H. Macy, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, ostensibly for the purpose of purchasing some holiday goods. While in the store one of the young lady clerks, named Margaret Grottey, states she detected her in the act of concealing a paper of candies, valued at twenty-two cents, under her cloak. She was given into the custody of an officer detailed at the store, and arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, where a complaint of shoplifting was preferred against her. She pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was of the opinion that the young lady must be mistaken. Mrs. Phelps' personal appearance, and the refined and educated manner in which she advocated her innocence, would impress the majority of persons that such was the case; but the young lady being so positive in her accusations, the prisoner was committed in default of $300 bail to appear and answer at the Special Sessions. The prisoner stated in court that her husband's name was not Phelps, but that that was her maiden name; that she had no desire to bring disgrace upon him, as he was a respectable man, and, with herself, occupied a prominent position in society.

ANOTHER TUGBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Fireman Killed and the Engineer Severely Injured.

Last evening the tugboat David C. Cox, of Jersey City, was passing down the East river, opposite pier No. 8, when a sad catastrophe occurred. The fireman, William M. Marsh, was in the act of drawing out the ashes from the ashpit under the boiler, when the latter exploded and killed the unfortunate man almost instantly. Henry Chappel, the engineer, was scalded very severely, and the pilot, William Peate, had a narrow escape. The boat was towed into her dock, at the foot of Hudson street, Jersey City, and Coroner Wandle, of that city, was notified. Marsh's face was scalded and burned by the steam and hot cinders, which swept upon him in a regular tempest, and his clothing was almost burned off. He was only twenty years of age, and resided at 21 Clark place, Jersey City. The boiler was in a partially decayed condition, so that the Coroner's jury will have something more to do than draw up a formal verdict of death by explosion.

A NEW CATHOLIC REFORMATORY IN NEW JERSEY.—Bishop Bayley has purchased 125 acres of the Seacaucus property, on the borders of the Hackensack river, intending to erect a fine edifice for the reformation of children. The Seacaucus property was purchased about six months ago by Daget Hunt & Co. for $125,000, the price paid them for 125 acres for Bishop Bayley's institute. The structure is to be erected near the old race track, and will be 200 feet long, with wings on each end. It is to be a three story and basement building, of stone from the Weehawken heights. It will face the Hackensack river, and from the windows may be seen Newark, the Orange mountains, Belleville, Newark bay and the Narrows. The grounds are to be laid out in the finest style. The work is to be begun in April next.

NEW YORK CITY.

General Localisms and Metropolitan News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	33	45	3 P. M.	36	46
6 A. M.	31	47	6 P. M.	34	44
9 A. M.	36	43	9 P. M.	33	43
12 M.	37	46	12 P. M.	30	43

Average temperature yesterday.......44⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......33¾

John T. Parry, seventy years of age, and born in England, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. On Monday deceased was knocked down in Eighth avenue and run over by a butcher's cart, and his death was the result of the injuries received.

Coroner Keenan yesterday afternoon held an inquest at his office in the case of John Hennessey, late a porter in the store 73 Duane street, who was killed by the falling of the dummy used for hoisting and lowering goods. It appeared in evidence that the hoist rope was insecure, and in their verdict the jury censured the owner of the building for not having the rope used for raising said dummy properly secured to it.

In several of the public schools yesterday the scholars received crowds of endearing relatives and friends, on the occasion of the distribution of the semi-annual certificates. At Primary School No. 1, at Grammar School No. 36 and Grammar School No. 37 the exercises were peculiarly interesting. To-day the pupils of the old First Ward School No. 29 will give an exhibition, commencing at one o'clock, and judging from the preparations made the affair will be of more than ordinary interest.

The poor "honest election" marshals and supervisors gathered at Marshal Sharpe's office yesterday to get the money which, it had been reported, was ready for them. It was not ready, and they were put off with the same old story, that "as soon as, &c.," the money will be taken from the "Judiciary fund;" but, "the only hitch in it is as to whether there will be money enough." The high-toned preservers of the purity of the ballot do not feel inclined to accept the honor of their positions as sufficient remuneration.

On Monday the effect of the nitro-glycerine blast on Diamond Reef, off Governor's Island, was examined by the engineers and divers engaged on the work. The water was so muddy that they were unable to see, but by crawling on their hands and knees and feeling they discovered that a great cavity had been made and that a mass of rock, weighing about four hundred tons, had been completely shivered by the force of the explosion. The fragments will be removed by dredging, after which a thorough examination will be made by the aid of magnesium lights.

The following officers have been elected by the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art for the ensuing year:—President, the Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime; Vice Presidents, George Opdyke, the Rev. Dr. J. Ferris, the Rev. Nathan Brown and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers; Secretary, Dr. W. H. Sterling; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. B. H. De Costa; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Dr. G. Q. Colton; Treasurer, John Colville; Librarian, Alexander J. Davis; Trustees, Dr. J. H. Griscom, R. H. Williams, the Rev. Dr. M. D. Maclise, J. Disturnell and George O. Meyer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Holdway, of Hoboken, N. J., on Monday night entered a Ninth avenue car at Fulton street and Broadway and rode as far as the corner of Tenth and Greenwich streets, where she discovered she had lost her wallet, containing eighty dollars. Securing the assistance of officer Kershaw, of the Ninth precinct, she caused the arrest of the only person in the car, named Ellen Ryan, 30 years of age, residing at Spuyten Duyvil, and is positive she took the wallet, from the fact that she had it on entering the car. The prisoner denied the charge, and claims to be a domestic in the employ of Mr. Blanchard at the above place. Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, held her for examination.

The reported closing of navigation on the Hudson river seems to have been prematurely made. Masters and owners of vessels plying between the wharves of this city and the inland towns claim that the river is as open as in the month of July. The steamboat men claim that the railroad companies have circulated the reports of an early closing of navigation from evident motives of interest in gaining passengers and freight, and though those companies have already raised their rates of transit, in anticipation of the hauling off of boats, the owners intend to run the new iron and copper sheathed boats the entire winter, unless the ice becomes very thick. The present year (1870) is the first on record when steamers have made their trips in every month, the Connecticut having left New York on the 3d of January last and made passages in every month since.

A WELL-DRESSED "VAGRANT."

A Confidence Operator in Limbo—A Check on the Bogus Check Business.

On Monday night officer Marrin, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, detailed at the New Haven depot, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, detected two notorious and well-known confidence operators endeavoring to "buttonhole" and swindle a countryman by their clever little game of spurious checks. He succeeded in arresting one of them, named James Ryan, alias Moore who claims to be a resident of Boston, at which place he follows the occupation of sailmaking. His accomplice was also taken in custody, but slipped his coat and succeeded in making his escape. Upon searching his coat at the station house, a wallet was found in the pocket, containing a spurious United States $1,000 bond, a large number of business cards of different firms in this city, and eight checks, for $2,610 each, by different parties, drawn payable to the firm of George H. Seamount & Co. The checks are drawn on banks in Oswego, Syracuse, Buffalo, Washington, Hartford and Portland, Me., and well calculated to deceive the unwary, coupled with the plausible and confidential manner in which these vultures are accustomed to approach their victims. The countryman refusing to appear against the prisoner before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, a complaint of vagrancy was preferred against Ryan by the officer. He was sent on the Island for six months in default of $1,000 bail.

DARING BURGLARIES.

Friendly Professional Visits to Houses in Newburg.

NEWBURG, Dec. 20, 1870.

On Monday night the residence of Mr. Hiram A. Jones, of Newburg, was entered by burglars, who chloroformed the inmates and robbed the house of all the valuables they could lay their hands on. They took, among other things, a gold watch, valued at $150, and the sum of $100 in national bank notes. An attempt was made to open a safe in the basement of the building, which contained various articles of plate, &c., but it was unsuccessful. The burglars, after leaving the house of Mr. Jones, visited the residence of Commodore John H. Graham, U. S. N., which they entered and ransacked, but were unable to find anything which they cared to carry away. They, however, drank up three bottles of wine before taking their departure, and left scattered about the floor various documents, keys, &c., which they had stolen from Mr. Jones' house. Their tracks in the snow showed that when they left Commodore Graham's they proceeded to the residence of Mr. William Wyckoff, which, however, they made no attempt to enter, probably on account of the lateness of the hour of reaching it—about five A. M. on Tuesday. The detectives were at once notified, but have as yet made no arrests.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers recently assigned to regiments are hereby relieved from duty as Indian Agents and ordered to join their proper stations:—Captain G. Whipple, First cavalry. First Lieutenants, W. H. Andrews, Third cavalry; W. H. Boyle, Twenty-first infantry, and A. P. Greene, Fourth artillery. The following unassigned officers are relieved from duty as Indian Agents, and will proceed home and await orders:—Captain R. H. Fenton; First Lieutenants James M. Smith and Thomas H. Hey. The following are relieved from duty as Indian Agents, and will await orders:—First Lieutenants Joseph M. Hoyt and Jesse M. Lee.

First Lieutenant Foster E. Parsons, Twenty-second infantry, has been honorably discharged.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam frigate Severn, Captain Fitzhue, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commander of the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Bermuda on the 7th inst., and sailed on the 10th inst. for Key West, via Nassau.

CANAL BUSINESS AT ROCHESTER.—The Canal Collector at Rochester furnishes the following statement of business done on the canals at that port for the year 1870:—Number of tons of anthracite coal left, 46,739; number of barrels of flour cleared, 92,054; total value of products left, $4,797,058; total value of property cleared, $2,941,639; total amount of lumber left, 33,683,355 feet; value of same, $606,301. Number of clearances issued at this office in 1869 was 1,857; in 1870, 1,857. Amount of tolls received in 1869:—Erie Canal, $59,015; Valley, $1,224—total, $60,339. Amount of tolls received in 1870:—Erie Canal, $32,998; Valley, $1,934—total, $34,933. Whole amount of tolls received in 1869, $60,339; in 1870, $34,933; decrease, $25,406.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture—Cotton Still King—The Product of 1870 3,800,000 Bales—Favorable Condition of the Sugar and Corn Crops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Agriculture, in treating of the condition of the various crops of 1870, says:—

A computation of the elements of acreage and the condition of the October report, without allowing for possible drawbacks from weather, pointed to a crop of cotton exceeding 3,600,000 bales. None of the contingencies so liable to reduce production have occurred since that date to vitiate a favorable comparison with the remarkably favorable season of 1869, and as the early summer was more propitious than that of last year, the November returns indicate 18 per cent advance in quantity upon an acreage increased by 12 per cent. The total aggregate results, as figured from returns to December 1, makes an estimate of 3,800,000 commercial bales, 1,767,000,000 pounds or 82 per cent of the crop of 1859, which was 2,154,820,000 pounds.

The following statement presents the estimate in detail, including percentage of increase over the previous crop and yield per acre, with the number of acres cultivated in each State.

North Carolina—Number of acres, 451,714; number of bales, 170,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 118; yield, per acre, 175.

South Carolina—Number of acres, 601,764; number of bales, 220,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 124; yield per acre, 170.

Georgia—Number of acres, 1,330,991; number of bales, 495,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 122; yield per acre, 173.

Florida—Number of acres, 140,909; number of bales, 50,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 126; yield per acre, 165.

Alabama—Number of acres, 1,437,272; number of bales, 510,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 112; yield per acre, 165.

Mississippi—Number of acres, 1,644,512; number of bales, 725,000; product compared with 1869, per acre, 110; yield per acre, 205.

Louisiana—Number of acres, 920,700; number of bales, 495,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 115; yield per acre, 250.

Texas—Number of acres, 900,937; number of bales, 465,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 132; yield per acre, 240.

Arkansas—Number of acres, 711,734; number of bales, 375,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 124; yield per acre, 245.

Tennessee—Number of acres, 626,184; number of bales, 215,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 114; yield per acre, 190.

Other States—Number of acres, 218,823; number of bales, 80,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, ——; yield per acre, 170.

The increase in sugar cane over last year is estimated at thirty per cent in Louisiana. A similar rate is returned for Texas, and some advances have been made in Georgia and Florida. So much cane is annually used as "plant cane" in extending the acreage that the product of sugar and molasses does not represent the real increase in cane growing.

The estimates of the corn product for the past few years have rarely indicated a very near approach to a full crop. From a preliminary calculation upon local returns from 749 counties, the total product of the year is made to exceed 1,100,000,000 bushels. This would give about twenty-eight bushels an acre this year upon the assumed acreage of 39,000,000, against twenty-three and a half bushels upon a little more than 37,000,000 acres last year.

The returns indicate a larger product of sorghum than last year.

The tobacco crop is comparatively large, and the estimate of the year will aggregate at least 300,000,000 pounds.

The hay crop is less in quantity than that of 1869 by about fifteen per cent; the estimate, however, will go above 20,000,000 tons, which is little more than the product of 1859. The quality is superior to such a degree as nearly to make good the loss in quantity.

The production of the year in potatoes is little more than four-fifths of the preceding year, and the aggregate estimate will not vary much from the total number of bushels made in 1859 (111,000,000), which will afford to each inhabitant four-fifths of the supply of that year.

The sweet potato crop has been a large one, showing a more than average yield.

The buckwheat crop is somewhat smaller than the preceding one, the loss being in the New England and Middle States.

Full crops of peas and beans are reported, the former being larger in the South and the latter in the North.

The flax crop will average rather better than last year.

The present has been a fruitful year for orchards and vineyards in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, but less productive in the South, in California and in Oregon as to apples and pears. Cranberries do not promise a full supply.

Accounts of fall sown wheat and rye are generally favorable. The condition of wheat at this date is somewhat above the average.

RACING A LOCOMOTIVE.

Investigation in Regard to the Recent Casualty on Fourth Avenue—Two Witnesses Examined—Warning Given to Deceased.

Coroner Keenan yesterday afternoon commenced an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Anthony Bronk, the colored man who was killed at Sixty-fourth street and Fourth avenue the day previous by the wagon in which he was riding coming in collision with a train of cars belonging to the New Haven Railroad Company. Deceased attempted to force his horse across the truck ahead of the rapidly approaching train and was run down. The engineer and conductor of the train were examined, and testified mainly as follows:—

James H. Miner, the engineer, deposed that he had charge of a train arriving at Forty-second street at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday; about six minutes before that time he was approaching Sixty-fourth street, and when about two blocks off he noticed a horse and covered wagon containing two colored men driving along Sixty-fourth street from the west side towards Fourth avenue; at this time they were some two or three hundred feet from the track; the witness blew the whistle, but the driver, instead of stopping,

WHIPPED UP HIS HORSES

and attempted to cross in front of the locomotive; the witness states he was then going about ten miles an hour; the driver went directly in front of the engine, when it struck the horse and turned the wagon over; the witness stopped as soon as possible, the engine then standing just below Sixty-second street; heard one of the men was killed by the collision.

Joseph S. Schofield, conductor of the train, deposed that when about Sixty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, on Monday, he heard a long whistle sounded by the engineer; at Sixty-fifth street the conductor heard the whistle for brakes and they were put down at once,

STOPPING THE TRAIN VERY QUICKLY;

Mr. Schofield then went back and found a wagon badly broken lying beside the track, deceased being about twenty feet in front of the wagon; the horse was on the up track and was nearly dead; another man was lying by the wagon, apparently uninjured, except that he said his shoulder was lame; the remains of deceased were placed in charge of the police.

The testimony of Dundon Brown, badly injured at the same time, and now lying at 82 Wooster street, will be taken, perhaps, to-day.

BROOKLYN FINANCES.

No Flaw Found in the Accounts of the Comptroller.

An investigation concerning alleged irregularities in Comptroller Evan M. Johnson's office, Brooklyn, was commenced in the Mayor's Office, at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. Aldermen Cunningham, Totans, Whiting, Willard and Thorn, of the Finance Committee; Corporation Counsel DeWitt, and Mr. Ross, the accountant who arranged the books, were present. The Mayor read from an abstract the sales of various bonds and entries made by the Comptroller in giving credit to the accounts. The Comptroller then read a statement showing the sale of $700,000, and the placing to the credit of the account the sum of $792,720. On the 1st of October, 1870, there were still in his hands of bonds issued by him $200,000 of bonds, and on the 30th September, he turned them into the City Treasury, for which he held the Treasurer's receipts. The committee proceeded then to investigate the particulars relative to the matter of giving the account its proper credit for accumulated interest. Mr. Ross, the accountant, who had gone over all the accounts in the Comptroller's office, testified that some of the accounts required a personal explanation from the fact that no details of the proceedings appeared; that only a general result was given; $50,000 of the Gowanus Canal and $40,000 of the Wallabout Bay bonds were missing for a time, but were subsequently found; a great many obstacles were thrown in his way, but not by the Comptroller in particular. This witness said he had received $5,000 for classifying the accounts.

The committee adjourned until Thursday.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.

Preparations for Their Reception in New York.

The announcement by telegraph that the British government had at last ordered the release of the Fenian convicts confined in English bastiles has awakened a desire to give a fitting reception to the martyrs on their arrival in America. Last evening a meeting of the Celtic Americus Club (comprising among its members many of the friends, compatriots, and one time fellow sufferers), at parlor 157 Astor House, was held for the purpose of making arrangements to this end, whereat it was resolved that a reception take place on the arrival of the released prisoners, and that the hearty cooperation of all other clubs or associations, irrespective of party "wings" or organizations, in the proposed reception be requested. Communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Celtic Americus Club.

WHAT IS LIFE?

Special Sessions Yesterday.

A Settlement with Fifty-four Criminals—Robberies, Perjury and the Result of Gormandizing—Amusing Incidents at the Tombs.

It not unfrequently happens that persons desirous of extending their fields of observation and for the purpose of gathering experience to guide them in their journeyings through life spend thousands of dollars and cross continents and oceans in pursuit of these objects; but in numberless cases it would be far more beneficial for the student and more inducive to good judgment to study life more closely as it is at home. Every large city possesses its field for experience, and especially the city of New York, in which no better opportunity can be presented than that at the Tombs Police courts. Life in almost all its phases can be seen here. Millionnaires, merchants and paupers at different intervals are within these walls, and it often occurs that revelations the most astounding are made; sometimes of a criminal and sometimes of a light or amusing nature. The

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

was yesterday occupied by one of the most promiscuous looking crowds that had ever been seen within that antique apartment. Punctually at ten o'clock Judge Dowling stepped upon the bench, looking as fresh and energetic as a new arrival of the scholastic order from the "Hub," and taking up the calendar, containing no less than fifty-four cases, he inquired if the court was ready to proceed. "Certainly," said the Clerk of the Sessions, and away started the Judge. Making a raid upon Francis Bassett, who had stolen coats, boots, or whatever else he could lay his hands on at 426 Hudson street, he inquired what were the specific charges. W. H. Milderberg, Mrs. Fraser and a pawnbroker, the

NOBLEST WITNESS OF THEM ALL,

and probably the most interested, all testified against the unfortunate defendant, even to the incidents attending the stealing of the articles referred to from the halls of the house, and his subsequent share in the pledging of the goods. There was, however, some question as to his identity by a pawnbroker named Simpson, and the Judge said he felt sorry that such was the case. G. H. Mitchell was an accomplice of the prisoner, and on him Bassett had conferred the duty of assisting in the purloining, and in the more important part of disposing of the goods. Acting under Bassett's tuition Mitchell said he "pawned" the stolen articles, and knew nothing further about them. Addressing Bassett, the Judge said:—"I am sorry that the Court is compelled to suspend sentence in your case, as I fully believe you to be the guilty party, but

YOU WILL CERTAINLY COME OUR WAY.

If the evidence had given me half a chance, from what I know of your antecedents, I would have imprisoned you. As for you, Mitchell, I will give you an opportunity for studying honesty for six months to come in the Penitentiary."

An old lady, his mother, here rushed to the bar, seized the young recusant, kissed him affectionately and fainted, as a wind-up to the demonstration. A settlement was next attempted with John Murphy for stealing. John is a red-haired ferret-eyed lad, of about sixteen years of age, and apparently a thorough young scoundrel. He has been in the Schoolship, on Ward's Island, in a house of refuge and in the Penitentiary, but his thievish propensities appear to have received additional impetus, rather than abatement, by the discipline of these institutions. In reply to a question from the Bench as to how many times he had been arrested he said "Once, I guess."

"Now, do you mean to say you have not been in the Schoolship, Penitentiary, on Ward's Island, Westchester County Refuge and other places?" inquired the Judge.

"No, sir," answered the young, audacious rascal.

"Hi," shouted the Judge to a man who was leaning against one of the pillars of the court; "isn't this your boy?"

"Yes," said Murphy, senior, for such was the gentleman.

"Did you not run after me for several months, seeking to have this boy taken from the Island?"

"I might, sir, certainly; but, your Honor, I have another boy, just the likes o' him, and he is now in prison, where I mean him to remain; but this 'ere lad has not been in prison quite so much as you think."

"Well, I never heard the like of that! Here is your own boy committing base and wilful perjury, and you come here and back him up. Boy, away with you to the House of Refuge, and the next time you come here I will give you something worse."

After Judge Dowling had been relieved by Judge Shandley a great number of cases of assault and battery were disposed of. Fines from ten to twenty-five dollars were imposed, and imprisonment from two to twelve months inflicted. Catharine Corcoran, a huge Irishwoman, had been indicted on four different counts by different parties for stealing dresses, towels, bed linen, &c.

"What have you to say?" said his Honor.

"Nothing, sir," muttered the defendant.

"Catharine, you have been living for a long time upon the results of your lifting propensities. Now go to the Penitentiary for six months on the first charge; and if that does not sufficiently teach you the principles of honesty, I order you at the end of that time to commence to do two months for each of the three other offences."

"That's a yare, anyway," said Catherine, and off she danced to her cell.

A GENTLEMAN PICKPOCKET.

"I am a gentleman," said Isaac Mansfield in reply to the Clerk of the Court. Officer Murphy said he probably was a gentleman, but he arrested him on Saturday last for attempting to pick a lady's pocket. The defendant, who was dressed in a most fashionable style and having his hands covered with delicate straw-colored kids, stated that he went into a toy store on Saturday last to look at some toys for a little girl and while in there a lady charged him with picking her pocket. "I never thought of such a thing," said the enraged Isaac, and as there was a little doubt about the case sentence was suspended.

James Flynn was sent to ruminate in the Penitentiary for six months for robbing Martin Witt, No. 7 Elizabeth street, of two coats.

The most interesting case on the calendar was that of Noah Logan Jones against George Cutler,

TWO GEMMEN OB COLOR.

Cutler, the defendant, keeps an eating saloon in Thirtieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and a few evenings since Jones went there to take his evening repast. Jones fared sumptuously off roast pig's head, cabbage, short cake and a cup of tea, which amounted to thirty-five cents. Not being quite satisfied with the foregoing, Jones stated that he was "awful fond of meat and cabbage," and must have another plate of "greens." This came to ten cents more, but Jones did not seem inclined to pay so much for it. He demurred, and the following amusing evidence was given in relation to their subsequent differences:—

Jones, on taking the stand, kissed the book twice before the Clerk could swear him. He was tastily, if not gorgeously attired; had a white handkerchief tied round his meerschaum colored pate, and, throwing himself back in the chair, after the fashion of a "Southern editor," commenced by saying that he paid his bill for his "grub," without a word of "dislocutions." "I see'd Cutler come up, and he said, 'You've not paid enough by ten cents.' I said, 'I want nothin' to do wid you; so gi' me my hat and overcoat.' Cutler has got a

WHITE WIFE WITH A BLACK BABY—

such a black 'un! Well, when I said I would have nothin' to do wid Cutler he took up a club as black as his baby's head and lathered into me like fits, nearly knocking my head off."

Marguerita Thompson, a lady of color, said she knew Jones, and that he was a gormandizing loafer; she was in the restaurant at the time stated by Cutler, and saw him eating his pork and cabbage; when the white woman said Jones was to pay thirty-five cents Cutler said it was not enough; then Jones turned and abused him, and they fit, they did, like devils.

To Cutler—"What did Jones say to you?"

"He called me a carniverous production."

"What did you say in return?"

"I turns round and, says I, 'Then you're a diabolic.' (Great laughter.) I then said 'If I am a carniverous biped, you're the devil's fireman, that's suppen wuss than a diabolic.'"

"I am sorry," said Judge Shandley, "but I must fine you, Mr. Carniverous, in the sum of five dollars." It is scarcely necessary to say that this specimen of the carnivora immediately commenced chewing the cud (of remorse).

IN THE POLICE COURT

Gaspar Dettviller, of No. 162 Prince street, came before Judge Dowling and made an affidavit to the effect that James J. Hamilton and another, of "nowhere," knocked him down on the sidewalk in Laurens street, on the 2d of November last, and, after battering him until he was "within an inch of his life," robbed him of a watch and chain valued at twenty dollars. "I caught a confederate," said Gaspar, "and got him sent to the State's Prison, but I have only now been able to get hold of Hamilton. I want your Honor to pitch into him now."

"Well," said his Honor, "I guess we will arrange that. Prisoner, unless you can find bail in fifteen hundred dollars you must go to prison to await the order of the Court."

"I shall never get over it," said Hamilton, and the warden marched him off to a cell.

ARREST OF A SCHENECTADY ABORTIONIST.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 20, 1870.

Thomas A. Weed, professional botanic physician, of this city, and formerly of Buffalo, was arrested by Chief of Police Lovett to-day, on a charge of producing abortions in this city and elsewhere, and in default of $1,000 bail was committed to jail. The accused has served a term in Auburn Prison for forgery.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 355

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—BARBE BLEUE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—THE SUNBURST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—THE HUGUENOTS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE EMERALD RING.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MISS GLYN'S GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.—THE BLACK DWARF. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &C.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY, &C.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—Day and Evening—WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 21, 1870.

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THE GEORGIA ELECTION so far goes peaceably enough. Only in the larger towns like Savannah does the negro vote seem to be unqualifiedly republican. In the country precincts the colored democratic vote is heavy. No negro fries or burning at the stake yet.

JONES, OF KENTUCKY, is another of those unhealthy democrats who ought to be caged or preserved in alcohol at once. He is a blessed boon to the republicans, just like McCreery. Next to seeing the right of secession acknowledged or the graves at Arlington dug up the republicans will hate to see these two leave public life.

VENEZUELA.—A few days since we published news from Venezuela to the 26th ult., giving accounts of the fall of Maracaibo. This statement was premature, but to-day we have dates to the 28th ult., announcing the capture of the fort of Maracaibo by the forces of Guzman Blanco. The insurgents appear to be making rapid progress, and present prospects are that the whole country will soon be in the power of General Blanco.

BEN BUTLER'S AMNESTY is on the board and will be voted upon finally in the House to-day. Ben wouldn't back down an inch yesterday nor give way an atom for any of the proposed amendments. He insisted on a square vote on his whole bill, to be taken altogether or thrown over for good. His principal pet clause is that relative to war litigations. He wishes his Southern brethren to be free of that harassing experience of the law's delay and the uncertainty of verdicts which so weighs upon the mind. "He knows how it is himself."

"HAZING THE FRESHMEN" in our colleges—a low, cowardly and ruffianly sort of amusement at best—has been carried to a degree of rascality in "Old Harvard," with an experimental keg of gunpowder, which calls for the clothing system of the State Prison. In Delaware, where they have still those good old-time institutions of the pillory and the whipping post, such fast young rowdies as those of Harvard would be apt to behave themselves in fear of the lash; but at "Old Harvard," for such brutal devices as this gunpowder plot, there is, we believe, no available remedy but the State Prison.

The Spanish Volcano Once More in Eruption—Popular Tumult Throughout the Peninsula.

Highly important and exciting special cable despatches from Madrid show that the terrible unrest now afflicting the popular mind of Europe has broken out into the most violent demonstrations in a quarter not exactly new, indeed, as a seat of trouble, but which had become apparently quiescent of late. The whole Spanish Peninsula is agitated with public meetings, processions, addresses, et cetera, against the establishment of the kingly authority recently conferred by the Cortes upon the royal Italian Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta. Seville and Granada protest aloud; at Malaga mock funerals have been held to ridicule the accession of the stranger; the students of the leading university have come out, in vehement opposition, in the "tallest" Castilian and the heaviest Latin militant, no doubt; among the National Guards officers have resigned and are resigning their commissions; in the regular army others have been banished for insubordination to the new *régime* (as we are left to infer), and in the navy the state of feeling is so bad that it was found difficult to get a regular war vessel to accompany the commission sent out by the Cortes to Italy to wait upon the new King elect, inform him of his preferment and escort him back to Spain. In fact, several naval officers have been imprisoned for disobedience to orders, and an unofficial commission is about to take upon itself a trip to Florence for no other purpose than to warn the King of Italy of the perils that await his son in his new realm, where conspiracies threatening his life are said to have been already formed on so gigantic a scale that the most zealous adherents of Amadeus express the keenest apprehension.

Such, in brief, is the *résumé* of intelligence which goes to confirm the saddest and darkest doubts that have been entertained with regard to any good result attending the effort to restore order to Spain under a monarchical government, and especially with a prince not "to the manner born." The initiation and progress of this violent nativist Spanish movement are also reported in our columns.

It is, moreover, another symptom of the appalling cataclysm rushing down, at this fateful moment, upon the whole European system, whose two great fulcra have been displaced by the suspension of the Papal temporal power at Rome, and the tremendous shifting of military and diplomatic domination from Paris and London to Berlin and St. Petersburg. The terrible time predicted, of "wars and rumors of wars" filling the whole earth, would really seem to be upon us. The nations are angry and the harvest of the world is rapidly ripening. When, a few weeks since, after the capitulation of Metz, the Franco-Prussian conflict seemed to be cooling off toward an armistice and peace, the note of Prince Gortchakoff at once rekindled a flame that now threatens to extend from the banks of the Shannon and the Thames to the Bosphorus, the Red Sea and the Euphrates, embracing, as the controversy does, results that would at once affect the quiet of the British, Russian, Austrian and Turkish empires. This question again had begun to die away into hopes of an early conference and arrangement, when Prussia's demands on Luxembourg suddenly involves the anxieties of Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian States (as the next step) and even of isolated Switzerland. Hardly has the first shock of this latter news passed over ere lo! we have popular disturbance in the city of Rome, the newly selected capital of Italy; conscription riots at Berlin, and now a rebellious movement in Spain almost national in its complexion and proportions. If this be not the proof of one great, hidden, but ever active agency, working at this moment with desperation and with herculean diligence and force, or the very madness of discord without fixed aim or definite boundary, what are we to call it? An equally serious inquiry is how, when and where is this great deluge of human passion to subside?

Three months ago the smooth, self-satisfied dozers of Downing street were just as confident and secure, in their own minds, from any likelihood of becoming involved in the continental vortex as our publicists and statesmen are today on this side of the water, that all these things are remote, ah! very remote indeed from us. But the pale messenger who drew Priam's curtains by night and summoned him to the appalling spectacle of Troy in flames was quite as welcome to the unhappy king as was the diplomatic spectre of Prince Gortchakoff brandishing the tattered Treaty of Paris to the Granville Cabinet. We are inclined to think that in like manner to-day's news from Spain will disturb some other quiet naps on both sides of the Atlantic.

At all events the Spanish tumult completes for us the spectacle of the entire European Continent in uproar, as a large part of it is in actual warfare. Turn to what point of it we will there is actual fighting or the threatening array of enormous fleets and armies mustering for battle. The Spanish affair is hot and ripe for speedy outbreak into the most ferocious overt acts. The old legitimist and dynastic factions are furious at the loss of all their efforts to regain control; the clerical party, taking their cue from the recent Papal encyclical, oppose everything that emanates from the centre of Victor Emmanuel's Italian realm; and the republicans, knowing that the revolution of the peninsula was rightfully their work, feeling the great throes of the republic beside them in France, and hearing its muffled yet urgent cries even from Florence, Naples, Palermo and Milan, not to speak of those that come from regions along the upper Rhine and beyond the English Channel, which may find voice to some purpose presently, and seize upon the auspicious hour for a tremendous agitation.

By our latest files from Spain and Italy we observe that as early as November 22 the *Regeneracion* of Madrid published "A National Protest Against the Presumptive King Amadeus," in which the following are the leading tokens of opposition recommended. Some of them are childish enough, but they illustrate the intensity of antagonism that the young Italian Prince—a clever, gallant fellow, personally—may expect in the land of his Spanish cousins.

The protest calls upon all good Spaniards, first, to shut themselves up in their own houses on the day of the new King's arrival, or, should they be compelled by business or otherwise to go out, to do so clad in mourning and through the back streets; second, not to visit or salute the King, or attend any of his festivals; third, not to put either decorations or lights on their balconies; fourth, to half close the doors of their houses in sign of mourning; fifth, the ladies all to dress in attire exactly different from that of the Duchess of Aosta; sixth, no really Spanish family to wait upon the Duke and his wife at their residence; seventh, ladies and gentlemen all to wear some token of their antipathy—for instance, one black glove; and, eighth, not to enter any place of amusement attended by the royal couple, or, being there, to get up and leave it should the Duke and Duchess of Aosta enter. This species of resistance, it must be confessed, is something after the style of the political fun poked at the poor Duke by the processionists in the Spanish towns, as told by telegraph, who have at cross purposes imitated the great hero of one of our far-famed American national ballads by thrusting not a feather, but maccaroni into their hats in derision of their Italian King. But the matter looks more serious when the *Pensamiento Español*, also of Madrid and dated November 22, tells us that Spaniards will offer the Duke of Aosta the same opposition that they once made to the First Napoleon, and that, as a people, they shall once more become, in the nineteenth century, the saviors of Europe.

Now, while—as General Prim correctly said in his speech of November 3 in the Cortes, defending the candidature of Amadeus—the latter "is a brave soldier not likely to be scared away by republican threats," we cannot fail to remember the magnificent oration of Señor Castelar, the Webster of Spain, who, on that same day, plead against a king amid the applause of even the opponents of the popular party which his genius adorns. Don Carlos, said the golden-tongued orator, at least represents a principle—absolutism; Don Alfonso has ever remained true to the House of Bourbon; the Duke of Montpensier represents the middle classes; Espartero is surrounded by the halo of Luchana and Bilbao, but the Duke of Aosta, he said, recalled only the recollection of Lissa and Custozza and of the Machiavellian policy of the House of Savoy, and would be but Prim's royal puppet.

Such is the opinion, however unjust the words that reflect upon Italian misfortune on the battle field and the corruptions of bygone royal councilling may be, which Republicans, Progressists, Moderadoes, Isabellists, Alfonsists and Carlists seem to share very generally; and, secretly, to back them, a strong commercial anti-English element suggests the fear that the accession of Amadeus to the Spanish throne would complete the picture of British trade supremacy throughout the Spanish which is already visible on the Italian peninsula, and put aside, perhaps forever, the ticklish question of Gibraltar.

That the gallantry of Amadeus would prompt him to scorn all the perils thus conjured up before him we may readily believe; but that he will push on to grasp a barren sceptre against the entreaties of his warmest friends and the voice of the whole liberal Italian press itself, as well as in defiance of the wrathful warning of an alien people, we cannot believe. Another and very different struggle impends over Spain to-day. She, like France, Italy (and who knows how soon we may add Germany?) is emerging from the period of enforced kings and octroyed constitutions. Long has she bled under their banners at home and against their swords invading her from abroad, and yet she has not reached the goal of self-government.

> Not all the blood at Talavera shed;
> Not all the laurels of Barossa's height;
> Not Albuera, lavish of its dead,
> Have won for Spain her well-asserted right.

The republican element promises ultimate rest and peace, and that element grows vigorously in all the lands peopled by the old Iberian and Italian races. Were Spain and Italy to proclaim the republic to-morrow who can doubt that within a fortnight their armies and fleets would be rushing, by every pass and strait, to the rescue of France, and that from the Alpine summits to the mouth of the Scheldt the toscin of a new war of popular deliverance would be heard? The *"lat et umme gahn!"* signal of July last is swiftly whirling its round to finish the European circle, and, commencing in Spain with the "throne question," it now strikes Spain on its return. In the new movement, then, which to-day's despatches mention, evidently lies the germ of a far vaster complication or an infinitely grander solution than the Old World sphinx has yet propounded to the sleepy-eyed sages of "pragmatic sanctions," monarchical traditions and patched-up protocols and treaties. The beacon fires on the hills of Spain may flash a new light into the hostile camps surrounding Paris, and not lose their bright reflection until they shall have swept from the cliffs of Galway to the recesses of Santiago de Cuba.

THE RESIGNATION OF JOHN BRIGHT.—John Bright, according to a cable despatch which we print this morning, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Board of Trade. In present circumstances this step on the part of the greatest tribune of the people whom England has known in many years will be variously interpreted. It is well known that Mr. Bright has been in poor health for some months past. As a Cabinet Minister he has not been much known. Mr. Gladstone, however, was most anxious to retain his name. It will be said that Mr. Bright has retired from the Cabinet because he was not in harmony with his colleagues, or that his known peace-at-any-price principles were damaging to the Ministry at this crisis. The truth, it may be found, is that Mr. Bright is, on account of feeble health, unequal to the duties of his office. When strong men, in the full vigor of health, are needed, Mr. Bright wisely retires.

HARD ON THE BRYANT FAMILY.—Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, in his personal explanation yesterday, said the poet of the *Evening Post* was down on him because of the removal of the poet's brother from a government post in Princeton, Ill., through Ingersoll's influence. Mr. Ingersoll must be mistaken. The poet believes in free trade and is too fond of the unities to object to free trade in offices. Besides, his brother has influence enough for bigger things than a little office in such an unheard of locality as Princeton, Ill.

The War Situation—Ducrot's Movements.

The confronting armies along the line of the Loire are still manœuvring for vantage ground. The Germans in front of Bourbaki are said to be falling back, and a shifting of the French forces towards the left is perceptible. The object of Chauzy is probably to engage the attention of the forces under Prince Frederick Charles, until a strong movement, preparing in Paris, is sprung upon them. He does not propose to drive the Prince or to fall back very far before him. There is something grander on hand than a mere stubborn fight between the two armies on the Loire. The Prince possibly suspects this. If he is falling back before Bourbaki it is not that he fears to encounter him, but that he has scented the strategy of the French commander and is preparing to thwart it. The projected movement in Paris amounts to about this:—Ducrot, with one hundred and fifty thousand men, intends to cut his way through the lines and join Chauzy.

Ducrot, it must be borne in mind, has remained at Vincennes, on the southeast of Paris, outside the walls, ever since his gallant sortie of a few weeks ago. His columns occupy that portion of the defences lying between Fort De Charenton and the Park of Vincennes. He can form one portion under the guns of Charenton and another in the narrow neck of land formed at St. Maur by the bend in the river Marne, and with a heavy artillery fire from the forts and earthworks to support him can push rapidly and vigorously against and through the lines in front of him. A successful movement of this sort will cut the German lines only temporarily, to be sure, unless the besiegers choose to pursue the fleeing enemy, but it will put into the open field a splendid nucleus for the Army of the Loire and the other rising armies of the republic, and it will give France a general that she needs. With his army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in the open country about Corbeil or Melun Ducrot will have nothing to fear. His men are now the oldest and most experienced soldiers of France. They are veterans compared with the men of the Loire, and Ducrot, compared to Chauzy or Bourbaki, is as General Grant to General Pope. There are no formidable forces to harass him after he once passes the investing lines. There will remain three hundred thousand men inside after Ducrot has escaped, and Von Moltke cannot open the gates to them by chasing Ducrot with his besieging force. Prince Frederick Charles will have Bourbaki close on his heels, and the Duke of Mecklenburg is watched by Chauzy. Thus Ducrot, if he fully achieves success in so desperate a movement as breaking through the enemies' line, it will be the one piece extra in the game of chess. By attacking Prince Charles in the rear he may completely upset all Prussian calculations based on the defeat of the French Army of the Loire. Besides, the consuming force of Paris will be reduced by the withdrawal of so many hungry men, the rations will last longer and the force of defenders in the city will be still large enough to hold the heavy works against all comers. These are the military advantages to result from the successful sortie which General Ducrot proposes. It is not a certain thing, by any means, that he can make it. It is a desperate chance at the best, but we hardly know of any chance less desperate that offers more compensation if successful. Gambetta evidently puts great hopes in the success of this *coup*. He stated in the meeting of the provisional government in Bordeaux, according to our special telegram from Bordeaux, that he was willing to make peace if Paris fell, but would continue the war in the meantime if the Army of the Loire held out.

Mayor Hall on the Uptown Transit Problem.

Mayor Hall, in his letter to Mr. Foley on the uptown transit problem—a problem which is daily becoming more urgently important—abstains from expressing opinions in favor of any of the numerous proposed solutions; but he has been given reliably to understand that capitalists, with whose names he has been entrusted, are willing to build a viaduct road, purchasing rights of way through blocks, to run from, say, Canal street to Harlem river. He merely offers this as an instance of what he means by saying that we should have capital indicate route instead of having route fish for capital. We refer to the views of Mayor Hall on this subject because there is sufficient capital ready to build on each side of the town just such a viaduct road as he incidentally mentions, and such a one as we indicated two or three years ago as having been proved by experience in London and other European cities to be the most practicable. The capitalists, however, who might undertake to build a viaduct road or two viaduct roads would naturally wish to be guaranteed against future competition by a Broadway road, upon any plan. Sooner or later the uptown transit problem must be solved to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of our overcrowded metropolis.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—that complacent cluster of good old fossils—assembled last evening in the religious precincts of the Young Men's Christian Association Hall to adopt a resolution declaring in favor of the perfect immunity of all private property from capture at sea in times of war. The peaceful commercial aspect of the resolution—the guaranteed safety of the investment, so to speak—is in perfect accord with the conservative, non-innovating style of the wise old merchants who compose the concern, and yet when they got to talking about privateers, and the Alabama and the Florida, and Captain Semmes and English neutrality, and other matters so recently of great moment to the commercial mind, some of them had their "Yankee Doodle" raised, and with an astonishing disregard of future consequences actually declared that they wouldn't vote at all for the resolution, and it went over till another time.

THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL says that Governor Hoffman has no power to appoint a Senator to succeed the late Mr. Blood or to order an election to fill the vacancy. The Legislature will therefore have to take the necessary steps in the matter.

Italy and the Pope.

Under the above brief and unpretending heading we publish a special telegram from Rome, forwarded through the Atlantic cable, which conveys intelligence of the very highest importance to Christianity, to the world at large, civilized and uncivilized.

Our special writer announces that the question of the independence of the Roman Catholic Church, in the present and for the future, has been made a subject of debate in the Italian Parliament. The discussion was fierce and angry. Party politics were for the moment dominant over the eternal interests of religion, and the affairs of the Pontificate were used as the subject of adroit trick and sharp device by men who look to the profits of goverment place and sigh for the "flesh pots" of the cabinet and the council room. The members of the extreme left clamored for the King to "smash the Papacy," to disperse the members of the Sacred College and to drive the Cardinals from the free capital of a free and "united" country. The gentlemen of the Legislature would have peace; peace after the sword, peace in the solitude of the Campagna. The defence of the right of the Holy See was, so far as it is reported, weak in point and temporizing in argument. It was somewhat in the tone, if not the words, of Peter when he stood near the hall of Pilate—"I know not the man."

During the moment of agitation and alarm which must have been produced, not only in Italy, but all over Europe, by the reports and knowledge of these proceedings, the King's government produces a bill of rights, in which it defines the relations of the State to the Church and proclaims the Magna Charta which Italy is willing to accord to the Holy Father, to the members of the Cardinalate, to the episcopacy, and, of course, to the Catholic millions of the congregations which worship both in the Old and the New Worlds; from the antipodes to the Rocky Mountains. It is a very curious and instructive State paper. The document appears to be based on the principle of the Jew who spoke to the Saviour and inquired to whom the coin belonged, when he wished to implicate Him with the lay crown of Cæsar. It attests the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, however, by coming itself into corroboration of the recital of the excuse of that fallen audacity which laid hands on the Saviour in His humanity, carried him aloft, showed Him the temporalities of earth in their grandeur, and then said all these "will I give unto thee if you fall down and worship me." King Victor Emmanual speaks of the amount of *lire*, of the *denari*, which are to be paid to the Holy Father at the very moment when he undertakes to determine where the Pope shall reside, by whom and how many he shall be attended, and also to announce that the Church is free to communicate with the world outside of Rome at all times. The Church is free; the master of the Church has said it. His Majesty is determined to repeat the gambling act of the executioners at Calvary—to "cast lots" for the "seamless garment"—instead of imitating at the eve of the glorious anniversary of the birth of the Redeemer anything of the calm and resigned and soul-saving penitence of his royal father, Charles Albert, after his defeat at Novara. The grand Christian shelter which was sought by that monarch, glorious even in his abdication, and which was joyously afforded to him, appears to have been forgotten at Court in Florence, where the shade of Cavour appears to exercise a more potent influence than do the memories and traditions of the pious men who have marched to victory, to death, to martyrdom even, under the banner flag of the white cross of Savoy in former years. The terrible conflict which has raged between Christianity and the opposing powers since the moment when the sea storm tossed the frail bark of Peter on the waves on which the great High Priest seemed to sleep, appears to be coming to an issue. The Pontiff may be forced to look away from Italy, to cast his "net on the other side;" to have an abundant haul in Asia, Africa, America and the islands of the sea, leaving King Victor Emmanuel with his national unity, his increasing years, his taxes, his theatres and his confessor. It is not at all unlikely but that Italy, after his decease, will be reconciled to Catholicity by missionaries from America.

THE DIVISION IN SENTIMENT AMONG THE FRENCH MINISTERS, of which we are apprised by our correspondent at Bordeaux, is simply one between monarchists and red republicans. Crémieux is a legitimist; he would like to see the eccentric Count de Chambord crowned King of France. Admiral Fourichon is an admitted opponent of republicanism, but it is hard to say whether he is an Orleanist or a Bonapartist. At any rate he has firmly refused to attach his signature to papers containing denunciations of Napoleon and his marshals. Both Crémieux and Fourichon are advocates of peace. In this they are opposed by Glais-Bizoin and Gambetta, both of whom are red republicans. It will thus be seen that, singularly enough, while the ministers who represent or hold monarchical ideas are urgent to bring an end to the war, those who hold republican principles are resolved to continue the struggle.

SQUABBLES AMONG THE CITY PRESS.—We are sorry to observe that several of our great contemporaries are becoming alarmingly personal and vindictive towards each other. This does not appear to arise as much from partisan opposition as from purely personal motives. It is beneath the dignity of respectable journals to indulge in these petty squabbles, and we trust that a moment's reflection will convince our editorial brethren of the necessity of exercising a little more courtesy in their intercourse with each other, and to keep their columns as free as possible from those vituperative expressions which have recently characterized them.

THE PARKS OF PARIS.—The Parisians, it is reported, are converting the trees of the Bois de Boulogne into charcoal for cooking purposes, while the Germans are cutting fearfully into the parks and woods around the city for firewood. At this rate Paris will soon be shaved pretty clean—chin, mustache and whiskers. Let the Parisians, however, be thankful for their trees; for if they had none their dwellings, inside and outside the city, would suffer.

Congress Yesterday—St. Domingo and Amnesty.

There were two important matters under discussion in Congress yesterday—the affair of St. Domingo in the Senate and that of the Amnesty bill in the House. The former came up in the shape of Senator Morton's joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to visit the island and report upon its natural resources and the sentiment of its people on the subject of annexation to the United States—a very harmless proposition, and one which in in no way binds the government to any particular policy on the subject. Even Senators who avow themselves unfavorable to the proposed treaty confessed, in the discussion yesterday, that they saw nothing objectionable in the resolution, but only a very proper means of procuring information on a subject on which the Senate was called to act. Nevertheless, it received the determined opposition of Senator Sumner and Senator Schurz; not so much, however, on its own merits or demerits, as because it afforded them an opportunity of feeding fat their grudge against the President. The question was not pressed to a vote yesterday, but will be taken up again to-day, and, according to present appearances, the joint resolution will be passed. It is doubtful, however, whether it can be acted upon in the House until after the holidays.

The debate in the House upon the Amnesty bill occupied the whole of yesterday's session, and was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. It will come up again to-day, when the indications are that it will be recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee and be heard of no more this Congress. It will be just as well so. The proposition of Mr. Farnsworth for universal amnesty cannot get the necessary two-thirds vote, and the original bill, as reported by Mr. Butler, seems to have hardly any supporters in the House or in the country. The whole thing may, therefore, be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets until the republican party in Congress realizes that universal amnesty is demanded by the good judgment and common sense of the American people.

Chauzy's Operations.

Our special despatch from Le Mans and the confirmation from our correspondent at Versailles make it certain that one column of the Army of the Loire is endeavoring, by a series of flank movements, to reach the vicinity of Paris. Instead of falling back towards the sea after the capture of Vendôme, General Chauzy seems to have simply withdrawn his right wing and moved his entire army further north, thus getting nearer to Paris. No matter what changes of base he may make he covers a railroad line of communication with the sea, and is consequently enabled to receive supplies of food, arms and ammunition with ease and rapidity. Thus far his strategy has been successful, but it seems to us as if he is in danger from a column of Germans advancing from Evreux. The sudden abandonment of the march on Havre and the evacuation of Amiens make it probable that the whole or the greater part of General Manteuffel's army is now moving southward for the purpose of foiling this flanking operation. If, however, the French forces at Havre, Lille and other points in the north of France are at all strong in numbers they may, with Bourbaki's column, which is now advancing from the south towards Orleans, give the Germans considerable trouble to prevent them from getting to St. Denis on the north and Versailles on the south, which would, of course, result in raising the siege of Paris.

United States Weather Reports.

Several days ago we suggested through these columns "the importance of Fortress Monroe as an initial point for the weather observations of the United States signal service for the benefit of commerce, on the ground that our heavy nor'easters all along the coast north of Virginia come in from the Gulf Stream between Cape Hatteras and Fortress Monroe." We are gratified with the information which is now before us that the officers engaged in this business have been enlarging their field of observations as rapidly as their means have permitted, and that by the 1st of January their reports, they expect, will extend to Norfolk (equivalent to and more convenient than Fortress Monroe), Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah. With regular reports from these points we shall doubtless soon be able to tell whether a heavy nor'easter in this quarter has come up inside the coast line only from Norfolk and thereabouts or from some point farther south. In any event, we are sure that a telegraphic signal of the opening of a roaring nor'easter at Norfolk will give our sea captains up here a warning of some fifteen or twenty hours of its approach; and so we would call the attention of our seamen to these signals from the South when we begin to publish them in order that they may be all right for these heavy nor'easters.

A POOR OPINION OF THE BENCH AND THE BAR was that expressed by Judge Emmet at the gathering in the New York University on Monday. It is worth while quoting his words, for they are very strong and uncompromising. Moreover, they may be supposed to reflect the experience of an observant mind. He says, in the first place, speaking of the chicanery of the profession of law:—"But the chicane of the trade to-day steps outside the ground of legal quibbles and subtleties, and now it means the secret approach to the bench, and a series of wrong-doings and double-dealings which tend to make the law the oppressor of the weak and leads to one system of gigantic fraud. There are charges made against the purity of the bench and the bar. I am not here to arraign, but if these charges are true there is such a decay at the root of our government that sooner or later it must fall. If they are false the indifference with which they are heard is also a bad omen." And again he said:—"We know that our credit abroad has been injured, and at home the judiciary has fallen into a byword. Where there is an unjust lawyer there must be an unjust judge to approach, and there must be an unjust client to encourage it." These are words worthy of some reflection, coming from an ex-judge, and delivered in the presence of so many respectable representatives of the bench and the bar. Public opinion has undoubtedly been drift-

ing towards this conviction for a long time. The question of importance to the community is, how can these terrible evils be remedied? How can the bench be purified and the members of the legal profession be converted to honest ways?

What Is the Matter at Fortress Monroe?

It appears that there has been a serious default in the Engineer Department of the government at that post. Peculations, in small and large sums, have been detected; the accused party being the son-in-law of his father-in-law, who is a general in the army. It is said that all the proofs of fraud are in the hands of the military authorities. As the principal has made his escape from the country the vengeance of the law is to be visited upon his confederates and the accessories to the crime. Rumor has it that officers of the Commissary Department have been connected with the disreputable transactions. It is very rarely, indeed, that we find officers of the regular army or the navy engaged in defrauding the government. The dignity of their profession, if not the sense of morality impressed upon them by their education, naturally restrains them from falling into mean and dishonest practices. The soldier, proud of the service he represents, is not likely often to descend to the low habits of larceny; and yet it would seem that, in this case, the stealing from the government was done in sundry petty ways, and in some instances amounting only to such insignificant sums as seventy-five and a hundred dollars. It would be unfair should these transactions reflect discredit upon the military service. They can be accounted for best, perhaps, by the very loose discipline observed at Fortress Monroe.

FIVE DAYS AGO GENERAL DUCROT'S ARMY was concentrating on the peninsula of St. Maur for the ostensible purpose of making another attack on the German investing line around Paris. While the attack has certainly not been made as yet, we have no doubt of the intention of the French to make it. Our special correspondent at Versailles, from whom we derive this information, also reports the arrival of large reinforcements for the Germans. The presence of these fresh troops will doubtless multiply the obstacles which the French must overcome before getting out of Paris. Much, however, depends upon the operations of the French in the provinces. At the same time it is evident that a coöperative plan of operations has been agreed upon between the French leaders in the capital and outside. Consequently we need not expect Ducrot to attack the Germans before Bourbaki and Chauzy make an effort to strike a decisive blow at the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg.

THE "BULLS" AND "BEARS" in Wall street are at it again hammer and tongs, if it be permitted to use such a metaphor in describing the quarrels of the speculative animals. The present fight is over some of the railway stocks. Gold dealers, bond dealers and everybody else stand still to watch its progress. The "bears" have made sad havoc for a week past. But, as prices will certainly find their real level, the "bears" are doing the public a service by showing what has been selling too high, while if the depression is unnatural the public will be equally indebted to the "bears" for procuring stocks at cheap prices.

DOWNING, of Washington, the colored man of Saddle Rock fame, who feeds the Congressmen of all political complexions, is a power behind the throne, owing to his opportunity and ability to tickle the palates of the orthodox and adjust the politics of the backsliders. Downing at this moment is adjusting Schurz. He thinks that Senator's stomach is out of order in the matter of amnesty, and in a communication, which we publish elsewhere this morning, he administers a very highly seasoned dish of raw advice to him. Schurz, however, is a hard shell that we fear our expert oysterman can't open.

THE SHOCKING CRUELTIES AT SEA, now daily brought to light, suggest the expediency of some further legislation on the subject by Congress.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Senator Ben Stark, of Nevada, is sojourning at the Albemarle Hotel.

General W. T. Sherman, who has been confined to his room at the Metropolitan Hotel for the last four weeks, is now convalescent.

Mr. J. S. Lathrop, ex-Member of Congress of Northampton, Mass., and his two nieces, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mrs. John Tyler, wife of the late President Tyler, is stopping at the Everett House.

Mr. Charles B. Norton, a banker of Paris, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. He was among the detachment of Americans that passed through the Prussian lines.

Senator A. McDonald, from Arkansas, arrived yesterday in the city, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. F. E. Woodbridge, member of Congress of Vermont, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major A. L. Squire and family, of White Plains, N. Y., are sojourning at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge J. M. Lea has left the Grand Central Hotel for his home in Nashville.

Judge William Sloane, from North Carolina has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Wickham, from Virginia, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander Lowry, of the United States Navy, is for the present stationed at the Hoffman House.

Judge A. M. Osborn, of Catskill, N. Y., has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, came to the city yesterday, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ERIE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

ERIE, Pa., Dec 20, 1870.

The railroad men were in caucus until a late hour last night. More officials arrived this morning, and the convention is proceeding with closed doors. This noon the prospect for a satisfactory arrangement for pooling the earnings is regarded by outsiders as somewhat doubtful. The New York Central is understood to regard the project with indifference. A canvass of the convention this morning showed that the Western men are not enthusiastic for the pooling plan. Augustus Schell, Vice President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, is President of the Convention, and H. H. Houston, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, is Secretary.

The hospitalities of the city have been tendered the visitors by the City Council, and at four o'clock this afternoon they will visit the natural gas wells and several manufactories where natural gas is used as fuel.

It is understood that the pooling project has been abandoned, and efforts are making to settle upon a freight and passenger tariff which will prove satisfactory to all concerned. It is believed that the Erie and Pennsylvania Central Companies are acting in concert; but nothing of a definite nature will be made known until the Convention dissolves, which will be on Thursday or Friday.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

John Bright Retires from the English Cabinet.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Cabinet Crisis and Public Policy—John Bright's Resignation and Pension.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Right Hon. John Bright resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade and his seat in the Gladstone Cabinet to-day.

Ten days since he became entitled to the enjoyment of a retiring pension of fifteen hundred pounds sterling a year.

President Grant's Message in Extenso—National Defiance on the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The full text of President Grant's annual message was published here to-day for the first time.

The London *Times* in its editorial comments says:—"If the President expects England to take the initiative for reopening negotiations on the Alabama question he will be disappointed. It was the Americans who rejected the last settlement, and that settlement was framed at Washington."

The Alabama Claims and the Cotton Lords—A Weak Argument from a Bad Precedent.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Manchester *Post*, in an editorial on the Alabama claims, refers to the services to the United States at the British Court of Charles Francis Adams and Reverdy Johnson, and says the present attitude of America is condemned by the record of her own Ministers.

Popular Demonstration for France—The Lord Mayor of London Insulted.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Lord Mayor of London was hissed to-day by the members of a deputation because he refused their application for the use of the Guildhall for a public meeting in favor of the French republic and British intervention.

The Ashbury Banquet in London.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

Commodore Ashbury was met by throngs of friends on his arrival at Liverpool from America, and was subsequently entertained at a banquet given in his honor at the Clarence Hotel.

A Spanish Tobacco Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

It is expected that Spain will presently introduce a tobacco loan in the London market.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Address to King William at Versailles—Speech of the Emperor in Accepting the Purple—Unity and Power.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, 1870.

King William of Prussia has received at Versailles the address from the Reichstag. In speech in reply thereto, delivered to the delegation of that body, the King returned his thanks for the supplies voted for the prosecution of the war, which has secured a national unity, and signified his acceptance of the dignity of Emperor tendered by the unanimous voice of the princes, the free towns and the German nation.

The King of Wurtemburg to the Legislature—Royal Congratulations on National Consolidation—Material Progress.

STUTTGARDT, Dec. 20, 1870.

The King of Wurtemburg opened the Chambers yesterday. In his speech he referred to the glorious successes of the Germans. Their companionship in arms had kindled a desire for political unity, failing which the historic events of the year lack consecration. He urges the deputies to recognize in the federal treaties lately concluded scope for the development of the nation and her institutions.

A bill will be introduced at once authorizing the present taxation to further war measures, and for the completion of railways.

The Scheldt Dues Abolition Fund.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Diet of Mecklenburg has voted to pay its full share of the amount required for the abolition of the Scheldt dues.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Question for National Arbitrament.

MADRID, Dec. 20, 1870.

Minister Sagasta to-day assured the Cortes that the government was willing to submit American reclamations arising from the events in Cuba to a mixed commission for settlement.

TURKEY.

War Material in Case of Need—"Handy to Have" Round the House.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

An American naval captain is at Constantinople manufacturing torpedoes and other material of war for use in case of need against Russia.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of an Overdue Steamer from Japan—Collisions in San Francisco Harbor—Severe Weather in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20, 1870.

The steamship Japan, from China and Japan, three days behind time, entered this port this evening at a quarter past seven o'clock. In passing North Point she ran into a vessel anchored in the stream with a tremendous crash, and then drifting for two blocks she collided with the British ship Marion, carrying away her bowsprit and forerigging. The Marion finally came to anchor off Jackson wharf. The Japan's steering gear was disabled, and she appears to have sustained considerable damage otherwise. Her whistle has been blowing for some time, and tugs have gone to her assistance.

The bark D. C. Murray, overdue from Honolulu, also arrived this evening.

The mills at Salem, Oregon, which are run by water, have all been stopped by the cold weather. The thermometer at Salem at sunrise was eighteen degrees below the freezing point, and at Hamilton this morning it was one degree below zero.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Field Sports and Politics—French and Italian Diplomacy—Trade with America—A British Officer Killed—The Court, Law and Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Japan brings news from Yokohama to November the 25th.

The fall race meeting at Yokohama was well attended, but little money changed hands.

There has been nothing further of the quarrel between the Prussian and French Ministers.

The Italian Minister had arrived and had had an interview with the Mikado, which was satisfactory. He will soon depart for Pekin.

The Japanese government were purchasing American steam engines for the Jeddo fire brigade, which was being reorganized.

Ensign Wedge, of her Britannic Majesty's Tenth regiment, was killed by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

The Mikado's birthday was celebrated at all the open ports, and a ministerial dinner was given to the representatives of foreign Powers.

There were several earthquakes, but no serious damage was done. Burglaries were very common. Minister De Long's residence has been twice plundered.

The Dainios have surrendered their serviceable ships of war to the imperial government, which now controls the entire navy.

The management of the great hotel at Yeddo has passed from the Japanese into American hands.

Captain Batchelder, who purchased a ship-of-war, which sunk during the late rebellion, has succeeded in raising it. He is making largely out of the operation.

Business in Japan is at a standstill, and there are no signs of improvement.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The Italian Parliament Debating the State of Relations to the Church.

Fierce Discussion—Radical Reformers Who Want to "Smash" the Papacy—Lay Effort in Behalf of the Pontificate—The Royal Charter of Freedom, Pension and Permissions—What May Be and What is Forbidden.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 15, 1870.

An excited and severe parliamentary conflict is being waged in Florence on the subject of the future status of the Pope after the King of Italy has asserted or vindicated his sovereignty in the Holy City.

This highly important question has been submitted to the Parliament, taking precedence of all other legislative business. The members of the extreme left exclaim for and recommend the Italian government to "smash" down the Papacy, to dissolve the Sacred College, and scatter the members of the entire episcopacy of the Church from the new capital of the country.

The representatives who belong to the extreme right try to save and preserve by temporal legislation as much as is possible of the court appendages, of the house and collegiate property, and of the appurtenances generally, which are now attached to the "dynasty," as they term it, of the chair of St. Peter.

THE MAGNA CHARTA OF THE PAPACY.

The question of the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome has caused a very brisk encounter in the legislative body.

The ministerial bill, which has been framed by the Italian Cabinet, guaranteeing the personal independence of the Supreme Pontiff and the free exercise of his spiritual authority, consists of the following articles, viz.:—

First—The personal inviolability of the supreme Head of the Church is secured.

Second—The guards now serving in the palace residence of the Pope shall be retained.

Third—The Head of the Church shall receive annually 3,215,000 lire, the pay of the soldiers of the guard and his former civil list amount.

Fourth—The Papal residence shall be free from national taxation, as shall also be the palaces of the Vatican, and Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, and of Castel Gondolfo, in the country. These houses shall also remain free in sanctuary from the exercise of any judicial process of State law or the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts.

Fifth—The same right of immunity and privileges shall be extended to all localities which may be occupied, at present or hereafter, by the members of general councils of the Church.

Sixth—Criminals, when misdemeanant before arrest, who may take refuge and claim shelter in these several localities, shall not be pursued by the agents of justice or arrested therein without the authority and sanction of the Pope or of the President of a conclave pending the election of a Pope or during his incapacity from illness or other cause to act.

Seventh—The Papal residences shall remain free from the operation of the civil laws appropriating church property to the use of the crown, which have been enacted recently in Italy.

Eighth—No executive searches or sequestrations of books or documents shall be made in the offices of any of the sacred congregations which have been, or may be invested with ecclesiastical attributes by the Pope.

Ninth—The Sovereign Pontiff shall enjoy the freedom of publishing the acts of his Ministry, which will consist of ten cardinals. Ecclesiastics who take part in the formation of these acts shall be free from molestation on the part of the State government and its officers.

Tenth—The Pontiff shall enjoy a free communication with the Catholic world.

Eleventh—The postal and telegraph offices in the Vatican shall remain free of all State charges.

Twelfth—Papal Legates, duly accredited by the Pope, shall enjoy the same privileges as other Ambassadors or Ministers.

Thirteenth—The Sovereign Pontiff's spiritual disciplinarian jurisdiction shall be exercised free of any contest with the State.

Fourteenth—All ecclesiastical meetings shall be held without the government's permission being asked or necessary.

Fifteenth—Papal nominations to all benefices and dignities, as well as of officers and for offices in the Church, shall be made without interference on the part of the King's government.

Sixteenth—The act which requires the taking of an episcopal oath of allegiance to the King is abolished.

Seventeenth—The office of Apostolic Legate in Sicily is abolished.

Eighteenth—Institutions founded in Rome for the education of the priests of the Church shall remain under the direction of the Pope, without interference of the civil power with the scholastic authorities.

Nineteenth—All existing laws which conflict with this bill are abrogated by the government of Italy.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 20—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for money and for the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88¾; 1865, 88¾; 1867, 87¾; ten-forties, 87½. Stocks closed quiet. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 19.—United States five-twenty bonds, 94¼ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 20.—United States bonds opened at 94¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed unchanged. Middling uplands, 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8½d. a 8⅝d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.—MANCHESTER, Dec. 20.—The market for goods and yarns is steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—1:30 P. M.—Wheat—New spring, 10s. 1d.; old spring, 9s. 9d. a 9s. 10d.; for No. 2, red Western, winter, 10s. 7d.; for No. 1 new, 10s. 2d. Corn, 31s. a 31s. 3d. for No. 2 mixed. Pork declining; sales at 104s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—1:30 P. M.—The receipts of wheat for the past three days foot up 21,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—P. M.—Common rosin, 5s. 9d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 20—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed easier at 58s. 6d. a 59s. Other articles unchanged. Calcutta linseed closed at 58s. 6d. a 58s. 9d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 19.—Petroleum closed firm.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Tuesday, Dec. 20—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Cheyenne	29.76	—	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.25	8	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.08	5	—	Calm.	Clear.
Duluth	30.03	3	S. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.29	16	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.34	39	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.01	4	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	30.19	11	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mobile	30.30	41	N.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Nashville	30.29	39	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.11	14	W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.00	10	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.81	25	W.	High wind.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.93	20	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.10	49	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Augusta, Ga.	30.40	41	—	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.95	28	N. W.	High wind.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.60	32	W.	Very brisk.	Snow.
Rochester, N. Y	29.65	31	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.53	36	S. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Washington	29.79	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New York	29.70	38	N. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Boston	29.58	38	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON,
Via LITTLETON, N. H., Dec. 20, 1870.

Observation at seven P. M., December 19. Barometer, 23.532; change, plus 4.76. Thermometer, 9 degs.; change, plus 1.1. Relative humidity, 7.8. Wind northwest. Velocity of wind, four miles per hour. There is a beautiful auroral display. Scarcely a cloud obscured the view to-day. Between nine and eleven A. M. the ocean in the direction of Portland was plainly visible.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Impeachment of Governor Holden.

Imposing Scenes in the Senate—The House Demands the Impeachment of the Governor—The Trial to Commence on Friday—Lieutenant Governor Caldwell Assumes the Executive Office.

RALEIGH, Dec. 20, 1870.

The ceremony of impeaching Governor Holden before the Senate was performed this morning. The tribunal at which he will be arraigned for trial was conducted this morning in a solemn and dignified manner, following the precedent established in the case of ex-President Johnson. Seven managers to conduct the impeachment trial had been appointed by the House.

At eleven A. M., being the hour named for the presentment of the articles of impeachment, the seats on the right side of the Senate Chamber were vacated for the use of the members of the House, the members of the Senate occupying the left, while chairs were arranged in the centre aisle for the seven managers. Lieutenant Governor Caldwell, President of the Senate, occupied the chair. Precisely at the hour a messenger announced that the House of Representatives were on their way to the Senate. The Senate arose and the managers of the impeachment then entered.

DOORKEEPER—Mr. President, a committee of the House of Representatives.

CHAIR—Invite the honorable committee to come forward. The members of the House of Representatives will, so many as can get seats, please be seated to the right of the Chair.

The House being seated, the Chair said:—"The Senate will now hear the message of the House of Representatives."

The committee standing, their chairman said:—"Mr. President—We, the managers of the House of Representatives, are a committee empowered to bring to the Senate and deliver to you (it being your desire now to receive them), articles of impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, and we do so deliver said articles in the name of the people of North Carolina, and do demand that the Senate take order thereon."

The Lieutenant Governor responded: "The President of the Senate in behalf of the Senate receives the articles of impeachment; in behalf the House the doorkeeper will make proclamation."

The doorkeeper then, under the instruction of the Lieutenant Governor, made the following proclamation:—"O yes, O yes, O yes! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives gives to the Senate articles of impeachment against W. W. Holden, Governor of the State."

CHAIR—The articles of impeachment will now be read by the Clerk.

The CLERK then read the articles of impeachment, which have already appeared in the HERALD. Though the galleries and lobbies were thronged by a large audience the most solemn silence was observed throughout the reading, which occupied over half an hour, and even at the conclusion the same rigid silence reigned.

The President of the Senate then said:—Articles of impeachment having been exhibited in the Senate against William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, it becomes my duty, as presiding officer, to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice will be given the House of Representatives. Turning then to the left side of the Senate Chamber the President said:—"Senators, it now becomes my duty, under the constitution and laws of the State, to retire, for the time being, from the chair as your President, and to take charge of another department of the government. Allow me, before retiring, to return to you, individually and as a body, my unfeigned thanks for the kindness and consideration which you have always extended to me personally and as your presiding officer."

The entire body then arose, when the managers and members of the House marched from the Senate Chamber. The greatest decorum was observed throughout the proceedings, and there was that in the expression of the members of both branches of the Assembly that indicated they fully understood and appreciated the gravity and importance of the occasion.

Shortly after the reassembling of the Senate the following resolution was adopted, after a lengthy discussion:—

Resolved, That a committee of this Senate be appointed, whose duty it shall be forthwith, under the direction of this Senate, to proceed to the residence of his Honor Chief Justice Pearson, and respectfully notify him that it is the pleasure of this body, before whom articles of impeachment have been preferred against the Governor of the State, to organize a high court of impeachment on Friday, the 23d inst.

The residence of Chief Justice Pearson is in Yadkin county, the distance and facilities for travel to which render it impossible for him to arrive here before Friday at earliest.

When the proceedings in the Senate had concluded Lieutenant Governor Caldwell went direct to the executive office in the Capitol and notified Governor Holden that articles of impeachment having been presented against him in the Senate, the executive functions now devolved upon him (Caldwell). Governor Holden replied that he was always ready to abide by the law. He asked an hour to arrange papers after which he gracefully and courteously turned over the executive department to the Lieutenant Governor and retired.

ILLINOIS.

Great Fire in Sycamore—Loss $100,000—Cold Weather on the Prairies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1870.

A fire occurred at Sycamore, DeKalb county, on Sunday, which destroyed property valued at $100,000. The principal losers are J. C. Waterman, $60,000, insured $10,000, and J. S. Waterman, $15,000, insured $12,000. These gentlemen were largely engaged in the sale of dry goods and clothing. Messrs. Warren & Ellwood lose $9,000; fully insured. There were a number of smaller losses, insured as follows in the following companies:—The Republic, $4,000; Lamar, $5,000; Illinois Mutual, $4,500; Home, of New Haven, $5,000; Merchants', of Chicago, $7,300; Home, of New York, $2,000; Lumberman's, of New York, $5,000; Ætna, $8,000. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

Cold weather succeeded the snow storm of yesterday all through the Northwest. At Sterling, Ill.; Madison, Wis., and several other points the mercury was down to zero.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—MISS GLYN.—We have an entirely novel and, if the finished laudations of such competent authority as the London *Athenæum, Times, Punch, Daily News, Morning Advertiser, Morning Post, Morning Herald and Advertiser, Observer, Sunday Times,* &c., &c.—in fine, of the leading critics and voices of the English press be not absolutely wild of the mark, a most dazzling artistic genius among us, in Miss Glyn, whose Shakspearian readings at St. James' Hall, in the British metropolis, during the season of 1866, made such sensation at the time and won for her the universal approval of the metropolitan journals. This gifted lady proposes to read, or rather to enact, in full draped costume, to-night, at Steinway Hall, the difficult yet beautiful drama of the great bard which has been, perhaps, the least efficiently mastered, ere her time, in the history of art. Antony and Cleopatra—the Roman Triumvir and the Egyptian Queen—figured in one of the grandest episodes of antique story, and while leaving to the world no example that would mingle with the strictest school of ethics, have at least enriched history with some gorgeous pictures of Oriental splendor and some intense scenes of passion. It is in these that Miss Glyn excels, and, from her rehearsals, the fair judgment would be that she has literally created with a new and vivid life the characters she represents in this great play, so difficult to perform and so peculiar in their situations. Indeed, she was esteemed by Old World critics of the highest order as the equal of Mrs. Siddons in the *rôles* she selected, and the only artist who ever fully succeeded in Cleopatra. Such was the opinion of men no less in mind and mark than Dickens, Thackeray and Lord Bulwer Lytton, all of whom were her warm personal friends. The first named lord of letters, and himself a natural actor of the highest ability, was a member of the Committee of Management for Miss Glyn's farewell readings at St. James' Hall, London, but his sudden death lost to her his counsel and his presence. To-night, in superbly appropriate costume, she will present to us the specially striking scenes, among others intensely interesting, of the death of Marc Antony, Cleopatra in her golden barge sailing down the Cydnus, the death of Eros, the death of Cleopatra—a most exquisite gem—and the great *rôle* of the Clown in the last act. In each and all of these exciting, touching, tender and impressive efforts, so singularly combined in one noble total of a play visibly created and made to live, move and die at last, in all its characters, by the versatile genius of one performer, Miss Glyn has the warrant of high authority to tell us that she rules single and alone. Her portrait adorns the hall of the Garrick Club in London, and we have little doubt, from what we can learn, that after to-night her countenance and dramatic presence will be familiar to the intellect and artistic taste, not only of the literary societies, but to all the most refined public taste of New York.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The Democracy Sweeping the State—Colored Women at the Polls.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 20, 1870.

The election is progressing in Georgia for members of Congress and the Legislature and county officials. The returns are meagre and unsatisfactory, but it is believed the democrats are carrying the State. The following is received:—

Augusta.—Two thousand votes polled. The democrats are ahead. The republicans are divided. All is quiet.

Savannah.—No disturbance. Bradley (colored), independent candidate for Congress, is receiving a large portion of the colored vote at the regular precincts. Other election precincts have been opened by the republicans in the eastern portion of the city. Governor Bullock's officials have protested against this proceeding as illegal. Several negroes were arrested for voting more than once. No violence or intimidation has been used.

Macon.—Gangs of negro women were at the polls electioneering for the republican ticket. One negro who voted the democratic ticket was set upon and mobbed; a row ensued, and one of the assailants was shot and severely wounded. The military were called out, who dispersed the mob and quiet was restored. No satisfactory returns were given.

Columbus.—1,100 votes were polled. The majority of the voters were negroes. The democrats are ahead. All is quiet.

Atlanta.—The election here passed off quietly, but nothing definite is known as to the result. There were a few arrests for illegal voting.

Rome.—The democrats are said to have polled a vote of more than two to one over their opponents. Some negroes were arrested for illegal voting. All is now quiet.

Union Point.—There is no trustworthy news from Greensboro or White Plains.

Montezuma.—The republicans are supposed to be ahead.

Cuthbert.—The republicans already have a majority of 700. Nearly all the colored men are voting.

Fort Gaines.—The republicans are ahead to-day, and the democrats are beaten. The election, however, is close, and it is said that the democrats are husbanding their strength for to-morrow.

Covington.—Eight hundred votes have been polled. The result, however, is not known.

Fort Valley.—The republicans are ahead to-day. But very few whites are voting.

ST. THOMAS.

Spanish War Steamer in Search of Cuban Privateers—Movements of the Cable Fleet—News from Venezuela—Capture of the Fort of Maracaibo by Blanco—Jamaica and Hayti Reports.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 13, 1870.

The Spanish war steamer Vasco Nuñez de Balboa arrived on the 12th instant from Curacoa. She was lying in Porto Rico, when news was brought that a vessel had been fitted out in England, and manned by Americans, as a Cuban privateer. She left immediately for Curacoa, where the privateer was reported to be. Not finding her she came up here in search, and is again about leaving to continue the cruise after the suspicious vessel.

On the 8th inst. the cable fleet, consisting of the British steamers Suffolk, Dacia and Titian, with Sir Charles Bright on board the Dacia, accompanied by the British man-of-war Vesta, Captain Hunter, left in the morning to lay the cable to Porto Rico. On the 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the despatch was received here that the shore ends of the cable had been laid in Porto Rico. We are promised the continuation to Jamaica before Christmas time.

We have Laguayra dates to 8th inst. No political news of importance. Maracaibo dates to the 26th, by letter, state that Maracaibo and the Orient still hold out, heavy fighting going on, but letters state that nothing had been taken. From Laguayra a rumor comes that Puerto Cabello is in a great state of agitation, but no reliable news, as the schooner from that place is not yet in. By verbal report from parties on board the Curacoa packet it is said that the fort of Maraacaibo fleet was taken by Guzman Blanco, and that the had beenblocked up inside, so that it was unable to get out. All accounts concur that Blanco is gaining ground and will soon have the whole country. On the 12th of last month Velas del Coro was taken by Blanco, and the political situation of the State has become very much complicated by its fall into the hands of the insurgents.

The Blue fleet was lately reported before Puerto Cabello.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 14, 1870.

We have news from Maracaibo to the 28th ult. confirming the news sent you yesterday of the fall of the fort of Maracaibo. From Jamaica we have dates to the 10th inst. The island is suffering from very heavy rains. By way of Jamaica we have dates from Hayti to the 5th inst. They have also had very heavy rains, delaying the delivery of produce.

There were rumors in Port au Prince relative to a projected plot of the old partisans of Salnave who are now residing out of the republic to bring back among the laboring classes out of town trouble and alarm, by placing before the eyes of timid minds the spectre of fresh causes of disorder. The meeting of conspirators on the Dominican territory increases those fears, but there exists not the least symptom of disorder which would have a chance of success. A wise address has been delivered by President Nissage, stating that the present government of Hayti has entered the path of reform in the Parliamentary system. It has made during last sitting of Chambers notable reductions in public expense—such as reduction of the army, diminution of employés in the financial department, &c., &c.; but the essential reform is the project of the government to withdraw the entire system of paper money, which has not been carried out. This Nissage acknowledges, and says he is unable to carry it out on account of the war between Prussia and France, which has deprived the government of the means it reckoned on for action.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

A Scheme Devised at Last—Commissioners and Corporators Nominated.

In obedience to a call made by the president, John Foley, of the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards, about fifty gentlemen assembled last evening at Brevoort Hall, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, to consider the subject of securing rapid transit between Harlem and the lower end of the island.

Mr. Foley was the first to address the meeting, which, though numerically small, was composed of highly respectable gentlemen. Mr. Foley announced that the meeting had been called to give shape and form to the agitation that had been had in favor of rapid communication between Harlem and City Hall, and to nominate commissioners to improve and lay out Fourth avenue from Forty-second street to Harlem for this purpose. The Executive Committee of the association, who had submitted the names, had come to the conclusion that the most feasible mode of securing the necessary relief was by sinking a deep cut and laying four tracks, with bridges at every street, and walling up the cut. By this means the trip could be made at the rate of thirty, forty, fifty or sixty miles per hour. This would give two tracks for city travel. He stated that he had seen Commodore Vanderbilt, who had the charter of the avenue for twelve years yet, and Mr. Vanderbilt had found that the increased traffic of his road would require more than two tracks, and he was disposed to compromise by the sinking of a cut, but was not disposed to expend money upon it. Mr. Foley's scheme is to have the four tracks put down

UNDER THE AVENUE

and connect the Battery with Forty-second street by a tunnel under Broadway and Fourth avenue, and if necessary widen Fourth avenue. He urged that efforts be made to have the city and county bear a portion of the expense. The following letter was then read:—

DECEMBER 19.

MY DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge your polite invitation and to regret an unavoidable engagement that will prevent my attendance. Permit me, on this transit subject, to repeat what I said a year ago to you and your delegation, viz.:—The question of transit is a question of capital. Whatever route will fully and subscribedly (but not expectantly) command the capital for immediate prosecution of the work is the route. Capital will not in this era follow visionary schemes, and the direction in which capital points for railroad routes is generally an excellent one. Hitherto we have wasted in New York much time in developing or quarreling about paper schemes and theories, and expecting that capitalists can be hunted up afterward. Hence, when we got the charter of an underground road, Mr. W. B. Ogden (with his industry and characteristic diplomacy) could not find the requisite capital. I am given reliably to understand that capitalists (and I have been furnished with their names) will build a viaduct road, purchasing rights of way through blocks, to run from, say Canal street to Harlem river. I merely give that as an instance of my meaning in having capital indicate route, instead of having routes fish for capital, but without expressing opinions. Very truly yours,

A. OAKEY HALL.

After fully explaining the immense advantages likely to accrue from the construction of the road, Mr. Foley submitted the following names as

COMMISSIONERS FOR IMPROVING FOURTH AVENUE,

who were unanimously nominated:—D. P. Ingraham, J. R. Brady, R. W. Townsend, Edward B. Buckley, John T. Daly and Griffith Rowe.

The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated as corporators for the construction of the tunnel connection between Forty-second street and the Battery:—John H. Morris, Dudley Field, John Gorman, Meyer Stern, E. C. Karver, Charles Crarey, George D. Armstrong, Robert Ward, S. C. Hubbard, J. R. Brady, Robert J. Livingston, A. Berwin, George Cahn, Albert Steinway, James E. Coulter, Peter Gilsey, John McClave, William O. Bartlett, Daniel Foley, George G. Barnard, Charles L. Cornish, Samuel Christie, Thomas McClelland, George Hoffman and John McDonald.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Senatorial Election in Philadelphia—Probably a Democratic Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1870.

The election for State Senator to fill the vacancy in the First district is claimed by both parties. The democrats claim over 1,300 majority, and the republicans claim 750 majority. The return judges meet on Thursday. They have already decided to throw out several districts that are claimed for the democratic candidate. The total vote polled is 26,000, and it is believed that Dechert, democrat, is elected. The State Senate is now a tie; this election decides the majority.

A policeman was dangerously shot in an election riot to-day in the Fourth ward.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

BERRY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 20, JAMES STEPHEN BERRY, the beloved son of Richard and Bridget A. Berry, aged 4 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 119 Union avenue, corner of Eagle street, Greenpoint, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

THAU.—In Greenville, N. J., on Tuesday, December 20, ANNE, wife of H. Thau and daughter of Joseph and Dorthea Bellmann, aged 23 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Paul's church, Greenville, N. J.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

Open in the Evening.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square,
are daily opening
their importations of
London, Paris and Vienna
Holiday Goods.

A Dress Hat for the Holidays.—Go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A Public Meeting of the West Side Association will be held at the Harvard Rooms, Sixth avenue, southwest corner of Forty-second street, on Thursday evening, December 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made by Wm. R. Martin, on the Situation; Wm. A. Whitbeck, Rapid Transit; John W. Pirsson, Correct Principles of Assessment, and by Edgar S. Van Winkle. WM. R. MARTIN, President.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. A. Whitbeck, Andrew Carrigan, Marshall O. Roberts, Courtlandt Palmer, Charles Sanford, Daniel F. Tiemann, John Q. Jones, Charles S. Webb, Chas. F. Livermore, Fernando Wood, V. K. Stevenson, Wm. T. Blodgett, R. H. Arkenburgh, Jonathan Edgar, John A. C. Gray, W. C. H. Waddell, Lewis B. Brown, A. S. Jarvis, James T. King, Cyrus Clark, David H. Knapp, James Monteith, John T. Daly, Philip G. Weaver, Roswell D. Hatch, John W. Pirsson, Benj. F. Beekman.

A Strong Bar(r) Against the Depredations of the lawless will undoubtedly be the new Police Commissioner. He loves justice, his heart is in the right place, and so is his head—for he habitually wears one of the artistic KNOX'S inimitably elegant hats. The holiday headgear and furs of KNOX, now ready for the public at 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, are bound to be the pride and comfort of half the town at least.

American Waltham Watches.

A very large assortment at unusually low prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway.

A.—Holiday Presents, Ladies and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered slippers, at E. A. BROOK'S, 575 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Beautiful Suit of Hair Covers a Multitude of imperfections. CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair has no comparison as a toilet article for restoring gray hair perfectly; stops its falling, increases its growth, is an elegant hairdressing, keeps head clean, hair healthy. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A. J. N. PATTISON & CO., Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

A.—A.—Cold Winds Excluded,
and rooms kept warm and cosey, by
ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips. 58 Fulton street, near Cliff.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

At Half Broadway Prices—Finest Oil Chromos and Porcelain Pictures and Picture Frames. Cheapest in New York. BRADLEY, 71 Liberty street.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's Offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 111 Eighth avenue, and 439 Broome street, corner of Broadway.

Cheapest Bookstore in the World.—165,432 Books for the Holidays. No. 3 Beekman street, between Nassau street and Park row.

Cow Milker and Nursing Companion (breast pump); new and perfect; an immense business to be established; 2,000 enterprising men wanted immediately, or one in every town and county in the United States.
COLVIN BROTHERS, 484 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware bought and money loaned on them.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For Latest Styles of Children's Hats and Caps at moderate prices call at HEBBERD'S, 419 Broadway, above Canal street.

Furs.—Burke, the Furrier, Has Removed to 661 Broadway, where he is offering bargains in FURS for Holiday Presents. BURKE has a branch store at 128 Fulton street.

Gentlemen's Hats and Furs.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S fine Gold Pens and Pencils.
Factory and Salesrooms, 256 Broadway.

Hothouse Strawberries—The First of the season, for sale by WILLIAM TAYLOR, 555 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never failing safety and success.

Many Pleasing Gifts of Luxury and Comfort may be procured cheap of SCOTT, PLATT & CO., 1,213 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera and Field Glasses. JAMES PRENTICE, 164 Broadway.

Two or Three Colds in Succession Will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

THE COURTS.

The Case of the Steamer Florida—Murder of Austrian Jack on Board the Helen O. Phinney—A Countess in Court—Business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Singular Divorce Case.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Reviews of Common Law Cases by District Courts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

No. 9. *Original—Ex Parte Graham—Prohibition to the Judge of the District Court for the District of Louisiana.*—This is an application for a writ of prohibition to Judge Durell to prohibit him from further entertaining a libel of review, as a court of admiralty, in a case of condemnation of cotton as forfeited to the government under the act of July, 1862. The argument is that, as the proceedings in confiscation are to be considered to be on the common law side of the court, it follows, as a matter of course, that the District Court has no jurisdiction whatever to entertain a libel of review in the case, as it has no authority whatever to alter or change even one of its own judgments after the term at which it was rendered. Common law cases are reviewable only by writ of error. It is objected by the government that the writ of prohibition does not lie in such a case, and that this court is not authorized to issue the writ to a district court, except in the cases expressly provided by the thirteenth section of the Judiciary act, that is to say, where the District Court is proceeding as a court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. T. J. Durant for the motion; C. Cushing opposed.

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1870.

The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals to-day:—

The Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company vs. Dana et als.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Browne vs. Vredenburgh, Administrator, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Townsend vs. Gilsey; The Birmingham Iron Foundry vs. Hatfield et al.; Dillon vs. Anderson; Havens vs. Patterson et al.; O'Bierne vs. Lloyd.—Judgment and order denying motion for new trial affirmed, with costs.

Hodges vs. Cooper.—Judgment of Supreme Court and of City Court of Brooklyn reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Phillips vs. Campbell.—Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for the plaintiff, with costs.

Blossom vs. Dodd, President, &c.—Judgment rendered for $1,309, as of the date of the report of the referee and affirmed for that sum, payable in coin, with the costs in the court below payable in currency, without costs to either party in this court.

Chryster vs. Renois et als.—Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff's cost. Order giving directions for the assessment of damages to be settled on notice of Judge Andrews.

Cochran et al. vs Hubbard et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for December 21:—Nos. 68, 96½, 97, 109, 37, 100.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

The Case of the Steamer Florida.

Before Judge Benedict.

The case of the steamer Florida was brought up in the United States District Court yesterday to give the government an opportunity to produce affidavits to show cause for a further postponement. As the affidavits were defective in some particulars the case was laid over till to-day to give the government time to amend them.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Unstamped Cigars.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Antonio Perarls, who was arrested a few days ago, charged with having in his possession a quantity of unstamped cigars, was brought before Commissioner Shields this afternoon for examination. He pleaded guilty and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Murder of Austrian Jack on Board the Helen O. Phinney.

The examination in the case of David Leech and Thomas Ward, steward and first mate of the ship Helen O. Phinney, charged with the murder of a sailor named "Jack," while the vessel was lying in the harbor at Montevideo, was continued yesterday morning before Commissioner Shields.

Thomas Paterson, one of the crew, testified to the circumstance of the shooting. He stated that at the time of the killing the man Jack was at least four feet from the steward, and the quarrel in which they had been engaged was over.

The defence endeavored to prove by this witness that the man Jack was a desperate character, and had previously threatened to kill any one who interfered with him. On complaint of the men the captain had searched Jack's chest and had taken from it three knives and a pistol.

James Bjorsen, another of the crew, testified to the same facts. The first and second mates had been striking Jack, and had cut him on the head. Jack ran off and stood by the long boat about four feet off, and as he was wiping the blood from his head the steward, David Leech, shot him. The witness further testified that he did not see Jack draw his knife. The defence cross-examined the witness to a great length, but failed to break his testimony.

The next witness was Thomas Arnold Ward, the second mate, who was examined for the defence. He testified that he did not remember striking the man Jack, but he admitted he might have done so. He stated that during the scuffle Jack drew his knife and struck at the first mate twice, and when the steward shot him he still had the knife in his hand. The case was then adjourned until Thursday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Offences and Their Punishments.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In this court yesterday morning the following cases were disposed of:—

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Anne Moran, a dissolute-looking woman, who appeared at the bar with a dirty, white woollen wrapper tied loosely around her head, as a substitute for a bonnet, was charged with larceny from the person. She pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SIXTY-SEVEN DOLLARS FROM A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER.

David D. Thomas was then tried on an indictment charging him with having robbed Joseph A. Flynn of sixty-seven dollars on the 30th of November.

The complainant, in his testimony, stated that he was an inspector of customs. About five or six o'clock he went on to the City of Brussels, at pier 45 North river, where he met the accused, who made himself very familiar, and, after telling him that he was in a destitute condition, "not having enough money to buy a paper of tobacco," he (the witness) took compassion on him and invited the prisoner to take a drink. After remaining there a long time and drinking a little the prisoner put his hand into the complainant's pocket and took from it sixty-seven dollars, which he (the witness) again took from his hand. He felt the hand in his pocket and had the prisoner arrested.

In cross-examination witness said he was locked up on the night of the robbery for being drunk; he had taken two or three "little" drinks of rum.

Officer McAllen said, soon after twelve o'clock on the night in question he saw the prisoner running from the last witness, who gave the prisoner into custody; he made the charge against the complainant for intoxication.

The prisoner, who said he was a printer by trade, then took the stand and testified that the complainant, Pat Duffy, a watchman, and himself, were walking along the street, when all of a sudden the complainant turned round and said to Duffy, "This man's a fraud; I shall give him in charge for an attempt to rob me;" saying this he put his hand in his pocket, and knowing that he carried a pistol, the witness said he ran away, when he was arrested.

Testimony was put in evidence showing the previous good character of the accused.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

John C. Burnell, a clerk, was then charged with having embezzled from John Matthews, his late employer, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

The complainant testified that he had the prisoner arrested in July on a similar charge to that now preferred against him, but that on taking him to Essex Market Police Court the prisoner promised never to repeat the offence, and he took him back into his employ.

At the advice of Mr. Howe, the prisoner at this stage pleaded guilty, and the Court remanded him for sentence, remarking that there was another indictment against him which required some looking into.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Countess Looking After Matters on Her Own Account.

Before Judge Barnard.

Daniel Marley vs. Catharine Rolland.—The plaintiff sues to recover $14,000, alleged to be due him by the defendant for goods sold and money loaned. The money, according to the plaintiff's further statement, was to have been paid some two years ago, and not being paid then, a chattel mortgage was given by the defendant on property in Greenwich, Conn., as security. In August last, as he was taking steps to foreclose the mortgage, the defendant, as alleged, secretly removed the mortgaged property one Sunday night to Portchester, in this State. The case came up to take the accounting of Mr. Marley as witness before the trial. The point of interest in the case was the strong-minded demonstrations of the defendant, and the consequent amusement such demonstrations afforded the Court and the surrounding throng of lawyers.

"You can't cheat me, here," was her opening salutation to the plaintiff.

"Thank God, I am before an honest judge now," was her next startling observation.

"The dodge of altering papers is now played out," was next hurled at the plaintiff, shaking her head and fist at him to give the remark emphasis.

"She's a whole team," said one lawyer.

"A perfect rouser," said another.

"She'd make a good lawyer," said a third, and so on.

The case occupied but a few minutes, but was greatly amusing while it lasted. Not satisfied with her observations directed to the plaintiff in the court room, she fired a perfect fusillade of expletives after him after getting outside.

The defendant, who is "fair, fat and forty," calls herself, it is said, Countess Heinrich, having married a German count many years ago in Germany. After coming to this country she married a Mr. Rolland, and between the two it is stated proceedings for a divorce are now pending.

Decisions.

Albert V. Smith vs. Adelkia M. Smith.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Alley J. Cook vs. Eben Cook.—Judgment of divorce granted.

St. Nicholas Bank vs. The National Bank of the State of New York.—Motion denied.

John McCay vs. H. Nichols et al.—Motion granted.

Lowerre vs. Conder et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Another Step in One of the Jim Fisk, Jr., Suits.

Before Judge Brady.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.—The order granted by the Judge changing the place of trial from this city to Rensselaer county was up for final settlement.

Mr. Tracy, for the defendants, read the order as prepared by him and which he claimed was in conformity with the Judge's decision in the case.

The Judge read his decision, which has already been published.

Mr. Tracy said that Mr. Field, the opposing counsel, proposed to make a motion for stay of proceedings.

Mr. Field replied that he would speak for himself in such matters.

Mr. Tracy insisted that there could be no stay granted. The matter, by the decision of the Judge, had been taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court and removed to Rensselaer county.

Mr. Field said he should appeal from the decision in order to render this appeal effectual; it was unnecessary to have a stay.

After some further remarks the order was settled in accordance with the Judge's decision and the motion for a stay postponed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Series of Suits to Recover Insurances on the Steamer Samuel T. Keys.

Before Judge Freedman.

Herman Funke vs. The Orient Insurance Company.—This case, one of the series of trials to recover insurances on the steamer Samuel T. Keys, lost in the Gulf of Mexico, with cargo of goods and arms, bound to Mexico, was, after continuing through several days, given yesterday morning to the jury, and a verdict for $16,991 59 given for the plaintiff. As soon as this verdict was given another suit was begun, the same plaintiff against Williams, one of sixty underwriters who took a risk for $15,000 in the lost steamer. As the same ground has to be gone over this trial will doubtless last through several days.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The James Foster, Jr., Case.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

Wright vs. Marshall.—In this case, the particulars of which appeared in the HERALD of last Friday, a juror was withdrawn by plaintiff's counsel yesterday, and the trial temporarily abandoned. This was done in order to afford plaintiff an opportunity to supply proofs as to the legality of the proceedings had before a committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, and the admissibility of testimony taken by them on the trial.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

Action for Services Rendered.

Before Judge Alker.

Peter Maus vs. Annie Roche.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $559 26, for services rendered the defendant as foreman in her brewery and for house rent and fuel. It appeared that the plaintiff entered the services of the defendant in March, 1869, at a salary of $100 per month, with an allowance of twelve dollars per month for house rent and fuel; that about the 1st of September the plaintiff and defendant changed the original agreement, by which the plaintiff was to receive for his services from that time forth $150 per month and, as the plaintiff claimed, house rent and fuel; that the plaintiff continued under the last engagement until the 29th of August, when he was discharged, and when a balance of $559 26 was due him for services, house rent, fuel and incidental expenses incurred in the interest of the defendant.

The defendant admitted the hiring of the plaintiff under the stipulated agreements, but that the fifty dollars were allowed in lieu of the house rent and fuel, and set up a counter claim of $1,000 for damages alleged to be sustained by her through the negligence of the plaintiff; that through his neglect, while drunk, over three hundred barrels of beer were so damaged that they were emptied into the sewer. Several witnesses were examined on both sides relative to the habits of plaintiff and the temperature at which beer could be preserved, the plaintiff assuming that the beer was damaged for the want of sufficient ice during the month of August. After the case was closed Judge Alker, in a learned charge, reviewed the evidence at length and laid down the law relating to special contracts. The jury retired, but had not returned at a late hour.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

A DIVORCE APPLIED FOR BY A WIFE ON THE TESTIMONY OF HENRY W. GESTON—THE INJURED HUSBAND CHARGES HIM WITH PERJURY—GESTON CONVICTED AND SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TEN YEARS.

The most of the session of this court yesterday was spent in the trial of an indictment for perjury against Henry W. Geston. Judge Stuart defended the accused, and urged a number of technical objections to the indictment in an able manner, which were overruled by the Recorder.

The testimony adduced by Mr. Fellows for the people was, that on the 20th of July, 1869, a suit for divorce was commenced by Mary E. McGowan on the ground of adultery, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, which was entrusted to James H. Coleman as referee, and which was subsequently referred to Mr. William C. Traphagen, who examined witnesses and reported his decision to the Court. Among the witnesses examined by him was the defendant, Henry W. Geston, who swore on the 9th of July, 1870, that on the evening of the 18th of May, 1869, he saw John McGowan leave No. 114 Allen street, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, with Miss Lizzie Smith; that he followed them through various streets; that he saw them go into Niblo's theatre and followed them in, remaining till the performance was over; that he still followed them down Broadway, and saw them go into Taylor's restaurant and from thence to a house of assignation in Elizabeth street, and remain in it from twenty-five to forty minutes, and that after leaving he (McGowan) escorted the lady to her house in Allen street.

It should be stated that Mr. Traphagen reported adversely to the plaintiff, a number of witnesses having contradicted the testimony of Geston. John McGowan, Walter G. Judd, Noble E. Hamilton and Edward T. Draper were examined by Mr. Fellows, and swore positively that upon the evening of the 18th of May, 1869, they were playing billiards together till a late hour, that they were not at Niblo's theatre, and did not visit any house in Elizabeth street.

Judge Stuart rigidly cross-examined these witnesses as to how they remembered the exact night of the 18th of May, and they recalled the date principally from the fact that on that particular evening Mr. McGowan sent a telegraphic despatch to Pittsburg, Pa.

No witnesses were produced for the defence, and Judge Stuart, in an ingenious speech, contended that the testimony of the young billiard players as to the precise date in question was unreliable.

Mr. Fellows followed, in his characteristic eloquent strain, arguing that the evidence clearly established the guilt of the accused.

The Recorder charged the jury upon the law and the facts, and after deliberating for a few moments they rendered a verdict of guilty.

Geston told the Court that he was innocent of the charge, and that what he swore to before the referee was true.

Judge Stuart moved an arrest of judgment, which motion was denied.

Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, observed that he often wondered why the Almighty did not destroy this great city, for he did not believe there was a city in the world where so much perjury existed as in this community. Lawyers and laymen who attended our courts heard statements made every day by parties which are positively denied by others, leading to the conclusion that somebody committed perjury. It was refreshing that a jury had sufficient firmness in a case that warranted a verdict of guilty to render it promptly. Geston was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years at hard labor, which is the extreme penalty of the law.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Late in the afternoon the trial of Stephen S. Stevens, charged with grand larceny, was moved on and opened by Mr. Fellows. The accused was charged with feloniously appropriating $8,500 in money and some Belfast (Me.) bonds on the 24th of October, which were in the possession of George W. Buckmore, who came from Maine to this city to negotiate the bonds.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo.—No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 6682, 2320, 3516, 3433, 1710, 1610, 956, 860, 1814, 1826, 1926½, 336, 1752, 1868, 1608, 1202, 3433, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1880, 1884.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 15, 140, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 110, 155, 156, 158, 65, 84, 93, 106, 107, 122, 30, 132, 136, 83, 63, 103, 98, 151, 145, 28, 88, 59, 102, 119, 120, 113.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Opens at ten A. M.; calendar called at 12 M.—Nos. 24, 28, 40, 87, 93, 182.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 15, 191. Part 2.—Same calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—PART 1—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 270, 18, 105, 139, 169, 130, 460, 461, 242, 465½, 169, 379, 316, 320, 68, 207, 249, 365, 300, 295, 87, 319, 221, 403, 453, 245, 163, 425, 452, 278, 49, 69½, 136, 35, 204, 459, 125.

MARINE COURT—Part 1—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4614, 4629, 4517, 4560, 4563, 4584, 4604, 4625, 5191, 4663, 4664, 4665, 4666, 4667, 4668. Part 2—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4477, 4428, 1066, 4278, 4483, 4553, 4575, 4577, 4590, 4598, 4632.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrest of a Liquor Dealer.

Before Commissioner Jones.

Carl Lebhard was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer on Staten Island without paying the special tax required by law. The accused was taken before Commissioner Jones, who held him to await an examination.

Stamps Not Defaced.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

J. Gasteget, of Sheffield avenue and Jamaica Plank road, was before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of having withdrawn liquor from kegs and not defaced the stamps on the kegs. The Commissioner admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000 and set the hearing of the case down for the 23d instant, at ten o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Erie Railroad in Court.

Before Judge Pratt.

William Voorhis vs. The Nyack and Northern Railroad Company.—The plaintiff, who is the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, purchased in November, 1869, twenty-eight acres of land in Nyack from Messrs. Joseph and Isaac Hart. In August, 1869, the company, which is a branch of the Erie, purchased from the Harts a piece of land adjoining that which they subsequently disposed of to Mr. Voorhis, and the stipulation was made that no shanty and no building of any kind should be erected on said land which would be a nuisance to or which would tend to depreciate the value of or injure the adjacent land. Notwithstanding this, the plaintiff sets forth the company has erected a shed 193 feet long over the track adjoining his land, which obstructs one of his streets. He therefore brings suit to recover damages in the sum of $2,000 and to compel a removal of the structure.

On the part of the defence it is claimed no restriction of their deed has been violated and that the structure was erected on the only available ground for the purpose of protecting the rolling stock. Decision reserved.

ANNEKE JANS' HEIRS AGAIN FOILED.

If the days of miracles and wonders had not entirely passed away the Anneke Jans heirs suits against Trinity Church would surely be accredited to superhuman agencies. In no other way, in fact, can the host of claimants, contestants, and, of course, heirs, be accounted for, whose unexpected springing into existence once every year causes such trouble to the trustees of the richest ecclesiastical corporation in the world—Trinity Church. The divine utterance, "I can of those stones raise up children unto Abraham," might almost be accepted as the solution of the phenomena of so many of Anneke Jans' descendants putting in appearance every once in a while, to frighten the old fogies—the Trinity trustees—from their propriety and fill the pockets of the lawyers, especially of those on the winning (Trinity church) side. Judge McCunn, before whom the last "recorded" suit of this interminable litigation was held, in the Superior Court, deals a legal "sockdolager" to the batch of claimants who brought the case before the tribunal over which he presides. How they will feel when they read Judge McCunn's opinion in to-day's issue of the HERALD may be more easily conceived than described. Judge McCunn is a hard hitter—delivering from the shoulder every time, and he so manages his foils, his feints and his position that not a vantage ground can be found to put "one in," or hit back; or to give an adversary a chance of putting a legal "head on him" in any way. This fact makes the case, as he presents it in his ruling on the motion to amend the complaint on the part of the Anneke Jans' heirs, a hard one for said heirs, and to have a ghost of a chance to succeed in their very mythical enterprise they must bring their suit into some other court than that in which the said practical judge presides. This Anneke Jans-Trinity Church controversy reminds us of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, which so long bothered the pates of European statesmen, that Lord Palmerston once declared, when questioned on the subject, that he had been told about it, but his informant was then dead, and he had quite forgotten every circumstance connected with it.

THE TEHUANTEPEC EXPEDITION.

The United States steamship Nipsic, Lieutenant Commander B. Wilson, United States Navy, sailed from Washington last Friday evening, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy to take on board at Norfolk the engineer corps of the Tehuantepec Railway Company and land them at Minatitlan, Mexico, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and then proceed to Aspinwall to join the Darien expedition, under command of Commander Selfridge.

Colonel J. J. Williams, the Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, with his corp of engineers, went on board at Norfolk on Monday and sailed yesterday morning for Mexico to commence the construction of the railway and other works upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on January 1, 1871.

The officers and men of the Nipsic, as well as those of the Kansas and Mayflower, of Captain Shufeldt's ship canal exploring expedition, now at Minatitlan, will be present, under orders from the Navy Department, on the occasion of breaking ground on the line of this new interoceanic railway, destined to be of vast importance to the commerce of the United States. The United States Consul at Minatitlan has been instructed by the State Department to be present on the occasion, and to report the proceedings to that department.

These proceedings indicate the lively sense of this government as to the importance of this enterprise, as well as a compliment to our sister republic, who is striving to open to the world this great route of commerce.

YACHT RACE AT BERMUDA.

[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Dec. 13.]

The long talked of contest between the yachts Unknown, owned by Captain Rumsey, Sixty-first regiment, and the Iris, owned by Charles G. Gosling, came off on the North Side on Wednesday last. The race excited more than usual interest from the fact that they had contended several times before, the Unknown winning in the majority of instances. Nevertheless backers of the Iris were always of opinion that the speed was there and only had to be brought out, and the result has proved that they were not over confident.

The race was to have been started at half-past twelve o'clock but, (as is too commonly the case in Bermuda races) both stake boats were not placed until about half-past one, and at that hour the Unknown appeared to have come to some unknown grief, taking in her jib and sending a man aloft, and was not ready until about twenty minutes past two. At that hour, in obedience to the word of the umpires, she started hopefully on her travels, apparently sailing at her wonted pace, followed by the Iris in fifty-nine seconds afterwards, the wind W.N.W., and although not so much of it as at half-past twelve (the hour named for the start), still all that could be desired—a good scupper two sail breeze. On starting the Unknown stood to the eastward, the Iris to the westward, the former tacking on, the Iris canting from the stake boat. Both yachts continued on a long stretch on this tack, the Iris on going about giving the "first cut," and that such a "dead cut" as to make it quite evident to the knowing ones that, "barring accidents," it was a hopeless case as far as the Unknown was concerned. The Iris rounded the first turn to windward 3m. 35s. before the Unknown, then set her square sail deliberately, taking two minutes to do it. The Unknown, as is her custom, setting hers expeditiously, and, unlike the Iris, who took hers in betimes, carried hers until nearly abreast of the stake boat, the run to leeward eventuating in a gain of ten seconds for the Unknown. In the last turn to windward the Unknown held her own and in the final rounding there being about the same difference as on the first turn to windward.

THE VACANT STATE SENATORSHIP.

ALBANY, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Attorney General, in response to an inquiry from the Governor, has rendered an opinion that the latter is not empowered to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Blood, and that the laws do not provide for holding a special election for the purpose. The matter will be left to the Legislature to remedy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was in better demand and rather firmer. Flour was steady. The cotton market was active and a further improvement of about ⅛c. was established in prices.

The Wall street markets were all dull outside of the Stock Exchange, and even in that department the only activity was confined to transactions in the clique railway stocks.

GOLD STAGNANT—110⅝ A 110¾.

The gold market was utterly quiet, despite the rumor of the resignation of John Bright from the British Cabinet, reported fresh fighting in France and other matters calculated to stir up considerable animation. The quondam dealers in the Gold Room have apparently betaken themselves to other fields of venture more promising of wide fluctuations and frequent movement than are now displayed in that apartment. To-day, as yesterday, all the sales of gold were at 110⅝ and 110¾, the only change in the tenor of the market being the better demand for cash gold, for which there was a more active borrowing demand. The dulness of yesterday is reflected in the decrease of the clearances to less than $16,000,000. The record of the day's quotations is as follows:—

10 A. M.	110⅝	2 P. M.	110¾
11 A. M.	110⅝	3 P. M.	110⅝
12 M	110⅝	4 P. M.	110⅝
1 P. M.	110⅝	5:30 P. M.	110⅝ a 110¾

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from four per cent for carrying to two per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$15,551,000
Gold balances	1,012,821
Currency balances	1,152,627

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY.

The foreign exchange market was a shade firmer toward the close, and quotations were steady, if not firm, on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight.

MONEY SEVEN PER CENT.

The rate on call was seven per cent among the stock houses and six to seven among the government dealers. The stock houses paid the rate in coin early in the day, but were accommodated at seven currency in the afternoon. Otherwise there was no irregularity in rates, and the market was quoted "a good seven per cent money market."

Prime commercial paper is quoted 7 a 8½ per cent discount.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ending December 20, 1870, was $5,903,096.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was firm at the early Board, when the best prices of the day were made, the market at the time showing an improvement of ⅛ a ¼ per cent compared with the prices of the previous day. Afterward this advance was lost, but prices at the close were steady and the market strong as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110¾; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109¾ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅝ a 107⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅝ a 110; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅜ a 106⅝; do. do., coupon, 106⅜ a 106⅝.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The Southern list, in direct contrast to the general condition of affairs at the Stock Exchange, was strong, with a fair degree of activity. It will be noticed that this change began two days since. On the same day cotton changed from heaviness to firmness, and has since advanced in price. This coincidence has been often noticed by those who keep the record of both markets. The best prices prevailed on the street at the close, when the following quotations were made:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63½ a 64; do., new, 63 a 63½; Virginia, ex coupon, 64 a 66; do., new, 64 a 65; do., registered stock, old, 50 a 50½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 91½ a 93; do. sevens, old, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 43½ a 44; do., funding, 1866, 36 a 38; do., do., 1868, 28 a 29; do., new, 23½ a 24; do., special tax, 17½ a 19; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93¼; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92¾ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 70½ a 71½; do., new, 67 a 68; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do., eights, 89 a 92; do., Penitentiary sevens, 75 a 78; do. railroad eights, 80 a 83; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 102; do., railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 82 a 88; do., new, January and July, 68 a 68½; do. do., April and October, 66 a 67; do. registered stock, old, 70 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 65 a 67; do., sevens, 65 a 68.

STOCKS WEAK AND DECLINED.

The stock market opened barely steady, and in its hesitation was again attacked by the clique, who concentrated their attention upon Ohio and Mississippi, which they forced to 26⅝. The rest of the market sympathized with this "break" and fell off about one per cent. Rock Island, which was taken next in order by the clique, who appear to be visiting the list of railways one after another, sold down to 103⅛ late in the evening, when the whole market closed at the lowest prices of the day. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 64 a 68; Consolidation Coal, 25; Western Union, 44⅞ a 45½; Quicksilver, 4 bid; Mariposa, 5⅛ a 7; do. preferred, 10½ a 10⅝; Boston Water Power, 18 a 20½; Adams Express, 64⅝ a 64⅞; Wells-Fargo Express, 31 bid; do. scrip, 2 a 2¼; American Express, 45½ a 46; United States Express, 32 a 33½; Pacific Mail, 39⅞ a 40; Atlantic Mail, 24; New York Central consolidated, 90¾ a 90⅞; do. scrip, 86⅞ a 87; Erie, 23¼ a 23⅜; do. preferred, 47; Harlem (ex div.), 128 a 130; Reading, 96½ bid; Lake Shore, 90⅞ a 91; Panama, 77; Union Pacific, 12¾ a 13; Illinois Central, 133⅛ a 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103 a 103½; Chicago and Northwestern, 69 a 69¼; do. preferred, 80¾ a 80⅛; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 81 a 82; New Jersey Central, 104¾ a 105; Rock Island, 104⅛ a 104⅜; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 54⅞ a 55; do. preferred, 79¼ a 79⅜; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 48⅛ a 48⅜; Fort Wayne, 94⅛ a 94⅜; Alton and Terre Haute, 25¼ bid; do. preferred, 53¾ a 55; Chicago and Alton, 112 a 116; do. preferred, 113½ a 116; Ohio and Mississippi, 26⅞ a 27; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 48; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 102⅝ a 102¾; Morris and Essex, 86 a 87½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 1¾ a 1⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 99¾ a 100; do. preferred, 107 a 107¼; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The character of the decline in stocks to-day may be gathered from an inspection of the following table, showing the highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative shares:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	91⅛	90⅝
New York Central scrip	88⅛	86⅞
Erie	23¾	23¼
Reading	97⅛	96⅛
Lake Shore	91⅞	90⅞
Wabash	49¼	48⅛
Northwestern	70⅞	69
Northwestern preferred	81⅛	80¼
Rock Island	105⅜	103⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	55⅛	54⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80	79
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	26⅝
New Jersey Central	105	104¾
Union Pacific	13⅝	12¾
Western Union Telegraph	46	44⅞
Pacific Mail	40⅞	39⅞

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVIDEND.

The extraordinary conduct of the directors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in making their subsequent scrip dividend payable to stockholders of record at the time the books closed for the cash dividend already declared was the subject of prompt action to-day on the part of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, who ordered that purchasers of the stock since the closing of the books shall be entitled to any dividend which had not been announced at the time the books were closed for transfers. This settles the case for the present in the street, but it is most probable that a great deal of litigation will follow in the courts. The following is the circular announcing the scrip dividend:—

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,
NO. 119 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:—

A semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared payable on the 30th instant. The transfer books are closed from the 14th instant to the 3d proximo. Hereafter it is expected to return to quarterly dividends.

All the valuable lands held by the company along and near the railroad have been transferred to the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company at present cost, and scrip stock of the said land company received in part payment therefor, with thirty dollars credited on each share, subject to further calls of seventy dollars on each share. The balance of the purchase money will be paid by calls to be made from time to time for these remaining instalments.

The transfer does not cover or affect the lands and water rights of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

An allotment has been made among the stockholders of this scrip stock in the proportion of one scrip share of the stock of "The Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company" for every five shares of Central Railroad stock held at the closing of the books for the dividend.

No fractional certificates will be issued, but the stock representing such fractions will be sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds divided among the parties entitled thereto. Persons wishing to buy or fill will apply to Samuel Knox, Treasurer.

No calls will be made until full information of the value of the property has been furnished.

Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon as they can be prepared.

By order of the Board,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$309,779
Gold payments	68,872
Gold balance	60,899,675
Currency receipts	5,447,956
Currency payments	330,568
Currency balance	12,835,630
Customs	274,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Dec. 20—10:15 A. M.

$500	US 5-20, c, '62	107⅞	200	shs Reading R R	97⅛
4000	U S 5-20, c, '67	110⅛	300	L S & Mich S RR	91⅞
12000	US 6's, cur'ncy	110⅞	100	do........b30	92
20000	do	110⅞	21	do	91⅞
1000	Tenn 6's, old	62⅝	100	do........bet c	91⅞
7000	do	62⅝	900	do	91⅝
41000	Tenn 6's, new	61⅞	100	do	91⅞
4000	N C 6's, n	23⅝	100	Union Pac RR	13⅝
5000	S C 6's,n,Jan&Jly	68	100	do........b30	13⅝
1000	do	67⅞	200	Chi & N W RR..b30	70⅞
5000	do	67⅞	300	do........b30	70⅝
5000	Un Pac 7's, l g bs.c	61⅞	100	do	70⅞
3000	U Pac RR 1st m	81	400	do........b c	70⅞
1000	Mor & Es 2d m	97	400	do........b30	70⅞
5000	St L & I M 1st m	89⅛	200	C & N W pfd	81⅝
4000	Mil&StP 73-10 con	93⅞	200	do	81⅝
1000	Tol & Wab 1st m	94⅛	300	do........s3	81⅝
10000	Col, C & Ind C, 1st	82	100	do........b c.c	81⅛
4000	do	82⅛	100	C, C, Cin & I RR	81⅛
5000	do	82⅛	40	do	81
10000	Alt & Ter H 2d pf	80⅛	8	do........b c	82
6000	N Mo 1st m b	87⅛	200	N J Central RR	105
11	shs Park Bank x dv	162	200	do	104⅞
30	Merchants' Bk	117	5	do	104
140	West Un Tel	46	400	Chic & R I RR	105⅛
100	do.....bet call	45⅞	300	do........c	105⅛
29	Pac M SS Co.....b c	40⅞	15	do	105⅛
100	Adams Ex......s60	64⅞	200	Mil & St Paul RR	55⅛
100	do	64⅞	100	do........s3	55⅛
24	Wells-Fargo Ex	31⅛	700	Mil & St P pfd.....c	79⅞
500	N Y C&HR RR..b c	91⅞	200	Tol, Wab & West	49⅛
100	do........b3	91⅛	200	Del, Lack &W RR	102⅞
1100	do........c	91⅛	100	Ohio & Miss RR	29
200	do........c	91⅛	800	do........s3	28⅞
30000	N Y C & H R cf	87⅛	200	do........b3	29
30000	do........b c	87⅛	35	Ohio & Miss RR prf	71⅛
20000	do........b30	88	100	Han & St Jo RR	101
20000	do	87⅛	100	H & St Jo RR pref	107⅛
90000	do	87⅛	100	Alt & Ter H pref.b c	55
200	Erie RR	23⅝	9	Hartford&N H scrip	155
100	Erie RR pref	47			

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000	US 5-20, c, '65	109⅛	$1000	US 5-20, c, '68	110⅛
50000	US 5-20, reg. '67	106⅞	10000	US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅝
1000	US 5-20, c, '67	110⅛	35000	do	106⅛
20000	US 5-20, c, '68	110⅝			

One o'Clock P. M.

$3000	Tenn 6's, old	62⅝	900	shs Reading RR	96⅞
5000	do	62⅝	1300	L S & M S RR	91
20000	do	63	14	do	91
3000	do	62⅝	200	do......b c...c	91⅛
5000	do	63⅝	300	do	91⅛
5000	Tenn 6's, new	62⅛	600	Un Pac RR	13
5000	do	62⅛	300	do	12⅞
14000	do	62⅛	100	do	12⅞
10000	do	62⅛	200	Cleve & Pitts	103
10000	do........s60	62⅛	100	Chic & N W RR	69
2000	N C 6's, new	23⅝	600	Chic & N W pref	80⅛
5000	SC 6's, n,Jan&J'y	67⅞	1000	do	80⅞
33000	do	68	55	C C, C & Ind RR	81⅞
8000	Cen Pac RR g b	92⅞	500	N J Central RR	104⅞
5000	U Pac 7's, l g b	61⅛	300	do	105
20	shs Mariposa pref	10⅛	200	do	104⅞
100	Pac M SS Co	39⅞	100	do........s60	104⅞
900	do....bet call	39⅞	100	do	105
300	W Un Tel...bet call	44⅞	400	Chic & Rk I RR	104⅞
600	do	45	300	do	104⅞
1000	do	45⅛	100	do	104⅞
2400	do	45	100	Mil & St P RR	54⅞
100	Atlantic M SS Co	24	500	Mil & St Paul pf	79⅛
25	Wells-Fargo Ex	32	300	Tol, W & W RR	48⅞
100	U States Express	33	200	do........s60	48⅞
100	Adams Ex......b c	64⅞	100	P, Ft W & C gtd	94⅛
2100	N Y C & H R, bet c	90⅞	500	Del, L & W RR	102⅛
300	do	90⅞	200	Bos, H & Erie RR	1⅞
30000	NY C & HR cts.b c	87	1100	Ohio & Miss RR	26⅞
10000	do	87⅛	100	H & St Jo RR	100⅛
60000	do	87⅛	100	do	100
30000	do	87⅞	200	H & St Jo RR pf	107⅛
200	Erie pref	49	200	C, C & I C RR	17
600	Reading RR	96⅛			

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	45⅞ a 45⅞	N J Central	104⅞ a 105
Pacific Mail	40 a 40⅛	Rock Island	103 a 103⅛
N Y Cen con	90⅝ a 90⅞	St Paul	54⅞ a 55
N Y Cen scrip	86⅞ a 87	St Paul pref	79 a 79⅛
Erie	23⅛ a 23⅛	Wabash	48⅛ a 48⅜
Reading	96⅛ a 96⅝	Ohio & Miss	26⅝ a 26⅞
Lake Shore	91 a 91⅛	Bost, H & Erie	1⅞ a 2
Northwestern	69 a 69⅛	Union Pacific	12⅞ a 12⅞
Northwest'n pf	80⅛ a 80⅛		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The demand from all classes of buyers was more active, and a good business was transacted, exporters being the principal operators. The offerings were not large, and prices advanced ⅛c. per lb., the market closing weak, however, at the improvement. The sales were 5,524 bales, of which 3,463 were for export, 1,205 for spinning, 476 on speculation and 380 in transit. Cotton for future delivery opened fairly active and strong at ⅛c. a ⅛c. higher prices, but closed quiet, with a part of the advance lost. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 100 at 15 1-16c., 300 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 3-16c., 400 at 15⅛c.; 700 at 15 1-16c.; 100 at 14 15-16c., delivered 21st; 100 December, at 15⅛c., 100 January, at 15⅛c., together; 100 December and 100 January, at 15⅛c.; January, 500 at 15⅛c., 300 at 15⅜c., 1,500 at 15⅛c., 600 at 15 5-16c., 1,000 at 15⅛c.; 700 at 15⅛c.; 100 January, at 15⅛c., and 100 February, at 15⅜c., together; 100 January and 400 February, at 15⅛c. February, 1,200 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15 7-16c., 400 at 15⅛c.; 100 February and 300 March, at 15⅜c.; March, 100 at 14⅞c.; April, 200 at 15⅝c.; total, 9,700 bales. Also late yesterday—December, 100 at 14 15-16, 300 at 15c.; January, 100 at 15 1-16c., 200 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 3-16c., 400 at 15⅛c.; January and February, 100 each at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15⅛c.; March, 300 at 15⅜c. Total, 1,900 bales. Grand total, 11,600 bales. We append the current quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good ordinary	14⅜	15	15⅛	15⅛
Low middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling	15⅝	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good middling	16⅛	16⅜	16¾	17

COPPER.—The market for ingot was quiet, the demand being limited, but prices were firm, especially at the extreme close, when Lake was quoted at 22½c. a 22⅝c., cash. There were sold 150,000 lbs. at 22¼c. a 22½c. for Tennessee and Lake.

COFFEE.—Rio was steady, with a moderate demand. There were sold 5,000 bags, ex Augusta, on private terms. Other kinds were slow of sale, there being but little inquiry, but there was no change to note in values. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14⅛c. a 1oc.; fair do., 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; good do., 16⅛c. a 16⅜c.; prime do., 17⅛c. a 17⅜c.; extremes for lots, 14⅛c. a 18⅜c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Maracaibo 15c. a 18⅜c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c. a 17⅛c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8⅞c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15⅛c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15⅛c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid. G. de P. Arden made the stock of Rio to-day as follows:—29,846 bags in New York, 19,688 do. in Baltimore, 6,273 in Mobile, 8,500 in New Orleans, 5,761 in Galveston and 637 in Savannah.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 12,098 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. and 400 bags corn meal, 7,940 bushels wheat, 41,217 do. corn, 18,125 do. oats, 490 do. rye and 2,800 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were nominally unchanged. There were sold about 6,700 bbls. Southern flour was dull, and prices were generally heavy. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but steady. Sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull and unchanged. A few small lots coarse Western were sold at $1 35 per 100 lbs. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a	$4 90
Superfine State	5 10 a	5 50
Extra State	6 00 a	6 10
Choice do	6 20 a	6 40
Superfine Western	5 10 a	5 50
Extra do	5 85 a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 00 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90 a	6 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10 a	6 50
Family	6 50 a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 90 a	6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 40
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50 a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 75
Rye flour	4 25 a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a	4 35

Wheat was in fair demand and 1c. better, closing firm at $1 38 for choice No. 2 spring. The sales were about 700,000 bushels, at $1 22½ a $1 30 for old spring wheat, $1 35 for new No. 2 in store, $1 37 a $1 38 for do. delivered, $1 42 a $1 45 for small lots amber winter and $1 60 a $1 65 for white. Rye was dull and nominal at 85c. a 98c. for new and old Western. Barley was still held above the views of buyers, and we heard of no important sales. Corn was dull, the sales being 50,000 bushels, at 71c. a 73c. for new mixed Western, 74c. for high mixed, 74c. a 76c. for yellow and 80c. a 83½c. for new white Southern. Oats were dull, but unchanged. The sales were about 20,000 bushels, at 56c. a 57c. for black Illinois, on the track and afloat, and 60c. for mixed and white Ohio.

FREIGHTS.—The market was moderately active and firmer, and rates were higher in some cases. For vessels for charter the demand was moderate, but rates were firm. There was still a scarcity of vessels suitable for the petroleum trade. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 22,500, bushels wheat, at 6½d.; 1,500 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d., and per steamer 1,500 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 9-16d.; and bacon at 45s.; to Bristol, 7,500 bushels wheat at 8d.; to London, 15,000 bushels wheat at 8¼d. a 8½d., and 50t bbls. flour; to Antwerp, 2,000 packages bacon and lard a 32s. 6d. The charters were:—A French bark, to Marseilles, with 2,000 bbls. petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; a bark, for the same port, with 3,000 bbls. crude do., at 5s. 3d.; a vessel from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, with 4,800 bbls. petroleum at 6s. a 6s. 6d., and 6d. off if to a direct port; a ship (now in Boston) from Philadelphia to Bremen, with about 4,500 do. do., on private terms; two ships to Liverpool, general cargo; a ship to London, general cargo, and one to Antwerp, general cargo, on private terms; also a bark with about 2,000 bales cotton from Charleston to Liverpool at ⅝d., and a bark with 2,800 quarters grain to Penarth Roads for orders at 5s. 6d.; if to a direct port in the British Channel, 5s. 3d. We note the sale of the ship Industry, 1,106 tons, to New York parties, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was dull and nominal at 23½c. a 24c. Of bags, which were steady in value, 150 bales were sold at 18½c. cash.

HEMP.—There were no sales reported, and prices were entirely nominal at our last quotations.

HOPS.—There was no demand except for small lots to supply the immediate wants of brewers, and prices were weak, especially for the common qualities, which were plenty. A few small lots were sold within the range of 7c. a 16c. for common to prime.

HIDES.—The demand was moderate, but prices were steady for almost all kinds. The total stock to-day was 35,200 hides, against 75,400 at the same time last year. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 25c. a 26c.; do. 20 to 23 lbs., 26c. a 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25c. a 25½c.; Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 24½c. a 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Central American trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 21c. a 22½c.; do. not trimmed, 22 to 24 lbs., 19c. a 21c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 22c. a 23c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 22c. a 23c.; Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 16c. a 18c.; Bahia, 21 to 22 lbs., 18c. a 20c.; Porto Cabello, 20 to 22 lbs., 22c. a 23c., all gold.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was quiet, and prices of almost all kinds were nominal. Glengarnock was quoted at $33 50, with sales of 100 tons on private terms. American was dull, but unchanged in value, closing at $31 for No. 1 and $29 a $30 for No. 2. We heard of no sales of consequence. Wrought scrap was quoted at $40, at which price the last sale was made. Rails were quiet, but steady at $70 a $71, currency, for American, and $56 a $58, gold, for English. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75.

LEATHER.—Hemlock sole was passably active, the demand being chiefly from manufacturers, and prices were steady. The receipts are fair, but the stock is only moderate. The assortment is good. Oak was in fair request at our quotations below. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 29c. a 30c. per lb.; do., middle, 29c. a 30c.; do., light, 27½c. a 28c.; California heavy, 28c. a 29c.; do., middle, 28c. a 29c.; do., light, 27c. a 28c.; Orinoco, &c., heavy, 27½c. a 28½c.; do., middle, 27c. a 28½c.; do., light, 26c. a 27c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c. a 26c.; poor damaged, do., 20c. a 22c.; in the rough, 28c. a 32c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 32c. a 35c.; do., middle, 32c. a 40c.; do., light, 38c. a 42c.; cropped, heavy, 37c. a 39c.; do., middle, 38c. a 40c.; do., light, 37c. a 39c.; in the rough, heavy, 31c. a 36c.; do., middle, 31c. a 36c.; do., light, 32c. a 35c.; bellies, 18c. a 21c.

LEAD was quiet, but steady at former figures; a small lot ordinary foreign was sold at $6 30, gold.

LATHS.—The demand was fair, and prices were steady and firm, with moderate offerings. There were sold 300,000 at $2 75.

LUMBER.—Eastern spruce was held with firmness at $20 50 a $21 50; about 220,000 feet were sold within the range; the offerings were moderate.

MOLASSES.—There was no business of consequence reported in foreign, which was heavy and nominal, with continued free offerings. New Orleans was again in active request, and prices were strong, especially for the better qualities. There were sold at public and private sale 1,400 bbls. at from 67c. to 75c.—the latter figure for choice.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits turpentine was light and we heard of no sales, except about 50 bbls. in lots at 46½c. Merchantable lots in yard closed at 46c. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin was quiet, but prices were firm, especially for strained, the sales of which were 750 bbls. at $2 10 a $2 12½; about 400 bbls. were sold within the range of $2 15 a $2 60 for No. 2, $2 75 a $3 75 for No. 1, $4 a $5 for pale, $5 25 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Wilmington tar was quoted at $2 40, without sales.

PETROLEUM.—There was no business of consequence transacted in crude in bulk, which was quoted at 13c. for January delivery. There is no crude on the spot, and none offered for next week's delivery. We heard of no sales. Crude in bbls. was quoted at 17½c., at which price the last sale was made. There were no sales reported of naphtha, which was held at 9½c. The market for refined oil was decidedly less active, but holders were generally firm in their views, and full prices prevailed. The closing figures for cargoes were 23c. a 23½c. For future delivery there was more demand, but buyers were generally unwilling to meet the views of sellers, and the business was therefore light. There were sold 2,000 bbls. for January at 23½c., and 500 do. for December on private terms. We heard of no spot sales. For jobbing lots a moderate demand prevailed at previous figures—26c. a 27c.—the latter figure for prime white. In Philadelphia the market for refined was dull and weak, closing at about 22½c. for December. The sales were 2,000 bbls. crude, for the first half March, at 16¼c.; 1,000 do. refined, for December, at 22½c., and (rumored) 1,500 do., for March to May (500 each month), at 24c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,340 bbls. pork, 310 do. beef, 673 do. cut meats, 797 bbls. and 33 kegs lard. Mess pork on the spot, was still in only light jobbing demand, and offered at former figures, but it was passably active and steady for future delivery at quite steady prices. There were sold 110 bbls., part at $19 25 for inspected new mess and $20 75 for prime mess; also 500 bbls. mess, on the spot and for December, at $19; 250 do. for January at $19 and (late yesterday) 500 do. for December, 500 do. for February, both at $19. Dressed hogs were quoted at 8¼c. a 8½c. for heavy to medium, with a moderate demand. Live hogs were quiet and weak, the market closing at 6⅞c. a 7c. for fair to prime lots; the arrivals were 4,000 head, which were mostly for slaughterers. Bacon was moderately active at about the prices previously current. There were sold 350 boxes long clear at 10⅝c. a 11c., a small lot short clear at 11½c. and 500 boxes short rib and Cumberland cut in Chicago for January delivery at 8¾c. Cut meats were quiet and a trifle lower for some kinds. The sales were 150 packages within the range of 10½c. a 13c. for Western and city pickled hams, 8¼c. a 8½c. for do. shoulders, 15c. a 16½c. for smoked hams and 10½c. a 10½c. for bellies in bulk and boxes. The market for lard, on the spot, was dull and heavy. Prime Western steam closed at 12½c., and sales were made of 150 packages within the range of 12½c. a 12⅝c., the latter price for choice. We heard of no sales for future delivery. December was quoted at 12½c. and January 12½c.; of city lard there were sold about 250 tierces at from 11½c. to 12½c. for No. 1 to steam. Beef hams were steady, with small sales within the range of 29c. a 31c. Beef in bbls. was steady, with a moderate demand, the sales being 100 bbls., in lots, at from $10 50 to $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 50 for extra do. Beef in tierces was less active but steady, and prices were strong; the offerings of the better qualities were small. About 350 tierces were disposed of at from $25 to $33 for prime and India mess. There was no change to note in the market for butter. The demand was light and principally for small quantities, and prices were rather heavy for some kinds, though we make no change in our quotations. Cheese was steady in value, but in limited demand; the best grades were in small supply and held with firmness. We quote:—Butter—State, half firkin tubs, extra, 40c. a 42c.; fair to good, 34c. a 37c.; common to fair State, firkins, 32c. a 33c.; Welsh tubs, fair to extra, 30c. a 35c.; fresh pails, 35c. a 47c.; Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, common to prime, 30c. a 34c.; Western and Northwestern, firkins, fair to prime, 20c. a 30c.; common to ordinary Western, 13c. a 19½c.; Canada, fair to prime, 24c. a 30c.; roll butter, common to prime, 25c. a 32c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 13½c. a 16½c.; skimmed to ordinary do., 3c. a 13c.; fair to extra State farm dairies, 13½c. a 16½c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

RICE.—The market was quiet, the demand being light. There was no particular change in prices. A few small sales were made within the range of 6½c. a 7c.

SHOT was unchanged. We quote:—Drop, 8c. a 8¼c.; buck, 9c. a 9¼c.

STEARINE was dull and heavy, and prices were lower, closing at 11½c. a 12½c. for good to prime in hhds. and tierces. The demand was very light, and we heard of no particular sales.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was quiet but steady at 29c.

SKINS.—For deer the market was quiet and prices were barely steady; the sales were 3,500 lbs. Truxillo, 5,000 do. Vera Cruz, and 4,000 lbs. Campeachy on private terms. Goat was moderately active for light stock, but dull for heavy; sales 250 bales Curacoa and 20 do. Texas on private terms. We quote:—Goat—Tampico, 57c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 57c. do., do.; Vera Cruz, 52½c. do., do.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c. a 57½c. do., currency; Payta, 50c. a 55c. do., do.; Curacoa, 55c. a 57½c., do., do.; Cape, 40c. do., do. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 38½c. do., do.; Central American, trimmed, 42½c. do., do.; do. not trimmed, 38c. do., do.; Sisal, 38c. a 40c. do., do.; Angostura, 38c. do., do.; Para, 38c. a 39c. do., do.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was still dull, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were nominal at former quotations. To sell to any extent holders would have been obliged to accept of ⅛c. a ¼c. lower prices. There were sold 800 boxes clarified at or about 10c. Refined was quiet and heavy, closing at 14⅛c. a 14½c. for hard, 13¼c. a 13½c. for soft white, 13c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 9½c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good refining, 10¼c. a 10¼c.; good to prime refining, 10½c. a 10⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 10½c. a 10¾c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9¾c. a 11⅜c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9½c. a 10c.; do. 10 to 12, 10¼c. a 10⅜c.; do. 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do. 16 to 18, 12¼c. a 12⅝c.; do., 19 to 20, 13¼c. a 13⅝c.; do. white, 12½c. a 13½c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅝c. a 10¼c.; grocery do., 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.

SEEDS.—Linseed was still in fair request and very firm, the sales being 3,000 bags per India, at $2 15 gold, duty paid, on 60 days' time; 2,000 do. per A. Victor, at $2 12½ do.; and in Boston, 8,500 bags, 4,000 packages ex Cromwell, at $2 12½ do., both on 60 days' time. Clover was in good request and firm at 11½c. a 11⅝c.; 790 bags were sold at the inside price. Timothy was dull and nominal.

SPELTER.—The demand was still slow, but prices were unaltered. We quote:—V. M. and Silesian, 6⅛c. a 6½c. gold. No sales.

TALLOW.—The demand was light, but prices were steady, especially for prime. About 50,000 lbs., in lots, were sold at 8⅞c. a 9c.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky was in good demand, and 610 hhds. were sold at from 6⅛c. to 10c. Of gold leaf we heard of no sales of consequence; prices were firm, however. Of Spanish 100 bales Havana were sold at from 85c. to $1 05.

TIN.—Pig was dull, and we heard of no important business. Straits were quoted at 33c. a 33½c., gold. Five tons English were sold at 32½c., gold. Plates were dull and unchanged. Sales 200 boxes coke at $7 87½, gold, and 200 do. charcoal terne on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 228 bbls. The demand was less active and prices declined a trifle, closing at 94½c. Sales 200 bbls. at 94½c. a 95c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Dec. 20, 1870.

Flour dull and unchanged: sales 800 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 35. Corn quiet at 81c. a 82c. for mixed Western. Oats unchanged at 58c. for Western. Barley, 95c. a $1 for Canadian. Corn meal, $1 80 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed in fair demand; shorts, $20 a $21. Shipstuffs, $25 a $26; middlings, $30 a $33, per ton. Highwines unchanged at 94c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 68c., to New York 58c.; to Albany 50c.; grain and mill feed to Boston $6 80; to New York $5 80; to Albany $5 per ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring Chicago, $1 04½ a $1 05½. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 38c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 69c. a 69½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 71c. a 72c. Highwines quiet at 86c., iron, and 85½c. for wood bound. Provisions steady. Mess pork, $18, cash. Lard, 11c. a 11½c. Dressed hogs advanced 15c.; sales at $6 85 a $7. Live hogs firm at $5 75 a $6. Cattle dull and nominal. Receipts—6,000 bbls. flour; 63,000 bushels wheat; 23,000 bushels corn; 11,000 bushels oats; 1,700 bushels rye; 10,000 hogs. Shipments—4,800 bbls. flour; 8,500 bushels wheat; 2,000 bushels oats; 2,400 hogs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20, 1870.

Crude turpentine at $1 70 a $2 90. Tar at $1 70. Cotton closed steady at 14c. for low middling. Spirits of turpentine, no sales.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20, 1870.

Tobacco—Sales 137 hhds., at $5 25 a $6 50 for common to good lugs; $6 75 a $14 25 for low to fair leaf; $23 for medium bright wrappers. Bagging quiet. Hemp and flax, 26½c. a 27c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20, 1870.

Cotton quiet and firm; offerings light: middlings, 14⅛c. a 14¼c.; net receipts, 5,679; exports, 37; sales, 1,500; stock, 81,342.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1870.

Cotton in fair demand, and prices advanced; middlings, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 7,067; gross, 7,353; exports to Great Britain, 5,395; to Vera Cruz, 444; coastwise, 40; sales, 9,500; stock, 167,534.

BRAKEMEN'S STRIKE ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—A general strike of the brakemen on the Erie Railway against a proposed reduction of wages commenced last Saturday morning. The railway company having met with the same difficulty on two or three occasions before, resolved not to set the strikers at work again, and to supply their places as soon as possible with new men. This prompt action on the part of the company enraged the men, and they at once commenced committing depredations along the line. At Hornellsville, a short distance of track was torn up on Saturday, and yesterday about a mile of track between Hornellsville and Canisteo was greased. The strikers have also stolen couplings from cars wherever they could get a chance. When a freight train was about to leave Owego this morning it was found that every coupling on a long train had been taken out and carried away. In consequence of the strike the running of freight trains has been greatly hindered, but passenger trains are running regularly. The company is hiring all the brakemen it can get, and will probably soon have the number desired. Mr. Phelps, the agent at this station, advertises for a hundred new men.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican, Dec. 19.*

Mrs. Margaret K. Riddle, mother of the late Hon. George Read Riddle, United States Senator from Delaware, died at New Castle, in that State, on the 30th ult., in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

OUR SHIPPING INTEREST.

The American Steamship Line of Philadelphia.

The Capital Subscribed—Work to be Commenced at Once—One Million Dollars Capital—Competition with New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1870.

The American steamship line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, to be controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, about which so much has been said and written during the past three years, is at last a fixed fact.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a recent regular meeting of its board of directors promised to subscribe $400,000 toward the establishment of the line, provided the merchants of Philadelphia would raise $300,000, thus making the capital $700,000, the $400,000 subscribed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to give that corporation a controlling interest. A meeting of the Board of Trade was called; the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad accepted, and committees representing the leading branches of trade appointed to solicit subscriptions. The committees after two weeks' work report over $500,000 subscribed on behalf of the merchants of this city. It is now proposed to increase the capital to $1,000,000.

THE OBJECT

of this line of steamships is to restore to Philadelphia some of her lost prestige as a commercial centre. Since the war Philadelphia has been progressing backwards in about the same ratio that her sister cities have been going in the opposite direction. By establishing this line of steamers it is thought a great deal of foreign trade can be brought to this city—trade that is now entirely monopolized by New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad propose to receive grain and other articles of Western produce and transport it direct to this city and Europe via their road and the steamship line, and give through receipts therefor.

TWO LARGE ELEVATORS,

owned by this company and situated on the Delaware river, foot of Washington street, will be brought into requisition so soon as the steamers commence running. Another elevator (one of the largest in the country), owned also by the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be used for storage when necessary. This elevator is situated at Thirty-first and Market streets, and is now being used for local business.

FOUR IRON STEAMSHIPS,

355 feet in length, 40 feet breadth of beam, of 2,800 tons burden and containing all the modern improvements and luxuries, will be built immediately—two at Wilmington and two at or near Philadelphia. The cost of each steamer, when finished, will be $500,000.

NO REGULAR ORGANIZATION

has as yet been effected. It is generally understood, however, that Mr. E. C. Knight, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be president of the line. To him is Philadelphia principally indebted for the success of this undertaking. He has given his influence, time and attention to the matter from its inception. When others felt like halting by the wayside he never gave up hoping and believing in the ultimate success of the scheme, and now that it has reached the desired culmination his co-workers recognize the services he has performed in its behalf.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS

have been received from shipbuilders and others interested in the construction of steamships, in regard to contracts, &c. It is fully decided to build the steamers on the Delaware river; applications from builders in other sections of the country will not be considered. It is especially determined that New York shall have no hand in their construction or management. Avowedly organized for the purpose of relieving the "so-called metropolis" of some of its foreign trade, the company are determined to keep New York shipbuilders and bankers at a distance. "This is a Pennsylvania undertaking, and we are going to show New York what we can do," hence the sensitiveness with which New York aid (?) is viewed.

THE STRONGEST FAITH

is manifested by all classes in the success of the line, with the prudent management that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company so well understands, it would seem that their efforts in this direction will not go altogether unrewarded. Let our New York shipowners look to their laurels. Pennsylvania is after them and means to win them if low tariffs will do it, and herein will lie the competition. The city that can, or will, offer the best inducements to Western shippers will win the race. The Pennsylvania Central says she can do it. Do New York shipowners and railroad men see it?

THE COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The Mansard Roof as Well as the Dome Done For.

The Court House Commissioners did not meet yesterday, owing to the absence of Senator Norton. The question of the roof is still the botheration of the commissioners, and they are deciding and undeciding their ways and plans about it almost every time they see one another. The dome idea is killed, but the Mansard roof they find now will be an impossibility, for the reason that the roof on both wings has been already completed, at great cost, in such a solid manner that it would be rather an extravagant idea to "put a head" of the French pattern on the building. The architect promises to erect, in lieu of the dome, an ornament of an elegant character, not quite so costly, which will be a fitting adjunct to the present roof.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CORWIN—SILLECK.—On Wednesday, December 17, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Fifth avenue and 125th street, by the Rev. Dr. Duryea, Mr. SETH M. CORWIN to Miss LILLIE SILLECK, daughter of H. C. Silleck, Esq., all of this city.

KENDRICK—GOLDSMITH.—In this city, on Saturday, November 1?, by the Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., rector of St. Stephen's church, JOHN KENDRICK, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn., to Miss ELLA, daughter of R. H. Goldsmith, Esq., of New Haven.

RANDOL—JAGGERS.—On Sunday, December 18, by the Rev. John Gaston, ALBERT R. RANDOL, M. D., to HATTIE D. JAGGERS, both of Passaic, N. J.

WILLIAMS—ABEEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 20, at the Church of the Restoration, by the Rev. John C. Ayer, JOSEPH D. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to PHEBE A. ABEEL, of Staten Island.

Died.

ADAMSON.—On Monday, December 19, at No. 26 New Chambers street, ROBERT ADAMSON, in the 41st year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the above place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

SUMMONS.—Brethren—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of John Hancock Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., to be held at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday morning, December 22, at nine o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Robert Adamson. By order, S. GODCHAUD, W. M.
JOHN H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

BEEBE.—On Sunday evening, December 18, JAMES W. BEEBE, in the 62d year of his age.

The remains were taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

Yonkers papers please copy.

BENT.—At Portchester, on Sunday, December 18, THOMAS BENT, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian church, Portchester, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. New York and New Haven cars leave Twenty-seventh street depot at half-past eleven A. M.

BIANCHI.—On Tuesday, December 20, SARAH, wife of John Bianchi and daughter of Alexander and Matilda Carmichel, aged 21 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

BRADY.—Mrs. BRADY, wife of John Brady.

The friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 227 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

BREESE.—At his residence, at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, on Saturday, December 17, Rear Admiral SAMUEL LIVINGSTON BREESE, United States Navy.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's church, in this city, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Mount Olivet, near Maspeth, L. I., on Tuesday, December 19, SARAH E., only daughter of Charles M. and Anna M. Chamberlain, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CLAGUE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, FREDERICK WILLIAM CLAGUE, a native of the Isle of Man, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 206 West Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

English papers please copy.

CROWLEY.—On Tuesday, December 20, RICHARD CROWLEY, aged 31 years, 8 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1,412 Third avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

New Haven (Iowa) papers please copy.

DORAN.—On Tuesday, December 20, DANIEL DORAN, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 212 Madison street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

EISEMANN.—On Tuesday morning, December 20, MICHAEL EISEMANN, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 Attorney street.

FAYE.—On Tuesday evening, December 20, P. J. FAYE, Jr., aged 2 months, only son of P. J. and M. J. Faye.

His remains will be removed for interment in Calvary Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 1,048 Second avenue.

FRANKS.—On Tuesday, December 20, after a short illness, WILLIAM A. FRANKS, aged 44 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, 119 (new No.) Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

GELLATLY.—At Hay, New South Wales, on Monday, September 26, PETER NIMMO, son of the late John Gellatly, formerly of this city, aged 43 years.

HAGER.—On Monday, December 19, ANNIE ELIZA, wife of Byron G. Hager, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 219 Summer avenue, Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

HEALY.—On Monday evening, December 19, ELLEN, widow of James Healy, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother Murty Sullivan, and of her sons, James and Mark Healy, are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 418 East Eighteenth street, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; from thence to Calvary Cemetery at half-past one o'clock.

HOLLAND.—On Tuesday, December 20, GEORGE HOLLAND, comedian, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives, friends of the family, and members of the theatrical profession, are respectfully invited to attend.

HOLLINGSHEAD.—On Tuesday, December 20, WILLIE HOWARD, infant son of William and Hetty Hollingshead, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, (old) No. 48 Wilson street, Brooklyn, E. D.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, December 20, PATRICK HUGHES, aged 42 years and six months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Brooklyn Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 138 Portland avenue, on Thursday, afternoon, at two o'clock.

KEYBURN.—On Monday, December 19, CHRISTOPHER KEYBURN, in his 39th year.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 83 Sackett street, Brooklyn.

Boston, New Haven and Dublin papers please copy.

KOOPS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 20, PETER KOOPS, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Charles street, opposite Cricket Grounds, Hudson City (Twelfth ward of Jersey City), on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LEONARD.—On Monday, December 19, JOHN F. LEONARD, a native of the county Cork, Ireland, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 945 Third avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LODWICK.—On Monday, December 19, at 337 West Thirty-fifth street, after a protracted and painful illness, BESSIE DRAYNE, the beloved wife of Jason A. Lodwick, aged 25 years and 8 months.

MANN.—At Salem, N. J., on Sunday, December 18, ALICE CONSETT, only child of Charles A. Mann, of Utica, and granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Paterson, of St. Paul, Minn., aged 2 years and 8 months.

MAUNDER.—On Sunday, December 18, JOHN MAUNDER, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, Peter Maunder, and brother-in-law, W. M. Thurman, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 470 West Twenty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MEIGHAN.—On Monday, December 19, of scarlet fever, GRACE MEIGHAM, youngest daughter of Thomas C. and Maria Meighan, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 194 (old No.) Court street, between Degraw and Harrison streets, Brooklyn.

MURRAY.—Mrs. MARGARET MURRAY, in the 55th year of her age.

There will be a requiem mass at St. Gabriel's church, Thirty-seventh street, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock.

MURRY.—On Tuesday, December 20, Mrs. MARY MURRY, in the 40th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 139 East Sixteenth street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from thence to Bergen.

McMILLAN.—On Tuesday, December 20, ALEXANDER McMILLAN, aged 38 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, John Gardiner, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary chapel (Rev. William D. Walker), East Twenty-third street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, December 16, H. SOPHIE, only child of the late Warren and J. L. Newcomb.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the New York Hotel (Washington place entrance), this day at twelve o'clock.

NEWHOUSE.—On Monday, December 19, MARY COLLINS, wife of James Newhouse, of the county Armagh, Ireland, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 272 Elizabeth street, near Bleecker, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'CONNELL.—On Monday, December 19, CATHARINE MARIA, only child of David and Maria E. O'Connell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of her uncles, John, Michael and James Mahon, are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 310 East Eighty second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'DONNELL.—UNITED STATES LODGE, No. 207, F. and A. M.—Brethren—You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother James O'Donnell. By order.
HENRY RANSOM, M.
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

PRANKARD.—On Monday, December 19, GEORGE NORMAN, only son of George P. and Julia L. Prankard, aged 2 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also the members of Continental Lodge, No. 129, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grand parents, 129 North Oxford street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

REESE.—On Monday, December 19, HENRY REESE, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 348 East Forty-seventh street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROBB.—On Sabbath afternoon, December 18, JOHN ROBB, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 64 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 150 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Sunday, December 18, of consumption, Mrs. REBECCA ROBINSON, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 35th year of her age.

ROURKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 20, JOHN ROURKE, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 24 Columbia street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHEANE.—On Monday, December 19, CATHARINE, wife of James Sheane, a native of Killarah, county Galway, Ireland, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 170 Madison street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, CATHARINE SHIELDS, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 178 Gold street, corner of High, to the church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, on Thursday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, December 20, ELMA DOREMUS, wife of Edwin Smith, and daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah P. Doremus.

STEPHENSON.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, December 18, DAVID STEPHENSON, Esq., aged 70 years.

Funeral from his late residence this day.

TAIT.—On Monday, December 19, WILLIAM, son of George F. and Kate E. Tait, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 318 Twelfth street, South Brooklyn.

TANSEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 20, of hemorrhage, PATRICK O'C., son of the late Patrick Tansey, aged 13 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 Chrystie street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

TRACY.—On Tuesday, December 20, THOMAS J. TRACY, aged 32 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 246 East Twenty-sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, December 20, after a short and severe illness, HARRY FARMER, son of Robert E. and Anne M. Walker, aged 11 year, 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family, also the friends and relatives of his grandfather, Charles Satterly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 446 Ninth avenue, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WATERS.—On Monday, December 19, TIMOTHY WATERS, aged 45 years, late Captain First regiment, New York Volunteers, and ex-foreman of Engine Company No. 22.

Funeral from 767 Seventh avenue, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WORK.—On Tuesday, December 20, GEORGE H. WORK, in his 43d year.

The funeral services will be held at 59 East Fifty-fourth street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

THE ANNEKE JANS ESTATE.

ANNEKE JANS' HEIRS.

THE GREAT TRINITY CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE McCUNN.

McCUNN, J.—The above is the amended complaint in this case. The plaintiffs ask for a receiver.

The defendants interpose a demurrer:—

"First, They say, That it appears upon the face of the complaint that there is a defect of parties defendant, in this the omission of the corporation therein named, to wit:—

"The rector and inhabitants of the city of New York in communion of the Church of England as by law established."

"Second, That the said complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action."

A demurrer to a pleading admits all the material facts stated therein, but alleges that those facts in law do not constitute a cause of action, and submits that question, and that question alone, to the judgment of the Court. A demurrer admits all the allegations, but it admits nothing but what is material and well pleaded; consequently, such allegations as compose this complaint, they being all immaterial, are not admitted. Moreover, a demurrer is only a technical admission and does not involve a confession; consequently, the demurrer herein is not in any way damaging to the character of the defendants. Again, conclusions of law are never admitted by a demurrer; consequently, the charges of waste and diversion, and that the defendants have departed from the Protestant faith, contained in the pleadings before me, being conclusions of law, are not admitted.

In regard to the non-joinder of parties. It is sought by this action to take away the property of this church and corporation. It will be seen by the complaint that the only defendants named in the suit are Mr. Morgan Dix, one of the clergy of the Trinity Church corporation, and Wm. E. Dunscomb, one of the counsel to said corporation. The corporation is not made a party, and yet the plaintiff seeks to take from it its property and put the same into the hands of receivers.

Emphatically this cannot be done without the corporation being first heard, after having been made a party. How preposterous it would be to sue two of the directors of a railroad company individually, and seek in that action to have a receiver appointed to take charge of all the affairs of the road; or for one of two cestui que trusts to sue for the removal of the trustee without joining the cestui que trusts.

The legal estate of every corporate body is vested not in the individual corporators, but in the corporation itself; the estate, however, is a trust for the benefit of the corporators. By the wise policy of the law corporate bodies are forbidden to be seized to a use, but, by a like policy, the law permits them to be vested with a trust. Hence, if these two defendants actually have an interest in the estate of the corporation of Trinity church, it can only be as cestui que trusts. (2 Bac., 11; Sanders on Uses, 227; 1 Vesey, 467, 536.)

The complaint shows—and it is about the only fact it does show—the existence of a corporation, and that such corporation is vitally interested in the question sought to be raised in this controversy. It is, therefore, a necessary party to its final determination. These considerations make it evident that the corporation must be a party to the proper determination of the controversy. If the plaintiff desires to establish his claim to be a corporator, or to preach in the parish church, or to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the corporate property, he clearly cannot have such relief in an action against two private individuals who, as far as appears by the complaint, are not members of the corporation at all. Again, the property is described in the complaint as being in the possession of the defendants and their associates, styling them "The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church." It is not alleged that they are not entitled to these offices; and if they are so entitled their possession and acts are those of the corporation, and the corporation alone is the party to be held responsible for them. By implication in this pleading their title to the offices is admitted, their predecessors being spoken of, which is equivalent to admitting that defendants have succeeded to the offices. Defendants being, by the supposition of the complaint, possessed of certain property not in their own right, but in the right of the corporation, ought not to surrender such property to a receiver without having the corporation before the court to defend its rights. The defect of parties is the omission of the corporation, "the Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York in communion of the Church of England, as by law established." This is the corporate name of the corporation according to the language of the complaint, so that this defect appearing upon its face, the first ground of demurrer is well taken.

As to the second ground, that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The allegation that the defendants have departed from the Protestant faith and baptism was, I suppose, intended to sustain the charge of the diversion of the trust estate from the design of the original corporators. Now, if the object of the founders of Trinity church was to suppress vice and immorality it is very plain to all that to adhere to the Protestant faith and Protestant form of baptism is not at all necessary for that purpose.

The charges in the complaint from the seventeenth paragraph to the end make up the offence of diverting the trust funds from the purposes of the founders. Now, supposing them true, they do not in any way affect the estate, if we except the statement in paragraph eighteen, that a "salary" is paid for preaching blasphemies. Statements in a pleading must be taken as strongly as possible against the party making them. This statement does not necessarily imply any more than that the salary which is due on account of services generally is not withheld on account of the alleged blasphemies. Even if what was preached on some occasions had been plainly heretical, the treasurer of the corporation would not have been justified in stopping salaries. The remedy to prevent preaching heretical doctrines is of another kind, and to be applied for in a different way. There is nothing in the charges of the twenty-second and twenty-third counts. They must be construed strictly, and when so construed they amount to nothing. In regard to the allegation that the income of this corporation is very largely in the excess of its charter ($800,000 per year), the answer to that is simple: this Court cannot provide a remedy. Application in such case must be made to the Attorney General. Again, the plaintiff bases his right to bring this action upon the allegation of his being a successor of some persons who were, some 170 years since, corporators of this corporation; of his religious tenets agreeing with those of certain persons who were living some hundred and fifty years since and who were supposed to be wardens and vestrymen of said corporation; of his willingness to preach in the parish church of said corporation and to do whatsoever may be necessary and proper to secure his rights as a corporator; also upon his having taken the sacrament in a chapel of said church. Now, all this is very bad pleading, because it does not show, or attempt to show, how he became a corporator or a successor of a corporator. As to his willingness to preach in "Trinity Parish Church," I have no doubt whatever in regard to such willingness. Nay, more, if such willingness were good cause of complaint, or if such condescension on the part of the plaintiff could be made the basis for a good count upon which to sustain an action, that there are many of the clergy in the different Protestant denominations who would most willingly condescend in like manner to preach in Trinity church. Indeed, I am afraid if such were the case, and this Court had jurisdiction over the subject matter, there would be no end of actions against the corporation. Apart from all this, however, he does not state a single fact showing that he, plaintiff, had a right to preach in Trinity church, or that defendants had any power either to permit or prevent him from so preaching.

It is not alleged that it was the duty or in the power of the defendants to provide for the poor of the city, or to prevent Church street from being scandalous, or to do any of the other things which they are charged with having left undone. As to the scheme of the defendant, Dr. Dix, for the establishment of houses of mercy and the like, these are not matters which can be inquired into by this court, nor can the seeking to acquire "political weight" and threatening the Legislature with contempt be considered a wasting the church property.

Numerous cases are cited by counsel for plaintiff, not one which bears in the slightest degree on the questions raised by the demurrer. Indeed, if all the sound law was gleaned from such citations it would be insufficient to give even a patchwork construction upon which to build the wild and constrained theories indulged in this complaint.

Perhaps, from viewing doubtful cases in this light, a habit of false construction of all cases, sounding in name like the one under consideration, by them at the time is, unawares, formed by some counsel, and predilections in their minds sort the tangled heap of decisions into a desired shape to suit their purpose long before plodding patience after truth and good law has addressed itself to the task. From this temptation it is feared the counsel for the plaintiff has not wholly escaped, because how else could he have cited long quotations from such cases as "The Lady Hewley case, 7th Simmons, 309; Field against Field, 9th Wen.; Attorney General against Drummond, 1 Conor & Lawson," and many others, not a line of which applies to the case in hand—cases containing the history of controversies between different parts of individual Protestant sects, and not having the slightest bearing on the point before us?

There is another and a very grave objection, and, I hold, a valid reason in law, why this plaintiff should not be listened to.

Before a suitor can claim the interposition of a court of justice, either in law or in equity, he must have some wrong to remedy, some grievance to redress, or some claim to enforce. It is for accomplishing these righteous objects courts of law and courts of equity are organized. They are not, however, to be used as the resorts of the disappointed, the malignant, or the foolish. They should be, and I trust are, the tribunals wherein disputes between man and man are fairly, justly, and humanely disposed of; and as the very basis upon which to grant that justice, the first question, absolutely the very first that is presented to the mind of any court in any litigation is, whether the party invoking the majesty of the law is entitled to relief, and whether he has justly and fairly placed himself in a position to claim the judgment of the court whose justice he solicits, because if he has not, then there ends the inquiry. Now, applying these general legal principles to the subject matter before us, the question first presented to us is, is this plaintiff entitled to the remedy he seeks, and has he placed himself in a light so as to enable him to demand of our hands such a remedy? Absolutely we say he has not. Let us look at his position. On the 6th day of May, 1697, William the Third, through Governor Fletcher, then Captain General of the province of New York and Territories, granted to Trinity church (the foundation and spire of old Trinity church being then built) a charter, under the corporate name of "The Rector and Inhabitants in communion of the Church of England as now established by our laws" (see charter, line 100). The charter, among other things, provides that the parish shall be named "The Parish of Trinity Church" (charter, line 145). The charter also describes what lands shall go with the enclosure of the church for graveyard purposes and the like. After defining what the duties of said corporation shall be it declares (line 565) that "The said Rector and inhabitants in communion," &c., shall nominate and appoint such people of said parish as they shall think fit, and shall be willing to accept the same to be members of said church, and be entitled to vote at the annual elections for church wardens and vestrymen of said corportion. Thus the charter stood, so far as the admission of members to said church was concerned, and also so far as electing officers, &c., until 1814 (some slight alterations excepted), when, among other things, it was enacted that "all male persons of full age who for the space of one year preceding any election shall have been members of the congregation of Trinity church aforesaid, or any of the chapels belonging to the same and forming part of the same religious corporation, and who shall hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in Trinity church, or in any of the said chapels, or have partaken of the holy communion therein within the said year, and no other persons, shall be entitled to vote at the annual election for the church wardens and vestrymen of the corporation.

Now, this section was intended as explanatory, and as a direction for those who were entitled to vote for officers of said church; and plaintiff claims that because a part of this section declares that any person who has partaken of the Holy Communion within one year shall be entitled to vote, and that as he entered said church as a stranger, and not a member of said communion, and formally partook of the Communion in Trinity chapel, without any previous probation or preparation, and without the priest who administered the Sacrament consenting or even knowing who he was, that consequently he is entitled to vote at the election of such officers. This would be an odd doctrine indeed. That a stranger, a member of an entirely different religious persuasion, can vote, is simply preposterous. With the same propriety can a resident of Philadelphia—a stranger, a bad man, indeed an alien to this country, come to this city, register his name and vote at our elections. The proposition is too absurd for serious entertainment. What is meant by this section of the amended charter above cited is simply this, that any just and good man who had properly prepared himself for the Holy Communion, and who had been duly and properly accepted by the rector into the church as a true and good communicant, could vote at the election for the officers of said church and have all the rights and benefits accruing from the corporation: this is what was intended by that section, and what was meant by it, and nothing else. It did not mean and cannot by any tortured form of construction mean that any adventurer, for the purpose of causing litigation and for the express purpose of acquiring wealth, could enter said church and wickedly go through the form of a communion and be called a member, and that for the purpose, as it would seem from the complaint, of harassing its organization. Could folly or wickedness contrive a scheme of spiritual intolerance more wounding to the sensibilities of any religious people and more to be repudiated by the generous principles of our free institutions? But, again: this plaintiff does not say he is an Episcopalian or a member of the Church of England, or of Trinity Church, but says he is "a Protestant, a Trinitarian, and a believer in the doctrines of the Christian Communion as established at the Synod at Dort," and that he belongs "to the Dutch Reformed Church." It is clear, therefore, if he is a Dortite and belongs to the Dutch Church, he is not an Episcopalian, or a member of the English Church, or a communicant. He says, however, as I have above related, that he took the sacrament in Trinity chapel, and that that act of itself without being a member of the Episcopal community, entitles him to vote.

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Now, let us see about this. Let us examine the cause which led to the adoption of this law.

The church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity church, following the example of their English ancestors—their original house being too small—founded two or three other places of worship, and called them chapels of Trinity Church. The natural effect of this system was that this church and its chapels formed one church, their several congregations were knit into one body, and the communicants in each congregation went on Easter Tuesday to the poll of Trinity church and voted for the same church wordens and vestrymen; and these, by their office, took all the churches under their common government.

As the charter incorporates those who are in communion with the Church of England, communicants alone before the Revolution were admitted to the privilege of voting for charter officers; and the records of the Church furnish no instance of a contrary practice.

At length the Episcopalians, by the increased population of the city, were too numerous to be accommodated in Trinity church and its chapels. In this situation a respectable portion of the Episcopalians had recourse to the act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies" (Jones & Varick's ed. of Laws, vol. i., pages 104 and 109, passed 1784) for relief; and in the year 1793 they began to incorporate themselves under that act into separate churches and societies.

The members of the new corporations thus organized under the Religious Societies' Act elect their own church-wardens and vestrymen. They neither hold pews nor seats in Trinity church, nor do they commune in that church or contribute to its support. The vestries of the new corporations appoint their own rectors, clerks and sextons, and they manage all the spiritual and temporal concerns of their churches as they please, paying no regard whatever to the vestry of Trinity church.

As a consequence of the new corporations, the congregation of Trinity church consists of those only who attend worship in that church and its chapels, St. Paul's church and St. John's church, and Trinity chapel, the latter having been recently built as a chapel by Trinity church.

No member of either of the new corporations ever claimed, or pretended to claim, a right to vote for the churchwardens and vestrymen of Trinity church prior to the election held for those officers in March, 1812. At that election several persons, known to be members of the new corporations, offered themselves as voters, but they were rejected, because neither of them was a pew or seat holder, or communicant in Trinity church or either of its chapels. After this attempt to vote by outside Episcopal communicants a memorial was presented to the Legislature, asking, among other things, for an interpretation of the charter relative to the right of voting.

A bill was accordingly introduced, and in its passage through the houses met with little opposition, except from its presumed interference with the elective franchise, and in the House of Assembly it was referred to the Attorney General to report "whether, in his opinion, its passage would in any wise defeat or vary any existing vested rights under the charter or any acts altering it." The Attorney General reported that he "had examined the charter and the acts altering it, with the bill referred to him, and he was of opinion that its passage would not defeat or vary any existing rights under the acts or charter."

As the claim to vote had a tendency to create uneasiness in the minds of the members of the church, and to excite dissensions among Episcopalians in general, one of the objects of the bill was to obtain such an interpretation of the charter as would effectually extinguish the claim. Now it is common for legislative bodies, in novel and special cases which have eluded the penetration of former legislators, to pass acts, in the nature of declaratory acts, to pluck up discord and litigation by the roots, that general quiet may be promoted. Such acts resemble bills of peace in chancery.

By thus showing that the members of the new corporation are not also members of the corporation of Trinity church we have put to rest all questions respecting their supposed right to the corporate property.

Members of every corporation have an interest in its estate while they continue members and no longer. A right to the corporate property is strictly local in its enjoyment. Whenever a corporator removes and settles permanently without the precincts of the corporation his franchise ipso facto ceases. Thus if an inhabitant of the city of New York quits the city and takes up his residence in the county of Westchester he relinquishes his rights as a member of the city corporation, and he cannot resume them in any other way than by returning and again fixing his residence in the city.

These principles being indisputable, prove the utter futility of the claim which the plaintiff makes as to his being a corporator or as to his interest in the estate of the corporation of Trinity church as such corporator.

Whoever reads the act for incorporating religious societies and reflects upon its provisions, and also upon the freedom of our civil and religious institutions, must be persuaded that the Legislature intended that every society incorporated under the act should enjoy a separate and independent existence and be wholly governed in its spiritual and temporal concerns by officers of its own choice. The act provides that "the persons qualified to vote at elections for church officers shall be male persons of full age, who shall have belonged to the church or congregation for the last twelve months preceding the election, and who shall have been baptized in the church, or shall have been received therein either by the rite of confirmation or by receiving the holy communion, or by purchasing or by hiring a pew or seat in the said church, or by some other joint act of the parties and of the rector; that the voters on a certain day in every year shall, by a majority of voices, elect two church wardens and eight vestrymen, and that the church wardens and vestrymen so elected shall have power to call and induct a rector as often as a vacancy happens therein, and to take into their possession and management all the temporalities belonging to such church or congregation." (R. S., vol. iii., p. 292.)

Keeping in view the wise intention of the Legislature, that the act carefully confines the right of voting for church officers to the persons who shall have honestly belonged to the church or congregation for the last twelve months preceding the election, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell that if the members of distinct corporations or strangers were to possess the right of voting in common for the officers of this church, it would open a door to mischiefs dangerous to all religious societies and hurtful to the growth of genuine religion. For example, two or more sects might, by combining against another religious body, and by superior numbers on the day of election force their own creatures into office and, thus brought into public life, might appoint a clergyman against the decided opinions and wishes of the congregation.

The same creatures might also manage the temporal affairs of the congregation in a way destructive of their interests.

The next inquiry is, whether the members of the new corporations, or a stranger such as this plaintiff, have a right to vote at the elections of the corporation of Trinity church?

The foundation for the claim of this right is the single circumstance that the charter incorporates "all persons inhabiting or to inhabit the city of New York and in communion with the Protestant Church of England."

These general words of the charter, when the real meaning of the grantor is extracted from them, will be discovered not to afford the slightest pretext for the claim of the plaintiff. The charter, like every other grant, must be interpreted with reference to the actual state of things at the time it bears date. Looking from this ground we shall see that the State at the date of the charter was a province of Great Britain, and consequently subject to its laws. The Protestant Episcopal Church was the established Church of the mother country; and the Crown, in its generosity to the Episcopalians in the city of New York, naturally sought to place Trinity church on a footing as similar to that of the Church of England as local circumstances would permit. The population of the city at the same period was so inconsiderable that the whole number of Episcopalians on the island was not sufficient to fill the building already erected for public worship.

On the other hand, the revolution which accomplished the independence of this country, the rapid increase of the population of the city, and the new Episcopal corporations which have sprung from the parent church, being out of the reach of human foresight, could not be provided for.

With confidence, then, it may be asserted that the Episcopalians inhabiting the city of New York are not all of them parishioners of the parish of Trinity church. Such of them as are members of the new corporations have become parishioners of the parishes attached to them, the legal effect of which is virtually to dissolve their connection with the parish of Trinity church.

It is no less demonstrable that members of the Dutch Reformed Church, as this plaintiff is, and who are unaccustomed to take the sacrament in Episcopal churches, are not of the communicants intended by the charter.

By the discipline of the English Church no person can, at the same time, be a regular communicant in separate parishes under the care of different and independent rectors. The canons of the church particularly direct that the "sacrament shall not be administered by the rector of one parish to the parishioners of another, without the license of the rector of the latter parish, except to travellers, to persons in danger of death or in cases of necessity." (1 Burns' Ecclesiastical Law, 677 and 682).

The rector is authorized, under certain circumstances, to refuse the sacrament even to his parishioners; and, to be regular, the parishioners should communicate at least thrice in every year.

The only legal evidence that the parishioner is a communicant is his receiving the sacrament in the parish church, by and with the consent of the priest, and the rector cannot take notice of the receipt of the Communion in other parishes.

To admit a communicant under any other circumstances would be deemed an offence against ecclesiastical discipline, both in the priest administering and in the parishioner receiving the sacrament; and it is an undeniable position in law that no right can be derived from the commission of a wrong.

Upon these principles it was constantly maintained, before the Revolution, that no persons but those who were received or born in the Church, or communed in Trinity or one of its chapels were entitled to vote under the charter. The third section of the act, entitled "An act for making such alterations in the charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church as to make it more conformable to the constitution of the State," passed 17th of April, 1784, embraces the same principles with respect to communicants, by restraining the privilege of voting to such inhabitants of the city "as shall, in the said church, partake of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least once in every year."

Some contend that this section, by using the words "the said church," refers to the spiritual body of the church, and not to the building of Trinity Church; and hence they argue that communicants in any other Episcopal Church are qualified to vote.

It will much assist our search after the true import of the words "the said church," if we take the entire section, with its preamble, into consideration and proceed at once to ascertain the objects for which it seeks to provide.

Bearing in mind the title of the act just quoted it is worthy of notice that after declaring the manner of inducting the rector, as prescribed by the charter, to be inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, the act substitutes a different mode of induction, by vesting the church wardens and vestrymen of the corporation with "full power to induct a rector to the said church as often as there shall be a vacancy."

Here the term church leaves no room for inference. By not referring it to Trinity Church we torture it into a sense that will defeat the very exercise of the power to induct a rector.

Then comes the following section, with its preamble, which defines the qualifications of the persons who were thereafter to be considered as members of the corporation:—"And whereas doubts have arisen on those parts of the said charter and law first above mentioned, which speaks of inhabitants in communion of the said Church of England; for removal whereof, be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all persons professing themselves members of the Episcopal Church, who shall either hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in the said church, and shall regularly pay to the support of the said church, and such others as shall in the said church partake of the Holy Communion of the Lord's Supper at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the city and county of New York, shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, benefits and emoluments which, in and by the said charter and law first abovementioned, are designed to be secured to the inabitants of the city of New York in communion of the Church of England."

It is asked, then, whether the word church in the section cited means a building dedicated to Divine service, or whether, applying the question more directly to the case in hand, we are to understand by the word the building of Trinity Church.

In expounding a statute we are to presume that the legislator used words in their most usual signification; that he had the subject-matter constantly in mind; that all his expressions were directed to a reasonable end; that his train of thought was uniform, and that he intended to infuse into every part of the statute the same spirit.

By the help of these rules the meaning of the word church will be easily removed.

In the first clause of the section before us the legislator declares that those inhabitants of the city shall be members of the corporation of Trinity Church "who shall hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in the said church."

These words cannot possibly be satisfied otherwise than by interpreting the word church, according to its common acceptation, to mean a building dedicated to the service of God.

The legislator speaks in the act at large of many of the inhabitants of the city as members of the corporation of Trinity Church, of the induction of a rector, and of the necessity of altering the charter so as to make it conformable to the constitution of the State. Indeed, the whole subject which engages his mind appears to be that corporation and its charter. It would, therefore, be a very unnatural exposition of the section to apply the word church to any building except the one belonging to the corporation of Trinity Church, and the more so as Trinity Church and its chapels were the only Episcopal buildings in the city at the time.

In the second clause of the section the legislator further declares that "such others" shall also "be members of the corporation as shall, in the said church, partake of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the city of New York."

As this clause expressly enjoins it upon the communicants to take the Sacrament in the said church, we must, out of decency, admit that a building in which the Sacrament might be administered was in the legislator's eye, or else we must attribute to him a want of due reverence for that most holy ordinance.

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It cannot reasonably be doubted that the building here also meant by the legislator was Trinity church.

In fixing the qualifications of corporators the legislator judged it expedient to give them pews and seats in Trinity church: and this church is the last antecedent to that in which the communicants are to partake of the Sacrament. Why, therefore, should we imagine that the legislator in one clause meant to make the holding of a pew or seat in Trinity church an indispensable qualification of membership, and that in the clause next succeeding it was his intention to allow the communicants of different churches to be members? Would not this singular change of mind justly expose the legislator to the charge of fickleness? And to this charge might there not as truly be added the serious imputation of wilfully violating the settled discipline and ancient practice of the Church, by obliging the vestry of Trinity church to acknowledge as their communicants men who regularly took the sacrament in churches entirely free from their control?

It follows, as a necessary consequence, that the true meaning of the section under consideration requires the inhabitants of the city to communicate—I mean honest and pure communication—or to hold pews or seats in Trinity church, in order to qualify them to be members of its corporation. If, in fact, the section stood alone, and doubts arose as to its true meaning, they would instantly be dispelled by construing the section in connection with the title and other parts of the act. The express purposes of the act are to relieve and benefit Trinity church; and wherever the word church occurs, without designation or epithet, it will be found that Trinity church alone is contemplated by the legislator.

Admitting the premises to be true and the reasoning from them to be just, we shall be authorized to conclude that this plaintiff had no vested rights in the corporation of Trinity church, and, of course, that the right of election cannot be "divested or impaired by the limitation provided by the bill," because

1. This plaintiff is not a parishioner of the parish of Trinity church.
2. He is not a communicant in that church.
3. He does not hold a pew or seat in that church or contribute to its support.

Since the days of Henry VIII. the gift of all the clergy in the English Church to their livings, or rather the gift of the livings to the clergy, was vested in the crown. This was nominal, however, for the crown always allowed the bishops of the different dioceses to exercise the right of granting livings. (There are exceptions to this rule where private parties have the gift of livings.) In the charter granted to Trinity church by the crown in 1697 (Charter page 225), the right as rector in the church in the city of New York was conferred by said charter upon the Bishop of London, first, and after his decease the power of appointing and installing a rector was to be done as other rectors and parsons were appointed in said English Church. The vestry had the right, however, by said charter, to levy and assess from the inhabitants in communion with the Church of England to support and maintain said church. In order to make matters in church affairs conform more to the liberal views then beginning to be entertained by the people of the colony, the power, among other improvements, to collate and induct a rector, was, by colonial act of the Legislature, passed 1704, and approved by the Crown through the then Governor, Lord Cornbury (Van Schaack's Laws, p. 60), vested in the church wardens and vestrymen. This was the first improvement in the charter of the church. The next improvement we find was that conferred in the 36th section of the constitution of this State, formed in 1777, which section confirms all the grants formerly given by the Crown to the church before 1775. The next improvement we find appended by law to the charter of the church was that contained in the act of 1784, section 3, where it is declared, among other things, that all persons who pay to the support of the church, or hold or occupy a pew in the same, or who shall partake of the Holy Sacrament once in each year, shall be entitled to all the benefits and emoluments of the church. This act also appointed a new set of church hands and vestrymen (1st Jones & Varick's Laws, page 128). This act annulled all parts of the charter of Trinity church which was inconsistent with the new constitution of this State. The last act above referred to was by many thought to deprive Trinity church of its name and title, formerly given it by the Colonial Legislature. A law was accordingly passed in 1788, by the Legislature of this State (2 vol. Jones & Varick's Laws, 347), confirming their old name, or nearly so. This act allowed them to take the corporate name of "The Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York;" and finally, on January 25, 1814, an act was passed which declared, among other things, section two:—"And be it further enacted, that all male persons of full age, who, for the space of one year preceding any election, shall have been members of the congregation of Trinity church aforesaid, or of any of the chapels belonging to the same, and forming part of the same religious corporation, and who shall hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in Trinity church, or in any of the said chapels, or have partaken of the Holy Communion therein within the said year, and no other persons, shall be entitled to vote at the annual election for the churchwardens and vestrymen of the said corporation." Now, all the several acts and amendments which I have referred to were passed in order to mould the institutions of the church—Trinity church and others—to suit the changed condition of the government and to accord with the rapid improvement and progress of the age. And I hold as a principle that although the Legislature has ever been inflexible in its resolution to preserve the inviolability of private property, yet it has at times exercised its discretion in moulding the elective franchise of corporations into new shapes, the better to adapt it to the changes occasioned by the freedom of our government and the progress of society; the one being considered as a subject too sacred to be touched, and the other as a subject fit to be carefully handled.

In regard to the allegation contained in the sixteenth paragraph of the complaint, it is alleged "That the trust estate in possession of said defendants and their associates, styling themselves 'The Rector, Church-wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New York,' consists of lands in said city, anciently described as 'the King's Farm and Garden,' and a grant made by Wouter Van Twiller to Anneke Jants and Roeloff Jansen her first husband, for eminent services, said grant consisting of sixty-two acres, Dutch measure, situate next north of said farm and garden, and south of Christopher street, and between Hudson river and Broadway, on the west and east, in said city; also the Parish Church site and edifice, as described in said original charters of 1697 and 1704."

This Court can only say, from a most careful inspection of all the charters, grants and conveyances to said corporation, and set out as a part of this complaint, or referred to therein, that their title to said lands and property seems most indisputable. A brief glance at the muniments of title cited in this pleading, and which vest said property in the church, must convince at once the greatest sceptic of this fact. The Dutch West India Company was founded in 1621, and in 1623 they procured from the Dutch government a grant, among other things, of all the lands situate on the island of Manhattan—now the city and county of New York—and about the same time they formally took possession of their property, and then and there established a settlement or town. It was called New Amsterdam. After planting such settlement (1626) they purchased the entire island from the Indians (a tribe called the Manahattoes) for the sum of $24. In 1664 the English forces under Colonel Nicolls captured the settlement and all things appertaining thereto, together with the entire Dutch country (New Netherlands in America, from the Dutch, and held it for several years. The English renamed New Amsterdam, and called it the city of New York, after the Duke of York, King Charles the Second's first brother. In 1673 the Dutch recaptured the island from the English, and held it a few months, and finally, in 1674, when Holland and England made peace with each other, the entire island, together with all other possessions of the Dutch on this continent, was ceded to the English crown. When the Dutch recaptured the city of New York, in 1673, they renamed the town and called it the city of Orange, and during the short time which they retained it in their possession they established what they called "the Reformed Christian Religion, conformable to the Synod of Dordrecht," prohibiting any other kind of faith therein. (See first volume Documentary History of the State of New York, by Dr. O'Callaghan, page 608). Everardus Bogardus was the first minister of the Dutch church, and to him was assigned by the Dutch West India Company, on which to live, certain lands and tenements as house, glebe, &c.

The church in which he preached was within the precincts of a fort which then stood on the extreme point of the island, where the Battery now is. After the English took possession, in 1664, Governor Andrews established the English Church, known as "The Church of England in America" and the first service was held in the church within the fort, in which the Dutch service had formerly been held. The English government did not, as the Dutch had formerly done, prohibit any other form of religion but their own; they allowed all the inhabitants to enjoy their own form of faith. The Episcopalians continued to worship in the old fort for some years, until Governor Fletcher, the Captain General of the province in 1697, procured for them the charter now known as the Charter of Trinity church, and also a grant, with the charter, of land running from Broadway to the Hudson river, being the same lands upon which Trinity church and its graveyard attached now stand. This was the first grant to the church. The next grant, I find, was that in the reign of Queen Anne. This was a grant, in 1705, to the Corporation of Trinity church, by deed patent from Lord Cornbury, the then Governor of the province. It consisted of a tract of land called the Queen's or King's Farm, lying on the west side of Manhattan Island, extending from where St. Paul's church now stands to Skinner's road, now Christopher street, and from Broadway to North river. The property is described in the grant as follows:—"All those our several closes, pieces and parcels of land, meadows and pastures, formerly called the Duke's farm and the King's farm, now known by the name of the Queen's farm, with all, &c., &c., &c., * * * bounded on the east partly by the Broadway, partly by the Common and partly by the Swamp, and on the west by Hudson's river; and also all that piece or parcel of ground situate and being on the south side of the churchyard of Trinity church, aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of the Queen's Garden (this was called the Dutch Dominie's Bowerie), fronting to the said Broadway on the east and extending to low-water mark upon Hudson river on the west * * * (See Wm. Bradford's map, made 1728, now in possession of the Court.)

Some dispute arose by some of the then inhabitants of New York about the grant of 1705, saying that it was not valid, and a suit was brought and notice filed; but, for the purpose of ending all litigation and misunderstanding about the same, the entire grant, in 1714, was again confirmed by the Queen through Lord Bolingbroke. (See Book of Patents, No. 7, page 338, Secretary of State's office.)

Now these grants cover all the lands about which there is so much said, and to which certain pretended claims are laid, none of which, as far as I have seen, have the slightest resemblance to legal fairness.

When the crown made these several grants to the Church, it was in the full possession and enjoyment of all the property so granted, and through its governors and officers of law it gave the like possession of all said property to the corporation of Trinity Church, which property has been thus lawfully in their possession until this hour, except such as the church corporation has seen fit to dispose of. These grants have all been confirmed, since the Revolution, by the Legislature of the State of New York, to the corporation of Trinity Church.

A debt is by the wise policy of the law outlawed and irrecoverable unless it has been acknowledged by the debtors within six years before suit is commenced. Twenty years' possession, with claim of rightful ownership of land (which the law has always considered the most sacred of all property) is a bar to all recovery by another, let his claim be otherwise ever so just and equitable. Now the fact of this corporation being in the lawful and just possession of this property for over 150 years, taken together with the law I have just laid down, should satisfy the most unreasonable mind that the pretended claim set up in the sixteenth paragraph of this complaint is of the most absurd kind.

About this Synod of Dort, absurdly called in this complaint "The Ecumenical Council of Dort," I regret that I am constrained in any way to refer to the subject, but as the matter has been referred to in the plaintiff's pleadings, and has been made the basis of a count in said complaint, I think some explanation is required as to what this meeting at Dort, anciently called Dorschire, was. It is a universally admitted historical truth that the Church of England holds the Catholic faith to be necessary. It does not in any one of its articles of faith use the word Protestant or call itself in the title the Protestant Church. On the contrary, it calls itself the Church of England as by law established, and it acknowledges but one baptism for the remission of sins; and in its twentieth article it recognizes the authority of the Church (English Church) in matters of faith. Luther, we all know, is esteemed by Protestant dissenters almost as a saint, but he is not recognized in the calendar of the saints of the English Church, as are St. Peter, St. Clement, St. Boniface, St. Gregory and many others. Then the English Church observes in some degree as their principal feast days, Christmas, Easter, Ascension and Whitsuntide. Now these holy days are all denounced by the assembly at Dort, who were, as the complaint alleges, the founders of the faith or doctrines which this plaintiff, in the twelfth paragraph of his complaint, claims to profess as a faith.

The assembly of men at Dort, ridiculously called in this complaint an "Ecumenical Council of Dort"—it is notorious to the merest child in history that it was not a council at all. It was a mere gathering of men, a Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church and some delegates from Scotland, brought together to settle some trifling and miserable disputes between Calvinists, Armenians, Gomarists, and the like. Its decrees or settlements were never recognized by the English Church. Indeed, the English people knew nothing whatever of the Synod until it was over; and when its proceedings were brought to their knowledge by one or two of James I.'s bishops, who happened to be near the city where the Synod was held, the doctrines laid down by that Council were quite repudiated both by king and bishops.

Ecumenic, universal—Ecumenical Council means a universal council, a council of all, not of a part, and is only applied to the councils of the Catholic Church; whereas the Synod of Dort, which the plaintiff improperly calls the "Ecumenical Council of Dort," was simply a meeting of a few of the presbyteries of the Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch

THE ANNE[illegible]E JANS ESTATE.

Churches. The word synod si[illegible]nifies simply a meeting of the [illegible] Walker's Dictionary, also few adjoining presbyteries. (Se[illegible] vol. 13, page 553.) Appleton's American Cyclopædia. [illegible]ng leave to amend. This

In regard to the question of gra[illegible]hat the plaintiff's no- I cannot do, because I am satisfied [illegible] wild, visionary and tions as to his rights and remedies are [illegible] of great kindness absurd; and I think I will be doing an a[illegible]ther. As to the to him in dismissing the complaint alto[illegible] proper course question of costs and allowances, I think [illegible]otion for that will be to put defendants to their remedy by [illegible]link, as the purpose. I will say here, however, that [illegible] allowance amount claimed to be involved is very large, the [illegible]w with should be in proportion, so that those who go to [illegible] this corporation, or any other person or corporation, [illegible] at once that they have at least a probable cause of ac[illegible] and if they have not, and still persist in notoriety of t[illegible] kind, they will be compelled at least to pay for such litigation.

ASSASSINATION OF TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS IN HONDURAS.

The following letter from the United States Minister to Salvador gives the details of the assassination of two American citizens in the Republic of Honduras. The murdered gentlemen were dentists, residing at Ceres, in Alleghany county, N. Y. They had gone to Central America to practice their profession, and were doing well. It is to be hoped that our government will take prompt measures to have the assassins punished. The lives of foreigners are held at too cheap a rate by the majority of the citizens of the Spanish American Republics, and it is time they were taught a severe lesson, and now there is a fitting opportunity:—

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 1, 1870.

Mrs. Dr. T. C. LEDYARD, Ceres, N. Y.:—

DEAR MADAM—It is a painful duty I have to perform in apprising you of the death of your husband, Dr. T. C. Ledyard. He and Mr. Robert Newton Bell had been travelling through the States of Honduras and Salvador, practising their profession (dentistry). Early in October they started from Sachitoto, in Salvador, to go to Santa Rosa, in Honduras. Señor Don Juan Bosque, of Sachitoto, had let them have two of his mules to go as far as Santa Rosa, and the gentlemen had engaged as a servant a man by the name of Bartolo Galves to go to Santa Rosa with them and bring the mules back to Señor Bosque. This man, Galves, had previously been a servant of Señor Bosque for five or six years, and he had every confidence in him. Well, it appears that after they had entered the State of Honduras this man, Galves, procured the assistance of another man to assassinate the two gentlemen, and this horrible crime they put into execution on or about the 15th of October last, near the town of Sensenti, in the State of Honduras. They were evidently murdered for the gold which they had with them, which I believe was between two and three thousand dollars. Their bodies were found and buried. I have heard indirectly that their baggage has been sent to Santa Rosa, in Honduras. In their baggage there was found $125, three small diamonds and seventeen opals. The accomplice from Honduras has been arrested and is now in Sensenti, and has confessed that he was hired by the man Galves to assist in the assassination. Galves returned to Sachitoto with the mules and reported to Señor Bosque that the gentlemen had arrived at Santa Rosa all right. The Judge of Sensenti reported the case to the Judge of Sachitoto and asked to have Galves arrested. The last named judge sent to the Alcalde of Guyabal, a small town near Sachitoto, where Galves lived, but the Alcalde replied that there was no such man there. I have requested the government of Salvador to use all their exertions to have Galves arrested and brought to trial. The act having been committed in Honduras, and what effects there are left being there, the United States Minister, Mr. Henry Baxter, who lives in Tegucigolpa, will investigate the matter. It will be well for you to communicate with him on the subject, and I shall do the same, giving him such particulars as I have. I enclose three letters of yours to your husband. I sincerely sympathize with you in this sad affliction and I hope you will command my services in the matter at your pleasure. Yours truly,

General ALFRED T. A. TORBERT,
United States Minister.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN TO-MORROW.

[From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 19.]

The eclipse of the sun of Thursday, December 22, 1870, is the second return of the eclipse of November 30, 1834, when the shadow of the moon passed from Alaska to Kansas and thence over Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, to near the Bermuda Islands, and caused in part of each of these States a total eclipse, which was well observed; at Milledgeville, Ga., by the late M. Nicollet, an eminent French astronomer, and at Beaufort, S. C., by the writer of this notice. At Beaufort the eclipse was central, and the duration of totality 1 min. 49.6 sec., but it was quite two minutes, where the eclipse was central in Kansas, at noon. At both the above mentioned places the beautiful corona was readily seen, also unexpectedly, the star Antares, that day in conjunction with the sun, and, therefore, distant only by its latitude 4½ deg.; but there was not then, or, as we think, in the magnificent total eclipse in Boston on June 6, 1806, the slightest trace or indication of the rosy or pink flames, so conspicuous and which attracted so much attention in the second and third returns of the latter, in Italy and Spain, in July, 1842 and 1860, or in the eclipses in Sweden in July, 1851, in India in August, 1868, and in Iowa, &c., in August, 1869. With the great aid of the recently adopted instrument, the spectroscope, astronomers have determined these rosy flames to be incandescent hydrogen, but as to the nature or the location of the beautiful corona, there is still great doubt and diversity of opinion, which doubt the large number of savans now stationed along the shores of the Mediterranean hope to be able to remove by their observations on the total eclipse of Thursday next, which they are fully prepared to make in the most careful manner.

A small part of this eclipse may be seen in Newfoundland, but not in the United States. The centre of the shadow will first touch the earth at sunrise—at 6 hours 50 min. A. M. (Boston mean time): in the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 56 deg. N., long. 44 deg. W.; it thence passes over the southern part of Portugal and Spain, the northern part of the Province of Algiers, the southeast part of Sicily, Turkey, near Adrianople to the eastern coast of the Black Sea, where it will leave the earth at 8 hours 36 min., A. M. (Boston mean time); at sunset, in lat. 48 deg. N., lon. 41 deg. E.; and at 7 hours 34 min. 41 sec., A. M. (Boston mean time), the eclipse will be central at noon of the place in lat. 36 deg. 24¼ min. N., lon. 5 deg. 1 min. W., or about 24 min. N. E. of Gibraltar. The least north latitude of the central path will be 35 deg. 24 min. in lon. 3 deg. 45 min. E., in Algiers. This eclipse will be total at Lagos, St. Lucar, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Xerez, Malaga, Oran (in Algiers), Syracuse in Sicily, and Adrianople, but not total in Lisbon, Seville, Algiers, Palermo or Constantinople. At St. Lucar, Xerez and Oran it will be, by a rigorous computation from the best tables, almost exactly central, and the duration of totality will be 2 min. 9.8 sec., 2m. 9.9 sec. and 2 min. 10.7 sec. (longest; at Gibraltar light (24 miles south of the central path) the length of totality will be 1 min. 54.1 sec.; at Cadiz (13 miles south), 2 min. 5.5 sec.; at Syracuse light (12 miles south), 1 min. 45.9 sec., and at Adrianople (19 miles north), 1 min. 11.9 sec., and the width of the shadow in Spain will be about 85 miles. At St. Lucar the eclipse will begin (local times) at 10 hours 24 min. 0.8 sec. A. M., and its duration 2 hours 54 min. 37.1 sec.; at Cadiz it will begin at 10 hours 24 min. 13.3 sec. A.M.; Gibraltar 10 hours 29 min. 42.9 sec. A. M.; Oran 10 hours 57 min. 55.8 sec.; Syracuse 0 hour 37 min. 38.7 sec. P. M., and at Adrianople at 1 hour, 43 min. 2.5 sec. P. M., and the duration at Oran, where longest, of 2 hours 56 min. 0.9 sec., will be but 2 hours 29 min. 27.5 sec. at Adrianople.

The eclipse of next Thursday will, we believe, be the last one, either annular or total, in the west of Europe during the remainder of the nineteenth century. In 1871 there will be an annular eclipse on June 18, and a very fine total one (longest duration of totality 4 min. 22 sec.) on December 12, both of which will be central, the latter near noon, in Northwestern Australia, in lat. 12 deg. 54 min. S., long. 124 deg. 14 min. E., or two central eclipses at the same place in less than six months, the least time in which the phenomenon could possibly occur, and only a third of the least time in which it has occurred within our recollection. This is indeed most remarkable.

MARRIAGE OF A NEW YORKER TO ONE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN.—We learn by the last European mail that Mr. Charles Allen Perkins, Assistant Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, who formerly resided in this city, was married on the 12th of November, at Lisbon, to Princess Dona Maria Isabel Francisco de Bourbon y Bourbon, daughter of her Royal Highness the Infanta of Spain. The ceremony took place at the St. Louis des Francais Roman Catholic church, Father Miel officiating. Afterwards, at the Legation of the United States, the chaplain of the United States steamship Franklin performed the ceremony over again, as the bridegroom is a Protestant. The bride is a niece of the ex-Queen Dona Isabel II. and the ex-King Don Francisco de Assis of Spain. Many distinguished American officers and the aristocracy of Lisbon were present at the ceremony. A grand banquet wound up the affair.—*Poughkeepsie Press, Dec. 19.*

PERSONAL NOTES.

One end of the Ohio double baby has got the croup.

Gambetta's name in Italian signifies "a little leg." Leg bail in his case would be simply a personal recognizance.

Some suggester suggests Fred Douglass for Mayor of Washington, now that he proposes to take up his residence there.

The Sultan has decorated with the Turkish order of merit George Mountford, of Boston, formerly United States Consul at Candia.

Young Mr. Gatch, out West, has proved himself a man of spirit. He was objected to by the father of a young lady, and in revenge burned his barn.

Miss Addie Miller, of Washington, Mich., has sued her brother-in-law, Rev. J. L. Wicker, for breach of promise to marry, estimating her anguish at $10,000.

Jay Cooke and family have returned to Germantown for the season. Mr. Cooke will sail for Europe early in the spring, to look after the interest of his branch bank, about to be established in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanson have filed cross bills for divorce in Chicago. He testified that she poured a panful of boiling water over his head and then scraped the hair off with the pan, he submitting "to see how far she would go." He now thinks she went too far.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Morton's St. Domingo Resolution Before the Senate.

General Schenck and the English Mission.

DEBATE OVER BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL.

Enabling Acts for Colorado and New Mexico.

TEXT OF THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

Government Asylums for Disabled Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

A Success for the President on the St. Domingo Question.

Senator Morton succeeded to-day in getting his St. Domingo resolution before the Senate, and a lively debate followed upon the question of referring it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Morton, who is a member of this committee, did not seem willing to have it sent there, for the obvious reason that it would not likely be reported to the Senate this winter. The vote on taking up the This resolution stood, yeas, 36; nays, 17. [It] is regarded as a test vote on the passage of the resolution, and Morton does not entertain any doubt now of its final success. Buckingham, of Connecticut, felt it his duty, in the absence of his colleague, Mr. Ferry, to oppose the resolution, and so he moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. With a view to obtaining a show of hands, Mr. Sumner called for the yeas and nays on the motion to refer, but the Senate adjourned without taking a vote. Of course, the same vote that enabled Morton to take up the resolution will enable him to prevent it going to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This is the fight just now, for its reference to that committee would be equal to its defeat. Senator Sumner leads the opposition to the resolution. He does not oppose its passage, but he wants to have it sent to his committee. He said very little himself to-day, but seemed to enjoy the manner in which Schurz, Patterson, Morrill of Vermont, Thurman and others criticised the action of the President in negotiating the St. Domingo treaty. To-morrow Mr. Sumner proposes to deliver an elaborate speech on the question, and those with whom he has talked say it will be very bitter. Conkling will reply to Sumner and Morton will close the debate. It is the understanding that a vote will be taken on the passage of the resolution before the Senate adjourns to-morrow. Should the resolution pass the Senate to-morrow an effort will be made to put it through on Thursday, so that the President can appoint the Commissioners during the holiday recess.

General Butler's Amnesty Bill.

Ben Butler's Amnesty bill occupied the attention of the House for the greater part of the day. Butler has the floor to-morrow, when he will demand the previous question on the passage of the bill and close the debate. The most telling speech against the bill to-day was that of Judge Bingham, of Ohio. Bingham secured and retained the undivided attention of the House while he spoke, the republicans coming over in a body to the democratic side of the House, where Bingham sits, to hear him. Ben Butler was among the auditors, but he seemed to be engaged in conjuring up a reply rather than listening to Bingham's eloquence. The indications are that Butler will be badly defeated. He gave notice to-day that if any of the amendments or substitutes now pending were adopted he would move to recommit the whole subject to the Reconstruction Committee. Of course this would defeat the measure for this session. At all events, there is very little prospect of any general amnesty bill being passed in either House.

Consideration of American Shipping Interests.

The House Committee on Commerce had under consideration to-day the subject of American shipping. Mr. Barney made some remarks to show that the cost of building ships was so much greater in the United States than in Scotland that nothing short of free ships would enable us to compete in the carrying trade with foreigners. Captain Codman, who is here in the interest of New York shipowners, delivered an address before the committee, in which he argued that our present navigation laws favor the interest of foreigners to the disadvantage of Americans. He said it was a mortifying fact that of the ships engaged in foreign commerce more were sailing under the English than under the American flag. Many of those vessels were American property, though they were held in English names, manned by English seamen, controlled by English laws, subject to English taxes, and in case of war subject to the order of the English government. In applying the principle of protection he drew a parallel, showing that within the United States where legislation could protect American skill and labor and production to the extent of absolute protection, it was not done, while on the ocean, over which as the highway of the world protection could not be extended, American legislation practically protected foreigners in the monopoly of the carrying trade by excluding our own people from advantages which were guaranteed to others. He argued against the system of subsidies, and in favor of perfect freedom in buying and building ships. He advocated the bill which Mr. Ingersoll introduced last week, to encourage shipowning and shipbuilding in the United States. The bill is similar to other pending propositions, and provides that vessels, wherever built, shall be allowed American registers and all the privileges of the American flag, and shall have liberty to engage in any legal trade, except the coasting and inland trade, and that all materials used in the construction of vessels which are not used in the coasting and inland trade shall be admitted from abroad free of duty.

Provisions of the Ocean Telegraph Bill.

The following are the provisions of the bill relating to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries, as to-day agreed upon by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and which Hon. Fernando Woodjwill report:

All communication established, or that may hereafter be established, between the United States and any foreign country by means of telegraphic or magnetic lines, or cables, laid in any part thereof, in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to the following conditions, stipulations and reservations, to wit:—

First—The government of the United States shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy the same or similar privileges with regard to the control and use of any such line or cable that may, by law, agreement or otherwise, be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign government whatever.

Second—The citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to the payment of rates for the transmission of messages as are enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations.

Third—The transmission of despatches shall be made in the following order:—

1.—Department of State, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the government interested.

2.—Despatches in the telegraph service.

3.—Private despatches.

4.—The lines of any such cables shall be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of mar[illegible] and commercial reports and intelligence, and all mes[illegible]sages, despatches and communications shall be forw[illegible]rded in the order in which they are received, except [illegible]s hereinbefore provided.

5.—Bef[illegible]re extending and establishing any such line of ca[illegible] in or over any waters, reefs, islands, shores and [illegible]lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, [illegible] written acceptance of the terms and conditions impos[illegible] this act shall be filed in the office of the Secreta[illegible] State by the company, corporation or party pr[illegible]pos[illegible] to establish telegraphic communication.

That, subject to the foregoin[illegible] conditions, stipulations and reservations, and sub[illegible]ect to such grants as have heretofore been made by [illegible] the shores of and maintain telegraphic cables fro[illegible] is hereby the United States, the consent of Congr[illegible] telegraphic given to the laying and maintaining of [illegible] United of magnetic lines or cables between the United States and foreign countries, in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States. Any person connected with any company engaged in the transmission of news to foreign countries, who shall, contrary to his duty, disclose or in any way make known or interpret the contents of any message or any part thereof, and any person who shall injure or destroy any cable or other property of the company, or interfere with the working, repair or use of any cable, or line connected with such cable, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, and the party injured thereby shall have a right of action for damages.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute all persons offending against the provisions of this act, in any District Court of the United States.

The Seizure of the American Schooner Granada.

The President has sent to Congress a reply to the House resolution for all the information which may be in the possession of the Department of State relative to the alleged seizure of the schooner Granada, of Provincetown, Mass., a regularly licensed vessel, by the British cutter Ida while lying peaceably at anchor in the harbor at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, under the pretext that said schooner had on board too much provisions for a two months' fishing voyage. The Secretary of State encloses numerous letters and affidavits, one of the former saying that the seizure looks like a wanton and unprovoked outrage.

General Schenck Preparing to Resign His Seat in Congress.

General Schenck met with the Committee on Ways and Means, of which he is chairman, for the last time to-day. He informed the committee that he does not expect to be in Congress after the holidays. The programme now is to send his name to the Senate to morrow, have him confirmed at once, in order that he may resign his seat in the House on Thursday. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts will act as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for the balance of the session.

National Asylums for Disabled Soldiers—Report of the Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers resumed their session to-day at the office of the Surgeon General. Mr. Gunckel, as Secretary of the Board, made his annual report, from which the following facts are taken:—The whole number of disabled soldiers supported during the year were 4,194, being an increase of 400 over last year. Of the whole, 2,101 were supported at the Central Asylum, Dayton, Ohio; 719 at the Eastern Branch, Augusta, Me.; 798 at the Western Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.; 451 at Philadelphia and 125 by outdoor relief. Of the whole, 8 lost both arms and 5 both legs, 300 each one arm and 388 each one leg, and 1,245 disabled by other wounds; 113 were blind and 48 insane, and 1,667 were treated in hospital, mostly for consumption, rheumatism, diarrhœa, &c. Of the whole, 1,065 were married, 2,553 unmarried; 1,455 native born and 2,163 of foreign birth; 863 received pensions, out of which many supported their families at home. All labor and service at the Asylum is done by inmates. Last year 663 were paid, in sums varying from five dollars to twenty-five dollars per month, the sum of $67,000. Workshops are established at each asylum and last year realized $30,000, while the farms and gardens realized $29,000 more. Each asylum has a library and reading room, and there were taken out and read last year 24,568 volumes. They receive, besides, some sixty daily newspapers, over 200 weeklies and 120 periodicals. They have also schools at each asylum, at which many disabled soldiers are prepared as school teachers, bookkeepers, clerks and telegraph operators, to earn a living for themselves. About four hundred attended school last year. Amusement halls, with ten-pin alleys, billiards, bagatelle, &c., and concert halls, where musical and dramatic entertainments are frequently given, and give ample amusement to the inmates. There are also chapels, with regular religious exercises at each asylum, and Christian associations, Bible classes, Sunday schools and temperance societies, &c. These influences have worked a marked change in the conduct and morality of the men, so that discipline has become easy and rules almost unnecessary.

The report gives the daily bill of fare for each asylum, with the diet list of each hospital, showing that the inmates are afforded all the substantials and most of the delicacies of the markets, yet the average ration per day during the year has been only twenty-five and one-third cents per day, while the average total cost of maintaining each man, including transportation, clothing, medicines, food, light, fuel, salaries, and all expenses of every kind, is only one hundred and eighty-four dollars per annum—less, it is believed, than at any similar institution in the United States.

The report gives the States these soldiers come from as follows:—New York, 837; Pennsylvania, 729; New Jersey, 96; Ohio, 555; Indiana, 296, and proportionate numbers from all the other States. During the year there were 142 deaths—more than one-half from consumption; and 891, who had recovered health or learned trades or been prepared in schools to earn their own living, were honorably discharged.

After the transaction of the usual business the Board adjourned, to hold its next meeting at the Southern branch, near Hampton, Virginia, in March next.

Government Accounts With the Pacific Railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to a House resolution, recently adopted, calling for information relative to the financial account between the government and the Pacific Railroads. He encloses letters from the Union Pacific Railroad directors, the Comptroller of the Treasury and others, and also the opinion of Attorney General Akerman. After giving the points of the latter, he says that the department accepts the opinion as a correct interpretation of the law in the case. He makes no recommendations.

New Funding Bill.

The following is the full text of the bill reported to-day from the Senate Committee on Finance:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the amount of bonds authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, to be issued, bearing five per cent interest per annum, be and the same is increased to five hundred million dollars, and the interest of any portion of the bonds issued under said act or this act may be made payable quarter yearly.

Duties on Merchandise in Bond.

Section twenty-one of the Tariff act of July 14, 1870, provides that:—

On oranges, lemons, &c., there shall be allowance for decay on the voyage, unless the loss shall exceed twenty-five per cent of the quantity, and then the allowance shall be only for the damage over twenty-five per cent.

The same section of the law also provides that so much of section fifty-nine of the act of March 2, 1799, as authorizes certain allowances for leakage and breakage on imported wines and liquors, is thereby repealed, and only actual breakage and leakage shall be allowed after the act goes into effect. The question arises whether these provisions of law are applicable to merchandise of that character remaining in public store or bonded warehouse on the 1st of January next, on which the duties have not been fully paid, or only to such merchandise arriving after that date. The Treasurer decides that it applies equally to both cases and classes of goods, and that entries of such merchandise remaining in bond on the 1st of January must be reliquidated according to the provisions of the law above recited.

Executive Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Robert S. Clinton, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Clifton, Canada; Jasper Smith, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Funchal; Thomas F. Purnell, to be United States Marshal for the Western district of Texas.

The two first-named gentlemen have for a number of years held important positions in the State Department in this city.

The Haytien Representative.

An impression generally prevails that the Minister from Hayti is a colored man, but General Preston is represented by his friends to be a native of Jamaica and of pure English parentage.

Enabling Acts for Colorado and New Mexico.

The House Committee on Territories at their meeting to-day discussed the question of reporting enabling acts to allow the people of Colorado and New Mexico to form State governments. The committee is in possession of a large number of facts and figures going to prove that both these Territories are in a condition to entitle them to admission into the Union.

A REPUBLICAN ROW.

The Kings County General Committee in Session—A Fancy Scrimmage—The Manly Art Resorted to—First Block for Jockey Worth—First Knock Down for Somebody Unknown—Chairs in the Air.

The Kings County General Committee met last night at their rooms in Washington street, and wound up their proceedings in a free fight. It was a general "knock down and drag out," the chairs being used by some of the members as weapons. The reporters were compelled to take refuge in a little outer room in order to escape broken heads.

THIS LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS

has been brewing for some time past, and last night being the last meeting of the committee, some of the members thought they would improve the opportunity of settling their differences by resorting to their muscle.

The first business which came up was a report of the committee appointed to reorganize the Ninth Ward Association. Mr. Fisher attempted to support the report in a short speech; but he was interrupted by Mr. Davenport and others, who shouted to him to "shut up";

"YOU'RE A BEAT

and a dead one at that." Mr. Fisher replied in terms equally complimentary. In this round no blood was drawn. The report was laid on the table.

There was a motion to change two of the inspectors of election in the Sixteenth ward. This ward is represented in the committee by Jacob Worth, who occupied the seat of John Raber in the Assembly in 1868. Two of the inspectors it was said, were not sound republicans, and, in justice to the republicans of the ward, Mr. Fisher thought the committee should remove them and appoint substitutes.

Mr. GEORGE C. BENNETT, chairman, ruled the subject out of order.

Mr. JACOB WORTH opposed the matter, and attempted to explain the affairs of the the ward and the motives which led to the objection to these men.

Colonel CHARLES MORTON, seconded by F. D. Webster, appealed from the decision of the Chair and claimed that

THE INTERESTS OF THE PARTY

demanded a settlement of the question. The question as to whether the general committee had power to remove these men had caused a great deal of trouble.

Mr. WORTH called Mr. Morton to order for stating what was not true.

Mr. MORTON—What I state is true.

Mr. WORTH—I repeat that it is not true, and I defy the gentleman to prove it.

Mr. MORTON—If you say so again I'll knock you down.

Mr. WORTH—The h—l you will! You had better try it!

Mr. MORTON, without any more ado, rushed at Mr. Worth and

PLANTED HIS BUNCH OF FIVES

between Mr. Worth's eyes, causing them to turn purple. Worth returned the blow and countered on Mr. Morton's nose. Then the men clinched and

STRUGGLED FOR THE FALL;

but the crowd about them was too compact and they could not get down. About this time some of the other members took a hand in, while others jumped upon the benches or fled from the room. Two chairs were hurled by some one among the crowd, the police were called for and the scene was one of wild confusion. One man who did not belong to the committee, but who had just dropped in, was

KNOCKED DOWN WITH A CHAIR

and severely injured, and while Morton and Worth were struggling together to settle the question some one turned off the gas, and the row broke up.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1870.

Exchange closed yesterday as follows:—On London, 17 a 17½ per cent premium; United States, sixty days' sight, currency, 4½ a 5 discount; in gold, sixty days' sight, 5 a 6 per cent premium, in gold, short sight, 6 a 6½ per cent premium.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises........	7 21	Moon rises.morn	6 10
Sun sets.........	4 35	High water...eve	7 37

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Iowa	Dec 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Dec 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Dec 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Dec 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	Dec 24	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Cork	Dec 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Dec 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tyrian	Dec 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Dec 31	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Hansa	Dec 31	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Colorado	Jan 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Jan 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Jan 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 20, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Sturges, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool—Charles H Marshall & Co.
Ship Sir Robert Peel (Br), Larrabee, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship J P Wheeler, Harris, Bristol—Wm Nelson, Jr.
Ship British America (Br), Lockart, Cork for orders—Snow & Burgess.
Bark Lanercost, Ralph, Liverpool—S G Reed & Co.
Bark Arabella (Br), Roper, Glasgow—Arkell & Tufts.
Bark Eureka, Holloway, Cork or Falmouth—D R De Wolf & Co.
Bark Nardoo (Br), Paul, Genoa and Gibraltar—H Baetjer & Co.
Bark Magdalena, Griffin, Cuidad Bolivar—D A De Luna.
Bark Volant, Cashar, Key West—Benner, Brown & Pinckney.
Brig Valkyrien (Nor), Hansen, Cadiz—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Prinz Oscar (Nor), Berendsen, Constantinople—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Scotland, Weeks, Port au Spain—D Trowbridge & Co.
Brig Geo E Dale, Pierce, Havana—H W Loud & Co.
Brig Guiding Star, Frethers, Cardenas—Jas E Ward & Co.
Schr Anna C Leverett, Thompson, Tampico—Brugiere & Thebaud.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Port au Prince—Young, Smith & Co.
Schr Julia A Rider, Johnson, Indianola and Lavacca—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Josephine, Brown, Franklin, La—Warren Ray & Co.
Schr Frank Walter, Brewster, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaight.
Schr W R Beebe, Lozier, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr J Ponder, Hudson, Chester, Pa—Baker & Dayton.
Steamer S C Walker, Sherein, Philadelphia.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Nevada (Br), Green, Liverpool Dec 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse and 160 passengers, to Williams & Guion. 16th, at 8:30 AM, lat 43 05, lon 59, passed steamship Minnesota, from New York for Liverpool; 18th, at 1:30 PM, lat 40 36, lon 67 50, steamship City of Paris, do do; same day, at 1:45 PM, lat 40 36, lon 67 53, steamship Italy, do do; same day, at 2:30 PM, lat 40 36, lon 68, two brig-rigged steamships, bound east; 19th, at 10:20 PM, anchored inside Sandy Hook lightship, and passed Sandy Hook at 7:45 AM 20th.

Steamship City of Cork (Br), Allen, Liverpool Dec 3 via Halifax 15th, with mdse and 68 passengers, to John G Dale. 5th inst, 154 miles west of Fastnet, passed ship Jas Jardine, from Savannah for Liverpool; 13th, lat 43 15, lon 58 32, a North German steamship, bound east; 18th, 242 miles east of Sandy Hook, a North German steamship, do.

Steamship Sidonian (Br), Mackay, Marseilles Nov 17, Gibraltar 21st, via Bermuda Dec 14, with mdse and 150 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had strong NW gales from Gibraltar to Bermuda; was obliged to go into the latter port for a supply of coal; from thence to this port encountered heavy head gales.

Steamship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro Nov 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Dec 1, Para 6th, and St Thomas 14th, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana Dec 15, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. 19th, at 11 AM, 65 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Northern Light, hence for Havana.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Dec 17, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec 17, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Ashland, Ingram, Charleston, with cotton, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry) Charleston 53 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Passed steamships City of Merida off the Capes of Delaware and Ledona 20 miles south of Hatteras. Had fine weather to Hatteras and SW and WNW gales from thence.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, Newbern, NC, Dec 17 and Hatteras Inlet 18th, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Clara (Br), McConnell, Buenos Ayres Oct 15 via Montevideo 21st, with hides, &c, to Brown Bros & Co—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the Equator Nov 22 in lon 41 30; off Rio Janeiro, during a moderate SE breeze, broke maintopsail yard; had fine weather to Hatteras; since had successive gales from W to NW. Nov 18, off Pernambuco, spoke ship Lyttleton (Br), from Buenos Ayres for New York.

Brig Agusta (Swed), Norgren, Rio Janeiro, 59 days, with coffee, to C M Fry, Ramsay. Crossed the equator Nov 15, in lon 35 48; had strong NE winds to Cape Olinda, thence to the latitude of Bermuda strong SE winds; lost and split sails; has been 14 days north of Bermuda and 10 days north of Cape Hatteras, with strong variable gales; had a pilot on board 8 days.

Brig Continental (Br), Pitts, Windsor, NS, 10 days, with plaster, to J F Whitney & Co. Was 7 days west of Fire Island with fierce NW gales.

Schr Hattie E Smith (of Newburyport), Brown, Mayaguez, PR, 16 days, with oranges, to Jos Eneas—vessel to B J Wenberg. Was 9 days north of Hatteras, with constant NW and WNW gales. 14th inst, while lying to during a violent NW gale, had deckload washed overboard.

Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, Savannah 12 days, with lumber, to Jonas Smith & Co. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with heavy W and NW gales.

Schr Henry Middleton, Brower, Beaufort, NC, 5 days with naval stores, to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Norfolk.
Schr Daniel Williams, Mills, Baltimore.
Schr Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, Georgetown, DC.
Schr A E Martin, Weeks, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr L D Small, Tyson, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Gov Burton, Shaler, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Falmouth for New York.
Schr E G Irwin, Johnson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Newport for Philadelphia.
Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, New London for Baltimore.
Schr James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby for Elizabethport.
Schr Wave, Hubbard, Hartford for Trenton.
Schr Sally Burton, Palmer, New Haven for New York.
Schr Casper Lawson, Hull, New Haven for New York.
Schr Horace L, Frances, New Haven for New York.
Schr Jed Frye, Langley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Watchful, Reynolds, New Haven for New York.
Schr Frances M Loring, Higgins, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr Mary Tice, Tice, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr M A Coombs, Coombs, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr James Hoffman, Shropshire, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr G C Burdett, Rogers, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Bridgeport for Baltimore.
Schr J R Mitchell, Morrill, Stamford for New York.
Schr Emily, Morrill, Stamford for New York.
Schr G W Purnell, Post, Stamford for New York.
Schr Alert, David, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester for New York.
Schr David Nelson, Ferris, Portchester for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Enos Briggs, Patten, Virginia for Providence.
Schr Charles C Smith, Hanson, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Gilling, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Wm F Phelps, Cranmer, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Annie S Martin, Weeks, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Edith B Everman, Lloyd, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Wm R Genn, ——, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Mary Augusta, Mayo, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Oliver Speiman, Smith, South Amboy for Somerset.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr J Goodspeed, Dart, South Amboy for Norwich.
Schr W W Brainard, Dibble, Elizabethport for Mystic.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Hester, Davis, Hoboken for Portchester.
Schr M A Predmore, Hart, Weehawken for Providence.
Schr America, Patten, New York for Cornwallis, NS.
Schr B F Chandler, Lake, New York for Windsor, NS.
Schr Ada, Belyea, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Robert Myham, Doane, New York for Boston.
Schr Escort, Rafford, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr L A Tolles, Day, New York for Norwalk.

BELOW.

Brig Asterope (Br), Tregarthen, from Malaga Oct 31, with fruit, to Gomez, Wallis & Co—vessel to Geo F Bulley & Co. (Received a pilot 14th inst inst from boat Washington, No 22).

SAILED.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Virgo, Savannah; Jas Adger, Charleston; Regulator, Wilmington, NC; Hatteras, Norfolk; bark Jas E Ward, Havana.

Wind at sunset WNW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO, Higgins, from New York for Bermuda, had steamed down the channel and up the sound, and was about entering the harbor of Hamilton, having nearly passed through Timlin's Narrows, when the order was given to port the helm, but the vessel failing to answer the helm quickly struck heavily on the shoal under the port bow and so rapidly filled with water that it became necessary to beach her in order to prevent her from sinking. The freight was partly removed by means of lighters. Divers had succeeded in stopping the holes in the vessel's bottom on the 12th, and two steam pumps were brought into operation that day, and by evening she was freed of one-half the water in the hold. Hopes were entertained of getting her into Hamilton on the 14th, when the remainder of her cargo would be discharged and the vessel docked.

STEAMER TWINKLING STAR, which left Kingston about Nov 26, with a cargo of fruits for New Orleans, put into Savanna-la-Mar in distress on 5th inst, having a portion of her machinery broken.

SHIP NORDEN (Nor), Haaraldsen, from Newport, E, arrived at St Thomas 7th inst, leaking.

SHIP HELICON, from New York for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro Nov 18 with rudder broken.

BARK E A SOUDER (Br), Cann, 72 days, from St John, NB, for Montevideo, put into St Thomas 7th inst, leaking badly. She is loaded with lumber and has a bad list, owing, it is thought, to the lumber soaking.

BARK VETERAN, from Cronstadt for New York, put into Edgartown Dec 18, got on the flats, but got off same day without damage, as before reported.

BRIG LIMA (Br), Hill, from Demerara for New York, put into Bermuda Dec 7 for repairs and sails, having encountered a heavy gale from SE Dec 1, in which split sails and sprung a leak badly under the bowsprit. Bore up to make repairs.

BRIG LENA (of Halifax), from Milk River, Ja, for Philadelphia, with logwood, is ashore (Dec 20) near Little Light on Cape Henlopen, and full of water.

BRIG KATAHDIN (of Bangor), Saunders, from Rio Grande for Boston, with hides, put into St Thomas 14th inst, with foremast sprung and foretopmast gone.

SCHR ELLA H BARNES, Averill, at Bridgeport, from Baltimore, with coal, lost her jibboom coming up the coast in the recent gale. Also got aground in New York harbor, and while the tug was taking her off parted her hawser and the captain received a broken leg and other injuries, which made it necessary for him to be taken home to New Haven.

SCHRS HACKMAN, of Rockland; ELIZA CROWELL, of Bangor, and TIGER, of Camden, bound east, in ballast, while putting into Portland, Me, harbor, went ashore outside Barry's Island at 4 AM Dec 20. The Eliza Crowell and Tiger fouled and are full of water. The Tiger was cut down to the water's edge.

SCHR ELECTRIC SPARK, Halsey, from Key West for New York, put into Newport 18th inst, having been driven off by the late heavy weather, and carried away jibstay and headgear, burst sails and received other damage.

SCHR JAMES ALDERDICE, Willets, of and from Philadelphia, with coal, arrived at Bridgeport 18th inst with loss of foresail in the gale of 15th, when off Sandy Hook.

SCHR ANNIE BAYARD, of and from St John, NB, for Matanzas, put into Bermuda Dec 7 leaking badly. The deckload was removed and the vessel taken on the patent slip, where she was on the 12th, being calked.

SCHR H F BAKER, Eldridge, before incorrectly reported missing, arrived at Key West from New York, discharged her cargo and proceeded to Pensacola, where she arrived 9th ult, and is now on her return voyage to New York.

SCHR ROXIE I CONNOR, before reported copsized opposite Pine street wharf, Philadelphia, was raised 18th inst and hauled into the wharf.

SCHR EDWARD COLLYER, from Northport for New York, was struck by a squall AM of 20th inst and capsized on Nigger Head, Hell Gate, and is a total loss.

LONDON, Dec 20—The bark Melicete, Wren, from New York Nov 2 for Bremen, grounded at Heligoland, but got off and proceeded leaky.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Mackay, of the steamship Sidonian, will please accept our thanks for favors.

Purser Oscar Crocheron, of the steamship Rapidan, from Havana, has our thanks for favors.

STEAMSHIP GUIDING STAR, Hildreth, from Antwerp via Southampton Nov 20 for New York, was coaling at Bermuda Dec 16.

STEAMSHIP CONCORDIA, which arrived on the 18th inst from Boston, to load for Europe, is consigned to Messrs Austin, Baldwin & Co (not as previously reported).

SHORT PASSAGE—Fall River, Dec 19—Editor of New York Herald—On my passage to this place in the schr Racer we made the run from Watch Hill to Point Judith in 1 hour and 44½ minutes, distance 19 miles, vessel loaded decks to the water with brick. I will offer the above time for any vessel under 80 tons measurement to match, she to be loaded as the Racer was; time taken exactly south of both lights.

W N HOWARD, Captain schr Racer.

COTTON FOR EUROPE—E A Soullard yesterday cleared the British ship A Lovett, Captain Perry, for Bremen, with 2,506 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,174,164 lbs, valued at $184,562. Messrs Brigham, Hoist & Co cleared the ship Theobald, Captain Theobald, for Liverpool, with 2,901 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,407,266 lbs, valued at $207,441. E A Soullard cleared the bark Eugenie (Br), Captain Dunkerton, for Amsterdam, with 1,213 bales of upland cotton, weighing 576,152 lbs, valued at $95,660.—Savannah Republican, Dec 18.

Notice to Mariners.

Capt Nickerson, of steamship Norman, at Philadelphia 19th, reports that the second block buoy north of the Pea Patch is gone.

—

TRINITY HOUSE, London, Dec 7, 1870.

WEST COAST—NEW LIGHTS FOR MILFORD HAVEN.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the advertisement from this house, dated Oct 3, the two white fixed leading lights into Milford Haven are now exhibited from Great Castle Head.

The upper light is shown from a tower 112 feet above high water mark at spring tides, and the lower light is shown from a window in the lightkeeper's cottage, 76 feet above high water mark at spring tides.

The two lights in line bearing by compass N 63 20 E lead through the best water between St Ann's Head and Mid-channel Rock.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Whalemen.

A letter from the second officer of bark Osmanli, Williams, of NB, reports her at Jervis Bay in October, having taken 700 bbls hpbk oil this season.

A letter from Capt Slocum, of bark Louisa, of NB, reports her off Norfolk Island Oct 17, from Brompton Shoals, where, in company with bark James Maury, Smith, NB, took 600 bbls hpbk oil. Did better than any other vessel except the Osmanli. Ship Europa, Nye, NB, and bark Ionia, Norton, do, had taken 150 hpbk each. The Louisa was bound south right and sp whaling.

A letter from Capt Fisher, of bark Sunbeam, of NB, reports her at Kema Sept 23, with 1,100 bbls sp oil all told.

A letter from Capt Pierce of bark Minnesota, of New York, reports her off Norfolk Island Sept 14, having taken nothing last 4 months. Reports on Vasque ground, barks Albion, Thomas, NB, 190 sp since July 10; Crowninshield, Praro, FH, 120 sp since July; Northern Light, Baker, NB, 80 sp since June.

A letter from Capt Blackmer of bark Active, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 28, with 1050 bbls whale oil and 18,000 lbs bone. Reports Oct 7 experienced a terrible gale, in which was thrown on beam ends; started 89 bbls oil so as to right the ship. Lost boats, sails, &c. Would sail to cruise and home.

A letter from Samuel Stephenson, dated Bay of Islands, Nov 2, reports that bark Live Oak, Beckerman, NB, had touched, with 700 bbls sp oil, all told, who reported, no date, barks Tamerlane, Fordham, NB, 30 sp, 60 hpbk; Eliza Dimond, do, 650 sp and wh, all told; Ionia, Norton, do, 25 sp since last report; Northern Light, Baker, do, 180 sp do; Sea Ranger, Allen, do, 175 do do; Hunter, Chase, do, 350 do do; James Maury, Smith, do, 90 hpbk, do do; Louisa, Slocum, do, 90 do, do do; Albion, Thomas, do, 200 sp since Aug; Osmanli, Williams, do, 80 sp since last report.

A letter from Captain Potter, of bark Coral, of NB, reports her at Tonga, Friendly Islands, Sept 15, having taken 900 bbls hpbk oil this season. Reports at do, bark Napoleon, Fuller, NB, 225 hpbk and 75 sp since leaving Bay of Islands in March.

A letter from Captain Briggs, of ship James Arnold, of NB, reports her at Norfolk Island Aug 2, with 200 bbls oil all told.

A letter from Captain Wilson, of ship Milton, of New Bedford, reports her off and on at Bay of Islands Nov 2, having taken 300 bbls sp oil last cruise, 700 bbls sp all told.

Ship Josephine, Cogan; and barks Hercules, McKenzie; Janus, E F Nye, and Trident, C Marchant, all of New Bedford, at Honolulu, are to sail for home.

The following is a comparative statement of the reported catch of the whaling fleet at Honolulu for the fall seasons of 1869 and 1870:—

	No. of vessels at Honolulu.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
1870	46	835	47,668	594,560
1869	54	1,363	40,140	545,400
Increase 1870	—	—	7,523	49,190
Decrease 1870	8	478	—	—

Ship Cornelius Howland, Homan, of NB, arrived at Honolulu Nov 22. Capt Homan and his mate, Mr. Potter, report that they took a polar whale off Point Barrow with the head of a harpoon marked "A G" imbedded in the blubber, and the wound had healed over. This harpoon is supposed to belong to the bark Ansel Gibbs, of NB, which has been engaged in the whale fishery at Cumberland Inlet, in Davis Strait, for ten or eleven years past.

Spoken.

A bark-rigged steamship, supposed North German, bound east, Dec 15, lat 48 36, lon 47 52.

A Hamburg-American steamship, bound east, Dec 16, lat 44 48, lon 56 29.

A Williams & Guion steamship, bound east (probably Manhattan, from New York for Liverpool), Dec 17, lat 44 21, lon 57 28.

Ship Prussia, Patten, from Boston for New Orleans, Dec 5, lat 30, lon 67 25.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Dec 3—Arrived, Record, Colfer, Philadelphia; 5th, Ormus, Pettengill, do.

Arrived at Flushing 6th, I F Chapman, Boreham, New York.

ANJIER, Oct 20—Passed by, Henry, from Shanghae for New York; Benefactress, Eldred, Japan for do; 24th, Jung Frau, Jones, Foochow for do.

BATAVIA, Oct 20—Sailed, Hedvig, Hammergren, New York (and passed Anjier 21st); 24th, Geo Peabody, Bursley, Samarang.

BAHIA, Nov 29—In port, brig Rush, Wilkins, from New York, disg.

BERMUDA, Dec 6—Arrived, steamship Delta, Shaw, Halifax for St Thomas (and proceeded); 7th, brig Lima, Hill, Demarara for New York; schrs Annie Bayard, Whelpley, St John, NB, for Matanzas; M J McMillan, Scholtz, Prince Edward Island; 12th, steamship Guiding Star, Hildreth, Antwerp via Southampton for New York, short of coal.

Cleared 1st, brigs Alva, Armstrong, Turks Islands; Louisa, Doe, Barbados; 3d, Trial, Leach, Marseilles; 5th, barks Koh-i-noor, Watlington, St Lucia; 7th, Eliza Barss, Vesey, Halifax.

CARDIFF, Dec 6—Arrived, Sarah L Hall, Davis, London; Nebo, Sandberg, Falmouth.

Cleared 5th, Saga, Henschein, New Orleans.

Ent out 5th, Ageroen, Andersen, for New Orleans; Crown Jewell, Corning, New York.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec 10—Sailed, brig Socrates (Sp), Orosecon, Savannah.

DEAL, Dec 6—Arrived, City of Buenos Ayres (s), Jarman, London for New York (and sailed); 7th, Glory of the Seas, Chatfield, San Francisco for London (and sailed).

DOVER, Dec 5—Off, Blue Nose, Rettie, from New York for Rotterdam.

DUNGENESS, Dec 6—Passed, Svea, Halvorsen, from New York for Amsterdam.

FALMOUTH, Dec 7—Arrived, Rover of the Seas, Peterson, San Francisco.

Sailed 7th, Sarah & Emma, Carter, Cork.

GLASGOW, Dec 5—Arrived, Caledonia (s), Ovenstone, New York.

GOREE, Oct 19—Arrived, Arthur Eggleso, Roberts, Boston (and sailed Nov 14 on her return); 20th, Zingarella, Strickland, do (and sailed Nov 5 for St Thomas); 25th, W Hallett, Wilson, do.

HAMBURG—Sailed from Cuxhaven Dec 3, Tarquin, McDiarmid, New York.

HAVANA, Dec 11—Arrived, brig Redwood, Gardner, New York; 13th, bark Emma F Harriman, Randall, Boston; 14th, steamship Morro Castle, Adams, New York; schrs Arthur Burton, Frohock, do; Wm Flint, Post, Wilmington.

Sailed 11th, ship Eblana (Br), Scott, Mobile; bark Anna (Nor), Whitmore, Philadelphia; brig Herald, Hansen, do; schrs Clara Jenkins (Br), Rice, Mobile; 13th, Cynosure, Pinkham, Charleston; 14th, barks Aurora (Sp), Borotan, do; Nueva Barrera (Sp), Romero, New York.

KINGSTON, Ja, Nov 25—Arrived, schrs C L Eaton, Shackford, New York; 27th, Lizzie & Watson, Watson, Norfolk (and sailed Dec 6 for New York via Savanna-la-Mar); Ella May, Mayo, Boston (and sailed Dec 6, to return via Port Antonio); Chimo, Lonsen, Trinidad; 28th, brig Mary E Ladd, Wyman, New York; Dec 6, brigs Louise, Ham, Halifax; Union Star, Merriag, Greytown; 7th, schr Conservative, Sterling, New York.

Sailed Nov 23, schr New Dominion, Gaucher, New York, via Savanna-la-Mar; 29th, ship Lydia Skolfield, Melcher, New Orleans; schr Kathleen, Wyman, New York; Dec 1, brig Omer, Comeau, do.

In port Dec 9, ships Bonaventura (Br), for Orleans; Blackwall, for do; Calista Haws, for Pensacola; bark Cook, Cook, for Charleston; brig Haidel, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6—Arrived, City of Brooklyn (s), Brooks, and Colorado (s), Freeman, New York; Cordelia, King, New Orleans; 19th, ship Arracan, Spencer, Charleston.

Sailed 6th, Cordelia, Wells, Barcelona (since reported put into Queenstown leaky); Medusa, Dinsmore, New York; 7th, Pomona, Crocker, Philadelphia (since reported lost).

Cleared 6th, John C Potter, McClure, Singapore; Advance, Morrison; Kathleen, Lester, and J W Hunt, Hunt, New Orleans; Caspian (s), Scott, Baltimore.

Ent out 6th, The Queen (s), Thomson, and Colorado (s), Freeman, for New York; Brothers' Pride, Boulton, do; British Trident, Armstrong, Pensacola.

LONDON, Dec 7—Ent out, Highland Mary, Churchill, for Boston; North East, Copeland, San Francisco.

MOVILLE, Dec 20—Arrived, steamship Britannia, Campbell, New York (Dec 1) for Glasgow (and proceeded).

MESSINA, Nov 28—Arrived, Western Sea, Harding, Genoa; 30th, Julia Kelly, Knight, Madeira.

Sailed 28th, Nellie Husted, Maloney, Boston.

MARSEILLES, Nov 30—Sailed, Corinna (s), Dryden, New York.

MAYAGUEZ, Dec 3—In port schrs R M Atwood, Doane and Jas K Lawrence, Torrey, for New York in a few days.

MATANZAS, Dec 10—Arrived, brigs Torrent, Tibbets, Philadelphia; Concord, Kelly, Baltimore; 11th, schr Shiloh, Hubbard, do.

Sailed 10th, brigs James Davis, Partridge, St Mary's; Ellen Stevens, Mountfort, New York; Morancey, Hill, Wilmington; 11th, bark Geo S Hunt, Gray, New York; brigs S V Nichols (Br), Chase, do; 13th, W D Andrews, Cobb, do; Hattie B, Daggett, Baltimore; schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, Portland.

NEWPORT, Dec 5—Arrived, M Louise Miller, Starrett, Dantzic.

Sailed 5th, Fannie, Clapp, Cienfuegos; Blair Athol, Haines, Galveston.

Ent out 5th, Bavelaw, Anderson, for Mobile.

PENARTH, Dec 3—Arrived, Malleville, Waite, London.

Sailed Nov 26, Cashmere, Kingman, Hong Kong; 27th, Calhoun, Crary, Caldera; Herald, Cardner, Singapore.

PILLAU, Dec 2—Sailed, Mary Cook, Tarfor, New York.

PALERMO, Nov 25—Arrived, R Dillon, Blatchford, Trieste; J Brightman, Gray, Genoa; 28th, Welkin, Blanchard, Girgenti; Neponset, Bunker, Oporto; 29th, O C Clary, Gould, Tarragona; 30th, Alexandra (s), Peace, Messina (and cleared same day for New York).

Cleared 29th, Tell, Natvig, New York; Giulia, Graf, Philadelphia.

PALMA (Majorca), Nov 10—Arrived previous, bark Norah, Gibbs, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 19—Arrived, bark Rajah of Sarawak (Br), Norton, New York; 20th, steamships Siberia, Harrison, do (Dec 8) for Liverpool (and proceeded); Nebraska, Guard, dl (Dec 7) for do (and proceeded).

RIO JANEIRO, Nov 18—Arrived, ship Helicon, Rogers, New York for San Francisco.

Sailed Nov 18, brigs Ida (Dan), New York, with 3,707 bags coffee; Aabine (Nor), do, with 4,600 bags; Mentor (Nor), Mobile, with 2,900 bags; 19th, barks Wavelet (Br), McVey, New York, with 442 bags; 20th, Cricket, Kean, Baltimore, with 5,300 bags; brigs Arved (Dan), do, with 2,814 bags; Kosmopolit (Dutch), New York, with 3,352 bags; William & Anthony (Br), Webb, New Orleans, with 4,000 bags; Redwing, Clark, Baltimore, with 2,600 bags; 21st, Tartar (Br), New York, with 3,566 bags.

Cleared Nov 23, bark Ludwig (Belg), Hampton Roads; 24th, ship Natalia (Br), Pensacola.

In port Nov 24, ship Aaron Brown (Br), for New Orleans, to load 5,500 bags coffee; barks Contest (Br), Scott, for New York, to load 7,000 bags; Matchless (Br), for do or Channel, ldg 4,200 bags; Miranda (Br), for do or New Orleans, ldy 5,200 bags; Bolrycito (Br), for New Orleans, ldy 7,000 bags; Trafalgar (Br), for do, ldg 5,000 bags; Catharine (Br), for do, ldy 5,000 bags; brigs Carl (Swe), for New York, ldg 3,500 bags; Freja (Swe), for do, ldg 4,000 bags; Alpha (Br), for do, ldg 5,000 bags; Canada (Br), for do, ldg 2,800 bags; Dauntless (Br) for do or Channel, ldg 3,900 bags; Eliza Sherris (Br), for Hampton Roads for orders, ldg 3,600 bags; Asta (Dan), for Baltimore, ldg 3,100 bags; Sopasia (Br), for New York or New Orleans, ldg 3,900 bags; Hebe (Br), for Mobile, ldg 4,000 bags; Prothesa (Br), for United States, ldg 2,800 bags; Henriette (Br), for do or Gibraltar for orders, ldg 3,500 bags.

ST THOMAS, Dec 7—Arrived, bark E A Souder (Br), Cann, St John, NB; 14th, brig Katahdin, Sanders, Rio Grande for Boston.

Sailed Nov 29, brigs Monroe, Agen, Galveston; Dec 2, Alfred, Daniel, Cape Hayti; 6th, barks Richard Pearce, Rathbun, Galveston; 9th, Joseph Bushby (Br), Watkins, Pensacola.

ST JAGO, Dec 5—Cleared, schr Luisa (Sp), Such, Charleston.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 19—Sailed, bark J W Elwell, for New York.

TRINIDAD, Dec 4—Arrived, brigs Clarabelle, Tracy, New York; Concha (Sp), Romero, Malaga.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 19—Sailed, schr Clara, Boston.

BOSTON, Dec 19, PM—Arrived, steamer Roman, Baker, Philadelphia; schrs Finback, Graham, Tangier; John M Ball, Canoon, and Fawn, Baker, Baltimore; Julia E Pratt, Nickerson; Sidney C Tyler, Barrett, and L & A Babcock, Lee, Philadelphia; Richard Bullwinkle, French, South Amboy, NJ.

Cleared—Steamer McClellan, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; schr Galena, Hale, St Michael.

20th—Arrived, bark Agate, Brown, Liverpool; brigs Open Sea, Coombs; Abbie Watson, Alden, and Mary Cobb, Philadelphia; schrs Uber, Hoyt, Miragoane; J B Marshall, Wilmington, NC.

BALTIMORE, Dec 19—Arrived, steamer George Appold, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; schrs S C Noyes, Bradley, Salem; Jas L Maloy, Russell, Bridgeport; J W Roberts, Thompson, Gloucester; C W Pierce, Pierce, Portland.

Cleared—Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Provincetown and Quincey Point; brig Harry, Sedgley, West Indies; schrs J T Williams, Newberry, New York; C E Gibson, Thatcher, Aspinwall; J Whitehouse, Farnham, Galveston; Rebecca Florence, Rich, Winterport; Vapor, Newberry, Hoboken; Katy J Hoyt, Parker, New Haven; Emma Bacon, Bearse, New York; S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Bridgeport.

Sailed—Barks Traveller, in tow; Moonbeam.

20th—Arrived, steamer Geo Appold, Howes, Boston.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Ella Jane, Allen, New York; Garland, Linsley, and Brandywine, Fengar, do; C P Shultis, Youngs, Hoboken; Belle, Simpson, and Julia A Tate, Tate, do; Ella H Barnes, Averill, Baltimore; James Alderdice, Willets, Philadelphia; George F Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport; Motto, Stafford, Providence; sloop E A Willis, Clark, Cold Spring.

Outside, awaiting orders, three-masted schooner Rosalind, Baltimore.

20th—Arrived, schr Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Schrs Ella Jane, Allen; Belle, Simpson, and C P Shultis, Young, New York; Wind, Warwick, Trenton.

CHARLESTON, Dec 20—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from New York; schr Rosalie, Harbor Island.

Sailed—Brig Mariposa, for Boston; schrs Sue Enslow, West Indies; Mary Mankin, and Gettysburg, New York; Montana, Boston.

DARIEN, Ga, Dec 14—Arrived, ships Great Britain (Br), Chilcott, Liverpool; Adriana (Br), Saulberg, Hull; schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 18—Put in, bark Veteran, Cathcart, Cronstadt for New York.

FERNANDINA, Dec 15—Arrived, schr United States, Hamilton, New York via Newbern, NC, for Omoa, Hon; 16th, brig Nellie Clifford, Smith, Havana; schr Louisa Crockett, Thurlow, Boston.

Cleared 16th, schr L A Edwards, Marshall, New York.

FALL RIVER, Dec 17—Arrived, schr Ney, Chace, Elizabethport.

18th—Arrived, schr D N Sinner, Huntley, Jacksonville.

19th—Arrived, schr A H Whittemore, Greenough, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr Hattie Combs, Jameson, Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Dec 13—Arrived, ship Esmeralda, Cuthbert (not as before), Para; brig Julia E Arey, Babbidge, Rockland.

Cleared—Brig Rosalie, Lloyd, Liverpool.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 19—Arrived, schr David Crockett, Goodwin, Boston for New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 17, PM—Arrived, schrs Adrian, Baldwin, New York for Boston (and sailed); Berma (Br), Milton, do for Amherst, NS; Charles S Rogers, Mayo, Elizabethport for Salem; Gem, Thomas, —— for Rockland (and sailed); James M Glanagan, Norwood, and John B Clayton, Champion, Boston for Philadelphia; Winged Racer, Paine, do for Tangier, Va; Calvin S Edwards, Corson, Hingham for Baltimore; John Cadwalader, Townsend, Hyanus for Philadelphia; Sarah C Smith, Banks, Gardiner for New York; Fred Gray, Lakeman, Bangor for Newark.

Sailed—Brigs Monica, Abby Watson; schrs N H Hall, W R G (Br), Alquissar, Clara Rankin, R K Vaughan; W A Hunt, B F Lowell, Catawamteak, Calvin, Rachel Vanaman, Starlight, Sinaloa, Wild Hunter (Br), Chilion, Catharine, John (Br), Wm F Garrison, Julia & Martha, Lookout, James Henry, Arizona (Br), M Reinhart, Sidney C Tyler, Grand Island, Mary H Westcott, Idaho, James G Craig, Kendrick, Fish, Nicola, Mary A Harmon, G M Partridge, Addie Blaisdell, R Bullwinkle, G W Kimball, Jr; Nile. Also sailed, schr Croton, Wall, having repaired.

18th—Arrived, schrs Sarah Bernice, Wood, Hoboken for Boston; C L Dyer, Gookin, Elizabethport for do; J B Knowles, Merritt, Weehawken for do; Island Belle, Pierce, and Walter H Thorndike, Hall, New York for do; General Meade, Allen, do for Quebec; Frank M Freeman, Paine, Baltimore for Danvers; James Jewett, Coombs, do for Belfast; Ann Eliza, Sawyer, do for Frankfort; T Benedict, Crockett, Woodbridge, NJ, for Portland; Sadona, Holbrook, and Damon, Johnson, Elizabethport for do; C Matthews, Lunt, Port Johnson for Portsmouth; James L Newton, Reich, Boston for Baltimore; Charles E Jackson, Collins, Philadelphia for Lynn; Alexander H Cain, Simpson, do for Gloucester; R & L Corson, Corson, Boston for Philadelphia; Eunice P Newcomb, Higgins; Freddie W Alton, Doane, and Charles F Atwood, Burroughs, Boston for Tangier, Va; Minnehaha, Saunders, do for New York; Black Diamond, Merrill, do for Greenpoint, LI; Mary P Hudson, Vaughan, do for Philadelphia; Martha T Pike, Howard, Newburyport for Baltimore; B Prescott, Freeman, Portland for Tangier, Va; J F Chandler (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS, for New York; Atlantic (Br), Davison, Hillsborough, NB, for do; Bedabedec, Hix, Vinalhaven for do; Albert Jameson, Candage; R G Whillden, Fennimore, and David Wasson, Jones, Rockland for do; Florence Mayo, Fuller, Thomaston, for do; Kedron (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS, for do; Maria C Frye, Frost, Calais for do; Emma D Finney, Quillen, Rockport, Mass, for do; John D Griffen, Gould, Gloucester for do; Ring Dove, ——, Calais for Philadelphia.

Returned—Brig J Leighton.

Sailed—Schrs Calvin S Edwards, J B Clayton, Adelia (Br), Bedabedec, J F Chandler (Br), Albert Jameson.

19th, AM—Arrived, schrs William Butman, Smart, Hoboken, for Boston; Virginia, Small, Philadelphia for Portland; M E Torrey, Torrey, Baltimore for Sedgwick; Venilia, Eaton, do for Winterport.

Sailed—Schr Sedona, Damon.

INDIANOLA, Dec 3—Arrived, schr A G Webber, Cook, New York.

Cleared 5th, schrs Elizabeth, Taylor, Mobile; 6th, A G Webber, Cook, Galveston.

LAVACCA, Dec 16—Arrived, schr S T Baker, Davis, Wood's Hole.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 15—Arrived, ships S Vaughn, Falbrook, Martinique; Shakespeare, Fechter, Savanilla; bark Rosario, Freya, Malaga. Below, coming up, bark Comtesse Duchatel (Fr), Dupont, from Bordeaux; brig Margaret, Jonson, from Frontera; schr J G Whipple, Goodspeed, from Utilla.

Cleared—Barks Lincoln, Trott, Hamburg; Agamemnon, Baillie, Liverpool.

18th—Sailed, steamship Victor, Gates, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 15—Arrived, ships Friga, Hoxigdon, and May Queen, Ross, Liverpool; Margaret Pollock, Mitchell, Glasgow; La Gloire, Rood, and Mayflower, Case, Cardiff.

Sailed—Steamship New York; bark Waverley.

NEWBERN, NC, Dec 17—In port, wind bound, schrs Wm Cox, for New York; D W Saunders, for Providence.

NORFOLK, Dec 17—Arrived, schrs William Thomas, Peterson, and G Stancliff, Fryne, New York; Enos Briggs, Robbins, Providence.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 18—Arrived, schr William Jones, Spear, New York.

Sailed 17th, schr Martha T Pike, Howard, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 17—Arrived, schrs Lady Suffolk, from Elizabethport; John P Collins (lately wrecked in Newport harbor), Gray, Newport; 18th, W D Mangam, Chase, New York; Thos Potter, Handy, Marion for New York; S S Smith, Snow, and Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham for do.

Sailed 19th, schrs Raven's Wing, Hall, Philadelphia; Lady Antrim, Parker, and S S Smith, Snow, New York.

NEWPORT, Dec 17, PM—Arrived, schrs American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia; L O Foster, Eldridge, New York for Dennis.

Sailed—Brig D B Doane, Veazie, Fall River for New York; schrs Only Son, Collins, New London for Red Bank, NJ; Charles C Bearse, Hodgdon, Port Spain for Boston; Ocean Wave, Bryant, Philadelphia; Mary J Mead, Thrasher, and Samuel L Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton for New York; J S Terry, Rayner, Providence for do; Whistler, Keefe, Taunton for New York; Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland for New York; Josephine, Phinney, Sandwich for do; J Truman, Kelley, New Bedford for do; Elisha T Smith, Baker, and Florence, Sherman, Providence for New York; Etta E Sylvester, Goodspeed, do for Deal's Island, Va; James Tilden, Jordan, Ellsworth for New York; Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland for do.

18th, PM—Arrived, schrs Electric Spark, Halsey, Key West for New York; Wm E Leggett, Baker, Hoboken; Effie T Kemp, ——, Boston for Tangier; Irene E Messervey, Wall, Fall River for Baltimore; Benj S Wright, Cobb, Providence for Tangier; Henry Remsen, Allen, and Alice Gurney, Gurney, do for New York; Titmouse, Handren, do for Tangier; sloop Oregon, Wilson, do for New York.

19th, 8 AM—Arrived in the night, brig Daphne, Fountain, Providence for New York; schrs Lillian M Warren, Hatch, do for Baltimore; A D Scull, Somers, Providence for Georgetown, DC.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Franklin Pierce, Judge Runyon, Limes; R T Grohin, Wilson; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, and J R Clark, Elizabethport; Addie P Avery, Ryan; C Newkirk, Newkirk, and A F Kindburg, Thomas, Baltimore; Young Tiger, Slocum, and Mary L Simmonds, Gandy, Alexandria; Charles Miller, and Susan Scranton, Henry, Virginia; sloops Apollo, and R H Green, Elizabethport; Charles Lynch, North river.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 19—Arrived, steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston; brigs Chas Miller, Gilkey, do; William Parks, Lampher, Bangor; schrs James Magee, Derby; Wm Wallace, Scull, Somerset; S & M D Scull, Steelman, and Sarah Wood, Hackman, Boston; R W Huddell, Maloy, Norwich; Casper Heft, Shoe, City Point; B Bradley, Mulligan, Hartford.

Cleared—Schrs Mary E Staples, Godfrey; J S Watson, Houck, and M S Lewis, Lewis, Boston; A H Cain, Simpson, Gloucester.

20th, AM—Arrived, steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence; bark Cardenas (NG), Kellar, New York; schrs G B Wing, Endicott, do; P Boice, Adams, Fall River; Alabama, Vangilder, Providence.

Cleared—Barks J T Smith (Br), Howard, Marseilles; Providence (Br), Coalfleet, Hamburg.

LEWES, Del, Dec 19, AM—Revenue cutter Miami arrived yesterday and will be stationed here for the winter. Steamer Mystic passed in at 7 AM. In harbor, brig Geo Harris, for Philadelphia, and one schr. Wind WNW.

PENSACOLA, Dec 8—Arrived, ship Julia F Carney, Colburn, Aspinwall via Mobile; 10th, bark Hope (Br), Dunn, Belfast; brig Jeremiah, Boston; 13th, bark E Schultz, French, Aspinwall; schr Nellie Scott, Havana; 15th, ship Gen Neil (Br), Joff, Limerick.

Cleared 9th, bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, Boston; 14th, ship White Rose (Br), Jenkins, Callao; bark Nelson (Br), Wall, Liverpool; schr Roswell, Providence.

PORTLAND, Dec 18—Sailed, steamer Nestorian, Dutton, Liverpool.

20th—Cleared, brig J H Dillingham, Mudgett, Cardenas; schr Mary Louisa, Simpson, Sagua.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Lottie Klotts, Vaughn, Alexandria; Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Baltimore; J S Weldin, Crowell, Philadelphia; Lizzie Maul, Buhler, do; Wm M Wilson, do; Ruth Halsey, Coit, Wehawken; Eliza Williams, Cornish, do; Koret, Crocker, do; Eugene, Corson, Port Johnson; Rescue, Kelley, do; Susan, Sherman, Elizabethport; Mansfield, Achorn, Hoboken; Coral, Kent, Elizabethport; Pointer, Baker, do.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs A Trudell, Heiss, Philadelphia; Horizon, Newman, Port Johnson; Favorite, Clark, and Goddess, Kelley, Elizabethport.

SAVANNAH, Dec 16—Sailed, ships Tuscarora, Rowland, and Jamestown, Call, Liverpool.

17th—Arrived, bark Alexander McNeil (Br), Lawton, Callao via Norfolk (not as reported by telegraph); schr Kenduskeag, Foster, New York.

Cleared—Ship A Lovett (Br), Bremen; bark Eugenia (Br), Dunkerton, Amsterdam.

Sailed—Schr M M Knowles, St Mary's, to load for Barbados.

20th—Arrived, steamship Tonawanda, from Bahia; ship Robena, London; schr J F Allen, Rockland.

Sailed—Steamships Oriental, for Boston; Leo, New York; ships City of Montreal, Liverpool; Maud, do; bark Henry Palmer, Maryport; schr Coretta, Jacksonville.

SALEM, Dec 18—Arrived, schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 17—Arrived, schrs Rising Sun, Jones, Portland; Ben, Davis, New York.

Cleared—Schrs Daniel Brittain, Carroll, New York; Martha Maria, Dean, Curacoa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE, OR LAYING ON OF Hands.—Dr. T. P. THORPE, late of the South and West, has permanently located at 56 West Twenty-fourth street, where he will treat all kinds of chronic and acute diseases. His unparalleled success in curing diseases by his new system is too widely known to need comment. Deacon Jacobus, of the Union Park Baptist church, Chicago, was helpless, and entirely speechless from paralysis for five years. I cured him in two weeks. The wife of Rev. Dr. Burns, of the First Baptist church, Memphis, Tenn., was totally blind, from prostration of the nerves and pulmonary disease, for three years. Cured in three weeks. J. J. Owen, of Memphis, was cured of white swelling and blindness. The celebrated Dr. Maginnis, of Memphis, was cured of a dangerous cancer. Multitudes of others could be named, but we invite the afflicted to call at his office and see credentials and overwhelming evidences of the most wonderful cures on record. The poor will be treated, free of charge, every Saturday, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Dr. THORPE'S CHEMICAL BLOOD OR NATURAL STIMULANT AND VITALIZER. Sold by all druggists. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 to 5 o'clock.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR DEtention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eyes, Nose, Face and Person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

EUROPE.

Premier Gladstone's Letter on the Protection of the Pope.

Dreadful Railway Accident in England.

The Czar and the Maintenance of Peace in Europe.

The King of Bavaria and the Restoration of the German Empire.

Count Beust on the Conference.

The steamship Neveda, Captain Green, of the Guion Line, from Liverpool 7th, via Queenstown 8th, arrived at this port yesterday.

A French decree of the 1st inst. suppresses the bureaux for the inspection of foreign books at the Custom House frontier.

The junction line between the Azoff and the Rostoff-Veronesh Railways has just been opened. It establishes a direct connection between Southeastern Russia and the Crimea.

The King of Bavaria has conferred upon Dr. Döllinger the significant distinction of appointing him member of the chapter of the Order of Maximilian for science and art.

The semi-official St. Petersburg *Golos* says that the proposed conference being likely to consider the substance rather than the form of the Russian demands, a pacific solution may be regarded as certain.

After the publication of the note of Prince Gortchakoff private companies announced in the newspapers the opening of subscription lists for building a fleet in the Black Sea. The *Regierungsbote*, referring to the subject, says there is no occasion for any extraordinary shipbuilding, the defence of the coasts of the Black Sea being secure in time of peace through the ordinary means furnished by the budget.

Expressions which have fallen from Count Bismarck at Versailles, and the purport of which has reached Berlin, are in direct contradiction with the rumors which impute to the Chancellor of the Confederation a willingness to see an amendment of the federal treaties now awaiting approval by the North German Parliament. On the contrary, Count Bismarck considers that any delay in voting the new constitution would be detrimental in every respect.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone and the Pope.

The following is the letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Dease, member of Parliament for Queens county, Ireland:—

DOWNING STREET, Nov. 30, 1870.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting a memorial from the inhabitants of Stradbally. In reply I have to state that her Majesty's government have not, during the various changes which have marked the reign of the present Pope, interfered, nor have they now proposed to interfere with the civil government of the city of Rome or the surrounding country. But her Majesty's government consider all that relates to the adequate support of the dignity of the Pope, and to his personal freedom and independence in the discharge of his spiritual functions, to be legitimate matter for their notice. Indeed, without waiting for the occurrence of an actual necessity, they have, during the uncertainties of the last few months, taken upon themselves to make provision which would have tended to afford any necessary protection to the person of the Sovereign Pontiff. The subjects to which I have adverted will continue to have their careful attention, although they have had great satisfaction in observing that the Italian government has declared in the most explicit manner its desire and intention to respect and defend the Pope's freedom and independence, and to take care that adequate provision shall be forthcoming for the due support of his dignity. I have, &c.,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Dreadful Catastrophe on the Northeastern Railway—Collision Between an Express and a Coal Train—Five Persons Killed and Over Twenty Injured.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 8.]

Yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon, about eleven o'clock, a terrible accident occurred to the half-past ten express passenger train from Sunderland to Newcastle, on the Northeastern Railway. The train, while dashing past Brockley Whins station at a rapid pace, was run into by a coal train coming from Tyne Docks, South Shields. The collision, which took place about fifty yards from the station, is said to have been caused by a man at the cabin moving points as both trains were running at great speed. The collision was most terrible; both engines were smashed and two first class carriages of the express train completely demolished. Four gentlemen were killed and several injured, as also the guard of the train. The guard subsequently died while one of his legs was being amputated. On the accident occurring messengers were despatched for medical assistance, and soon a number of doctors were in attendance rendering assistance to the sufferers. Mr. Hartley, director, and a number of officials, were likewise in attendance.

The following is a list of killed:—Mr. Frederick Younge, of the Cast Comedy Company, Liverpool; Mr. Henry Richardson, Sunderland; Mr. W. B. Ogden, Sunderland; Mr. J. C. Turnbull, Sunderland. The following are injured:—Mr. Armstrong, Sunderland; Mr. James Ryder, Sunderland; Mrs. Scurfield, Sunderland; Mr. John Reay, Sunderland; Mr. and Mrs. Young, Hartford House, Northumberland; these are not severely hurt. Mr. Britton, Stockton, had both his legs broken. Several other persons, whose names have not yet been ascertained, have been injured. The station at Brockley was thronged during the day by the injured persons' relatives.

American Difficulties—President Grant and General Butler—The Alabama Claims—The Canadian Fishery Question—More British Firmness Demanded.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 7 contains an article on "American Difficulties," from which we make the following extracts:—

It would be foolish to deny that the Message of President Grant to Congress, as reported by telegraph, bodes disturbed relations between this country and the United States. The first and the most uncomfortable reflection suggested by the great space given in the Message to grievances against Great Britain is that there is truth in the rumor which attributes to the President some sort of understanding with the unscrupulous General Butler. The significance of the deliberate attempt to exaggerate the Canadian molehill into a mountain would hardly be understood without Mr. Butler's recent speeches. This gentleman has now several times proposed to take a leaf out of the policy of the democratic party before the Confederate war. When that party felt itself distinctly on the decline and found itself full in view of the terrible slavery question, it over and over again did its best, through its Presidents, to strengthen its hold upon office by a quarrel with this country. * * * * * *

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CASE.

The case made by the American President cannot be altogether fairly judged till the full text of the Message has been received. One of his proposals is certainly that Congress should appropriate money to enable his government to keep the Alabama grievance in its own hands. The persons directly injured by the depredations of the Confederate cruiser had been suggesting that they were entitled to go to the British government as individuals for the best compensation they could obtain; but President Grant wishes to buy up their claims rather than abandon the collective political grievance of the United States. This plan for keeping a cause of quarrel in permanent reserve may miscarry, considering that it will cost money, which Congress has hitherto not been liberal in supplying for President Grant's schemes; but the fishery grievance can be worked at a much cheaper rate, and it may be long before we hear the last of it. * * * *

THE CANADIAN GRIEVANCE.

We do not as yet know what are the precise Canadian statutes complained of; but as the chief politicians of Canada, like those of the United States, are almost invariably lawyers to begin with, the chances are that the Legislature of the Dominion has kept strictly within its international rights, though it may have used them vexatiously. It is very probable, therefore, that the government of the United States has no ground of remonstrance under the law of nations, but the President takes up a position which is beyond the range of legal argument, and which affords opportunities for any amount of aggressive expostulation by declaring that the public acts of the Dominion are "unfriendly" and "unneighborly." This assumption of a right to make express complaint of the exercise by another State of undoubted rights is a heresy of public law in which the world is too easily acquiescing. The pendency of

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

is entirely owing to the perversity of American statesmen in coupling the demand for compensation with a vague and indefinite pretension which sometimes takes the ridiculous form of a claim to general damages for unfriendliness. It would not be too harsh to say that this demand is of the sort which might be expected to proceed from a provincial attorney who had given a hasty reading to a text book of the Law of Nations; but it is unfortunately allied to a great many other symptoms of a tendency growing among nations to shelter untenable claims under a loose rendering of public law. The obligations of the benevolent neutral and the duties of the friendly neighbor stand precisely on the same footing.

THE WEAK SIDE OF THE ENGLISH POSITION

is one which it is not open to the President of the United States to urge upon us. It becomes more and more manifest that in establishing the Dominion of Canada we have taken a step of which we have not yet fully comprehended the serious consequences. We have, in fact, created a very considerable nation, with many of the pretensions and most of the susceptibilities of an independent State, but with the extraordinary peculiarity of making the British empire responsible for the effects of its political and public action. President Grant probably shadows forth the truth when he hints that the Canadian statutes of which he complains were really intended to coerce the American Union into renewing reciprocity of commercial intercourse with the Dominion.

MORE BRITISH FIRMNESS REQUIRED.

The traditional policy of the English Foreign Office has been to deal very tenderly with the complaints and pretensions of the United States, even though obviously not advanced in complete integrity of good faith. It may not have been an altogether wise policy. There are some who think that nations, like men, are not the better in the long run for being dealt with like vaporing bullies, whose company is not expected to be regulated by the rules current among gentlemen. More British firmness might have produced more American self-respect and self-command. But if the practice of giving way to the United States with a civil bow is to be abandoned, the change of policy should hardly be left to colonial politicians, however respectable.

The London Times on President Grant's Message.

The London *Times* of the 7th deeply regrets that General Grant should have assumed the attitude his message appears to reveal. It seems to be thought in republics, as well as in empires, that the most promising means of counteracting a feeling of dissatisfaction at home is to be found in diverting the attention of the people by discussions with foreign Powers. It has been for some time past confessed that the domestic administration of the President has not corresponded to the hopes entertained when he entered upon his office. He would fain be re-elected for another term when the time comes, and his message shows him gravitating to the position of General Butler, and bidding for domestic support by menacing foreign Powers. His language with respect to the Alabama claims does not warrant any hope of their settlement. He proposes that the United States should ascertain and settle the claims of individual claimants, and should then keep an account open until the British government desired to make a "full and friendly adjustment" of them—until, in other words, we should be inclined to pay in full of all demands. If Congress should accept this proposition we cannot resent a strictly domestic act, but it is impossible not to see how thoroughly unpromising it is of any friendly settlement. The Canadian difficulties are, happily, in a different position. They are not yet closed against discussion, and, if the President is disposed to make any formal remonstrance, it will be considered with the keenest desire to satisfy every complaint. The President asks Congress to empower the Executive to meet the "unneighborly acts" of the Canadian authorities by reprisals—that is, by suspending the passage of goods in bond from Portland to Canada, and, if necessary, by forbidding Canadian vessels from access to American waters. We shall be much surprised, the *Times* says, if Congress complies with these suggestions, and we think it possible that General Grant himself never intended them to be accepted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia's Position—Peace Desired—Extracts from Despatches to Austria, Italy, Turkey and France—No Danger to the Sultan.

Prince Gortchakoff's circular of October 31 was accompanied by several despatches to Russian representatives in other Continental countries. To M. Novikoff, at Vienna, he wrote:—

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH AUSTRIA DESIRED.

The Emperor will readily co-operate with Europe for the solution, in a pacific sense, of the questions agitating the East, and he would be particularly gratified by entering into an understanding with Austria concerning these questions, which, after all, affect most nearly the two empires as Powers conterminous with Turkey.

THE INTERESTS OF ITALY.

The Prince supplied to Baron Nuxkuil, at Florence, arguments to be used in conversation with M. Visconti-Venosta, and remarked:—

The Italian government is too fully conscious of its own dignity not to recognize the duties imposed on us by our dignity. No interests of Italy are bound up with the unnatural situation created by the Treaty of 1856 with regard to the Black Sea; while, as to Italy's disposition towards ourselves, this inspires us with more than mere confidence, and we shall be happy if our good relations are still further cemented.

NO MENACE AGAINST TURKEY.

He ordered Herr von Staal, Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, to endeavor to make Aali Pasha appreciate the spirit in which the declaration of the Emperor was conceived, and added:—

This declaration implies no menace against Turkey; on the contrary, the more deeply sensible we are that the Treaty of 1856 establishes such unnatural relations between Turkey and ourselves that the whole state of the East is thereby injuriously affected, the more fully convinced we are that the removal of the offensive restrictions will possibly revive those relations of close amity between the two empires which have more than once subsisted in former times. It will only depend on the Porte whether these ancient traditions are to be renewed.

NO HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE PORTE.

In a private letter to Herr von Staal, Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, the Chancellor gave "dear Staal" a special commission. He says:—

Spare no effort to convince the Grand Vizier that the step which necessity and the duty of vindicating the dignity and security of his empire have compelled his Majesty to take does not imply any hostile or unfriendly intentions towards the Porte. The unnatural state of things established by the Treaty of 1856 not only mars the existing relations between Russia and Turkey, but also gives direct encouragement to those who hope for or reckon upon a rupture between those two Powers. We trust that the Porte will look upon it as a pledge for a higher degree of quiet and safety than the clauses of a treaty which has not stood the test of experience have hitherto given her.

THE DUTY OF FRANCE.

To M. Okuneff, Chargé d'Affaires at Tours, Prince Gortchakoff pointed out that "whatever government may be ultimately established in France, it will have to consider it its task to heal the wounds inflicted by so pernicious a system."

SECURITY FOR THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

In his reply to the Russian note, M. Visconti-Venosta remarks that the feelings of equity and national dignity to which Prince Gortchakoff addressed his appeal would always find an echo among the members of the government of the King of Italy. Their views on this subject he stated in these words:—

We look upon the agreement between the Powers bound to the stipulations of 1856 as the most efficient security for the Ottoman empire. The greatest results of these transactions has been precisely to establish, at least on the main points, a conformity of views among all the interested States. A previous concert is, therefore, in our opinion, the necessary condition of any change that it may seem advisable to introduce, and for our part we should deem it impossible to sanction any proposal which, by its one sided character, might tend to compromise the good understanding which has hitherto existed. We should be glad if the unquestionable impartiality of our views on these important questions and the friendly dispositions which animate us might contribute to keep up a perfect harmony between Russia and the Powers which were parties to the Treaty of 1856.

AUSTRIA.

Count Beust on the Conference.

The following statement on the policy of Austria in the Eastern question has been made by Count Beust to the delegations at Pesth:—

The Black Sea question must be regarded as the outcome of a state of things which, in consequence of the Franco-German war and the intimate relations of the Prussian and Russian Cabinets, must have occurred sooner or later. Austria strives to bring about the meeting of the conference, but at the same time she considers that the Russian method of dissolving a treaty engagement in so unlawful a way should be nullified, and guarantees established against the recurrence of such acts. It is only then that we shall be able to proceed to the consideration of the matters which will have to be treated in the conference. While abandoning the neutral character of the Black Sea it will be necessary to secure the freedom of the mouths of the Danube.

THE POPE.

Relations Between Count Bismarck and Pio Nino.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Rome says—"I am informed that Count Bismarck has applied, through Baron Arnim, to the Pope for his co-operation in the pacification of Alsace and Lorraine, and that his Holiness has agreed to address an encyclical or pontifical brief to the bishops of those provinces, exhorting the inhabitants to submission. This document will be a reproduction of the brief addressed by Gregory XVI to the bishops of Poland in 1832. It is said that Count Bismarck has bought the favor with a promise to secure at least a partial restoration of the temporal power as soon as the Prussians occupy Paris. The Peter-penny received by the Pope since the annexation of Rome amounts to nearly 80,000 francs. The Holy Father, however, is still intent on turning everything into money, and is selling off all his horses, except those required for his own carriages. A council of cardinals has recommended that, if he is obliged to leave Rome, he should arrange to take refuge in Ireland, evidently in ignorance that the boldest British Minister would shudder at such a proposal."

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria and the Restoration of the German Empire.

The following letter has been addressed by the King of Bavaria to the King of Prussia:—

After the adhesion of Southern Germany to the German Constitutional Alliance, the Presidential rights vested in your Majesty will extend over all German States. In consenting to those rights being vested in a single hand I have been influenced by the conviction that the interests of the whole German fatherland and its allied sovereigns will be effectually promoted by this arrangement. I trust that the rights constitutionally possessed by the President of the confederacy will, by the restoration of the German empire and the German imperial dignity, be recognized as rights exercised by your Majesty in the name of the entire fatherland, and by virtue of the agreement effected between its princes. I have, therefore, proposed to the German sovereigns, conjointly with myself, to suggest to your Majesty that the possession of the Presidential rights of the confederacy be coupled with the imperial title. As soon as I have been informed of the resolutions of your Majesty and the allied princes, I shall direct my government to take steps to effect a formal agreement on the subject. LUDWIG.

THE STRIKE ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Outrages Committed by Dissatisfied Brakemen.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Dec. 19.]

Friday evening about two hundred brakemen employed on the Susquehanna and Western Divisions of the Erie Railway struck, in consequence of the reduction of their wages from \$2 to \$1 75 per day. The company advertised for men to fill their places, and within a short time, on Saturday, they had no fewer than 600 applications at the office in this city. Fifty of these men were sent to Hornellsville, Saturday, where the strikers are centred, but about thirty of them returned yesterday. The indignant brakemen, since the strike, have indulged in the playful pastime of greasing the tracks, uncoupling the cars of the freight trains and throwing such other obstructions in the way of the business of the road as they could devise, although in no way interfering with the passenger trains. Yesterday the Hornellsville militia were called out to protect the newly installed brakemen against expected violence, but at last accounts the military had been furnished with no opportunity for a display of their prowess. The company are determined to bring the strikers to terms or to dispense with their services altogether, while, *per contra*, the strikers seem determined to hold out to the bitter end. The fever has not communicated to the men on the other divisions, and the men at Hornellsville necessarily offer but feeble resistance to the force bearing down upon them.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

BIBLE LANDS ILLUSTRATED AND GRAPHICALLY Portrayed. Hon. I. S. DIEHL will deliver two lectures in St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, West Fortieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, giving the results of his residence and travel, during a period of 5 years, among the most noted places mentioned in Scripture. First Lecture, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21. Persia, Arabia, Babylonia, Chaldea, Garden of Eden, Tower of Babel, Stone Books, &c. Second Lecture, THURSDAY, Dec. 22. Palestine—Its rivers, mountains, cities, lakes, temples and tombs. Jerusalem—Solomon's Temple and its excavations, Petra, Sinai, &c. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for single lecture, 50 cents. Course tickets for the two lectures, 75 cents. Tickets may be had at the bookstores or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN of the city of New York.—Fourth Lecture of the course will be given on Thursday evening, December 22, at Steinway Hall. Readings by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE VANDERHOFF. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary 618 Broadway.

MRS. DR. WHITE LECTURES TO LADIES AT 2½ this afternoon, at 529 Sixth avenue. Dr. WM. WHITE gives a medical lecture to gentlemen at 7½ this evening. Lectures free.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF PIANO, WILL GIVE lessons at her own or at pupil's residence; terms \$8 per quarter; excellent references. Send address to Miss A., box 204 Herald office.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, 211 FOURTH AVENUE, New York.—Churches furnished with Organists, Choirs and Substitutes, and seminaries with competent Teachers, by applying to H. SCHROEDER, Director of the American Conservatory of Music.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE Pianoforte and Singing at pupil's residence for \$10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 108 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS ALTO-SOLO SINGER DESIRES AN engagement in a church choir; can give the best references. Apply at 159 Varick street, corner of Vandam, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TALENTED AND well known leader of this city, who is out of engagement. Address PROFESSOR, Herald office. Only responsible managers need apply.

WANTED—A SOPRANO, ALTO, TENOR AND BASS, familiar with Haydn's Mass, No. 2, for 10½ A. M. service on Christmas. Apply at (new No.) 352 Sackett street, Brooklyn, L. I., before 2 P. M., to-day.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—AFTERNOON and evening classes, at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Private lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence 237 East Tenth street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for \$20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN WISHES A FEW MORE pupils to teach the French language; new method; pure pronunciation; lessons \$1 50 per week. Address PAUL, Teacher, care of Perdriat, 326 Fourth avenue.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in directing advanced education, has the afternoons unoccupied. To those who require guidance and assistance in home study advertiser would be found useful. Address IOTA, box 113 Herald office.

BOUNDBROOK FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEW JERSEY, 30 miles; perfect home, excellent table, thorough education and moderate terms. Circulars at Stanley Day's, 111 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. MILNER, Principals.

FURNITURE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell all their Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost \$650, for \$200; do., \$150; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE, Carpets and Oilcloth. DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, 87 and 89 Bowery, have the largest and best assorted stock in the city of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for \$650, for \$250; one do., \$150; two walnut reps Suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for \$800; only seven months in use, will be sold for \$275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A.—FOR SALE, A LATEST STYLE BROCATEL PARlor Suit, made to order, in use eight months, cost \$500, for \$200; also one do., cost \$300, for \$120; rep Suits at \$60; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, from \$50; also Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents upward. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh st., near Sixth av.

FURNITURE. DEGRAAF & COCHRANE, 438 Canal street. Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture retailed at wholesale prices.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING. Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLY & CO., Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FOR SALE—OWING TO CHANGE OF HOUSEKEEPing plans, a new Pickhardt premium Sofa Bedstead; price \$100; cost \$200. Apply at 20 East Fourteenth street.

VENETIAN LOOKING GLASSES. T. PFISTER, sole manufacturer in all the United States, 164 West Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

BILLIARDS.

N. B.—WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF the standard size Billiard Table (5½x11 feet), which we have determined to sell off at cost, to make room for other stock. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre streets.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, Manufactured and for sale only by the patentees, PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

WM. H. GRIFFITH OFFERS FOR SALE A SPLENDID stock of different size Tables at greatly reduced prices. Small Parlor Tables for holiday presents. Call and examine. Warerooms 40 Vesey street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE. THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME by the FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY. On Tuesday evening, December 20, 1870, will be presented Charles M. Barras' celebrated drama, THE BLACK CROOK, THE BLACK CROOK, THE BLACK CROOK, WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, NEW MARCHES, NEW TABLEAUX, NEW COMPANY, NEW ARTISTS, AND THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that has ever appeared in America. Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises precisely at 8. BOX OFFICE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK. SPECIAL BLACK CROOK MATINEE CHRISTMAS (MONDAY), AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
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GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
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GLOBE. THE GREAT SENSATION.
GLOBE. THE GREAT SENSATION.
GLOBE. A MORNING WITH
GLOBE. A MORNING WITH
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. ALL THE STAR TROUPE
GLOBE. IN A GRAND OLIO OF FUN.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EXTRA MATINEE.
GLOBE. EXTRA MATINEE.
GLOBE. MONDAY NEXT.
GLOBE. MONDAY NEXT.
GLOBE. CHRISTMAS DAY.
GLOBE. CHRISTMAS DAY.

MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.

WEE

WILLIE

WINKIE.

GEO. L. FOX'S BEST

PANTOMIME, AT OLYMPIC.

TWELFTH WEEK.

THIS EVENING AT 8.

MISS GLYN, THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE, will appear at STEIWAY HALL TO-NIGHT, DEC. 21, in her GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 precisely. Tickets \$1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Bullman's Ticket Agency, 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume's, 825 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for Reserved Seats on the night of the performance.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY. GRAND MATINEE—THE GREAT MIACO BROTHERS in their thrilling act the FLYING MEN OF THE AIR, never before witnessed in New York. LITTLE JOSIE. J. E. CARTON. MILES MORRIS. The great Local Drama, NEW YORK BY GASLIGHT. JOHNY WILD. FRANK KERNS. THE STAR TROUPE OF THE DAY. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½ o'clock. THE NEW GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, BA-BA, BLACK SHEEP, almost ready and will be presented MONDAY, December 26, AT THE GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN. THIS EVENING, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in John Brougham's great Irish play of the EMERALD RING. SATURDAY—EMERALD RING MATINEE at 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS' in John Brougham's beautiful Hibernian drama, the EMERALD RING. Houses totally packed. Standing room at a premium. MATINEE SATURDAY, EMERALD RING.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY. GRAND GERMAN OPERA. WEDNESDAY, 21, BENEFIT OF ADOLPH FRANOSCH. HUGUENOTS.

SIX GRAND ORGAN CONCERTS AT ZION CHURCH, Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street. First Concert, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 21, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished artists have volunteered their services during the series:—Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano; Mr. CH. FRITCH, Tenor; Mr. W. H. BECKETT, Baritone, of Zion Church choir. Also the celebrated Contralto, Miss JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist of Grace church; Mr. J. PIRSSON, Violinist; Mr. ED. BOEHM, First Clarionet of the Philharmonic Society. GEO. F. BRISTOW.....Conductor. Tickets for course, \$5; single tickets, \$1. To be obtained at Alex. Fleming's, Stationer, 639 Sixth avenue; G. Schirmer, 701 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, 912 Broadway; Sears Bros., 45 William street; also at 24 East Thirty-eighth street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MLLE. AIMEE'S DEBUT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

EUTERPE.—SECOND CONCERT, AT ASSOCIATION Hall, Twenty-third street, on Thursday evening, December 22, eminent artists assisting. S. P. Warner, organist. Tickets \$1. At the music stores and at the door.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. AIMEE AS BOULOTTE. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap. Also a number of Instruments from other first class makers. STEINWAY & SONS, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of first class makers, including Waters', at extremely low prices for cash during holidays, or will take from \$4 to \$20 monthly until paid. To let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A DUNHAM PIANO, ONLY \$150; A SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement, cheap for cash. F. SCHULER, 387 Broome street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND PIANOS OF first class makers, in excellent order, for sale cheap; a Chickering 7¼ octave, four round corners, at a bargain. A. BRAUTIGAM, 701 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE Pianoforte, overstrung bass, full iron frame; brilliant tone; used since June; cost \$550; will sell for less than \$300. Call 28 Third street.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte; made by celebrated city maker; cost \$700—for \$250; in use six months; Stool and Cover. Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture at less than half cost. Call at private residence, 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

AS PIANO MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, rank as first in America. Their instruments, for true elegance of finish and great durability, are unsurpassed, while their prices are the most reasonable.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—FOR TWO WEEKS WE WILL sell first class square and upright Pianos at manufacturers' prices. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, 55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—J. N. PATTISON & CO.—GRAND, SQUARE AND Upright Pianofortes, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third st.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO FOR \$275; beautiful rosewood case, round corners, carved legs, good as new; great bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, \$130; ELEgant 7 octave, with carved legs; used a short time; good as new, at a sacrifice. PEEK & SONS, 146 Bleecker st.

A RARE CHANCE.—ONLY \$150, ROSEWOOD SEVEN octave Pianoforte; modern style and improvements; also a magnificent rosewood carved seven octave, less than half cost. 26 Fourth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated maker, used 5 months, fully guaranteed, cost \$700, for \$260; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel, Paintings, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY AND OTHER FIRST CLASS square and upright Pianos, Prince & Co.'s Organs and Melodeons, for rent, from \$2 to \$10 per month, or sold low for cash or on small monthly payments. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT—AT OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, 27 West Thirteenth street.

\$55 FOR AN EXCELLENT TONED PIANO, IN good order, at 27 West Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

\$265.—SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, iron frame, overstrung, 7 octaves, good as new, with all modern improvements, at 425 West Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE. We are ready with another new Drama. First week of Mr. Harry Seymour's entirely new Spectacular Drama of SUNBURST; or, THE O'RUARC'S BRIDE. NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, MARCHES and BATTLE SCENES. With Mr. Charles Foster's great success of NECK AND NECK; or, THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE. Being the fourth week of its representation. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK BUT TWO. 128th to 134th time. Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as "RIP VAN WINKLE." LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance, at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway. In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of "RICHELIEU."

514—THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas. BUTLER & GILMORE.....Managers. THIS AFTERNOON, THIS AFTERNOON, THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON. MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. MATINEE. MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. MATINEE. MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. MATINEE. MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. MATINEE. CHILDREN HALF PRICE. The grand, romantic, demoniacal burlesque, THE BLACK DWARF. HIGH JACK, THE HEELER. THE JEALOUS HUSBAND. ASHCROFT AND NORTON, the great Comic Artists. SIDNEY FRANKS. SIDNEY FRANKS. WILLIAM ARLINGTON. MISS EMMA GRATTAN. MISS EMMA ALFORD. THE SILVER KNIGHTS. See small bills. All the great troupe appear. Afternoon, doors open at one o'clock. Curtain rises at 2½. Evening performance commences at 7¾.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented, with new SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, a Comedy, in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled COQUETTES; or, the TWO JONESES. Act First—Boat House and Garden of Mr. Minton's Villa. Acts Second and Third—Drawing Room in Mr. Minton's Villa. Act Fourth—Garden and Lawn of Bowles' Cottage. SATURDAY, DEC. 24, COQUETTES MATINEE. AT 1½ P. M. In active preparation, a NEW PLAY, by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. MATINEE DECEMBER 24. COQUETTES. COQUETTES.

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN. TREMENDOUS HIT AND GREAT EXCITEMENT. Second week of the great sensational Burlesque Drama, ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Crowds! Crowds! Crowds! Every Night! Every Night! Every Night! CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE. WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS. "CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY." NED WEST, EPH HORN, F. B. NAYLOR, R. WILLIS, Guy Brothers, Booker, McCarton, Harris and all the Stars. CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ o'clock.

DAN BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST., 23D ST., Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 23D ST., 23D ST., Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. 23D ST., 23D ST., THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. 23D ST. Crowded by the elite and fashion of the city. Brilliant success of the pleasing vocalists Messrs. W. F. STANLEY, C. W. D'ALBETE, Dempster, Norman, Carter, Foster, Brockway, NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED, DAN BRYANT, J. W. McANDREWS, TOMMY SULLY. LITTLE MAC as Mark Twain's Jumping Frog. THE CLODOCHE CANCAN. First time of the Musical Burlesque of the BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS. ON CHRISTMAS DAY—GRAND MATINEE. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 23d st., BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8 o'clock.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE. THE NEW IRISH ENTERTAINMENT. APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING. Irish Scenery, Songs, Dances and Music. BARRY AYLMER as the Irish Servant Girl.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW now open, day and evening, from December 14 to 22, at 596 Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel. This is the largest, finest and most attractive exhibition of Domestic, Native and Foreign Poultry. Useful and ornamental, land and water fowl and many rare specimens of Birds, Animals, &c. None should miss seeing this unique collection. Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price. Season tickets, \$1. To be had at the door.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. The finest in the world. None to equal it. SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL. "Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic, Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. (Established 1818.) We are fearfully and wonderfully made. The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

ORATORIO IN JERSEY CITY. THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF JERSEY CITY, assisted by MME. ANNA BISHOP, J. R. THOMAS, GEORGE SIMPSON and EBEN'S ORCHESTRA, under the direction of W. F. SHERWIM, will give Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION, ON THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 22, in Durant's new hall (open for the first time), corner of York, Gregory and Warren streets. Reserved seats to be had only of J. W. Harrison, 16 Exchange place, Jersey City. Tickets one dollar. No extra charge for reserved seats, if bought before noon of 22d.

NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. THE MESSIAH. STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 26. MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano. G. V. HUTCHINGS, Alto. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor. JOSEPH JEWETT, Basso. H. H. BROWN, Organist. DR. JAMES PECH, Conductor. Tickets One Dollar.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. 260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN. Open 10 to 5.

MISS GLYN, TO-NIGHT, AT STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, PUPIL OF MADAME Viardot Garcia, will sing at Little Ollie's Shakesperian Recitations this evening at Chickering's Hall. Tickets \$1, at the Hall.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MLLE. AIMEE, THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA.

MISS GLYN, TO-NIGHT, AT STEINWAY HALL.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FLORENCE DRAmatic Association will take place February 7, instead of February 6, 1871. J. DANENBERG, President.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL. TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

LOOK OUT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAM, EIGHT PAGE DOUBLE PAPER, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23. SEE THE GREAT CHRISTMAS CARTOON ALL OVER THE CITY ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23. THE BEST HOLIDAY PAPER PUBLISHED. FULL OF THE BEST STORIES, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, AND ALL THE LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY. The EVENING TELEGRAM ON FRIDAY will be the VERY BEST HOLIDAY PAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK. All for TWO CENTS A COPY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway. Every evening at 8, Saturday Matinee at 2, the Magnificent Spectacular Burlesque, LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. J. L. HALL AS MRS SHEPPARD. MISS BELLE HOWITT (her first appearance), as Sir Roland Trenchard. MISS LINA EDWIN AS LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. MISS MARION TAYLOR AS JONATHAN WILD. THOMAS WHIFFIN AS JOSEPH BLUESKIN. To conclude with Leffingwell's bit of nonsense, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2. EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8. THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, FIRST PRODUCTION OF THE NEW LOCAL COMEDY ENTITLED SARATOGA! SARATOGA!! SARATOGA!!! given after long and costly preparation, with new local Scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS; original incidental Music and an original Song by ROBERT STOEPEL; ingenious Mechanism by Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS; entirely new Costumes, a la mode, and A GREAT COMEDY CAST.
Bob Sackett, one who loved not wisely but four well....Mr. Lewis
Jack Benedict, the pet of the Boulevard........Mr. Harkins
Sir Mortimer Muttonlegg, the pride of the Piazzas..Mr. Parkes
Major Luddington Whist, the swell of the Wells....Mr. Matthison
Papa Vanderpool.........Mr. Davidge
Remington, Sr., a papa of the period.........Mr. De Vere
Wethertree, a beau of the period.........Mr. Browne
Hon. William Carter, a gentleman of the Old School.........Mr. Whiting
Fredaric Augustus, his "hopeful"..........Mr. Burnett
Frank Littlefield, the lover of this or any period....Mr. Bascomb
Gyp, the Saratoga waiter of the past, the present and the future..........Mr. Beekman
Effie Remington, the glory of the "Congress," in for every "lark" and up to everything that's "awful,"....Miss Fanny Davenport
Lucy Carter, the Bride of the Period and the pride of the "Union".........Miss Clara Morris
Olivia Allston, the widow of all periods..Miss Fanny Morant
Virginia Vanderpood, the pet of the "Clarendon,"....Miss Linda Deitz
Mrs. Gaylover, Saratoga knows her well.......Lizzie Winter
Livingston. } Belles of {.........Miss Kate Claxton
Ogden..... } "Marvin's" }.......Miss Louise Volmer
Mrs. Vanderpood, the model mother of Saratoga....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Muffins, an exile of the period.........Mary Ames
THE NEW SCENERY COMPRISES ACT I.—THE LAKE AND CEDAR WALK, CENTRAL PARK. ACT II.—PARLORS AT THE CONGRESS, SARATOGA. ACT III.—SARATOGA LAKE AND WOODLAND. ACT IV.—CONGRESS SPRINGS, SARATOGA. ACT V.—PRIVATE PARLOR, NO. 78, AT THE CLARENDON. A SPECIAL MATINEE OF SARATOGA, CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL—MONDAY NEXT.

MISS KATE FIELD will deliver her

NEW LECTURE ON that mighty genius of Christmas,

CHARLES DICKENS, on NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 25,

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, at the

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Admission \$1 to all parts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2, Offenbach's charming opera BARBE BLEUE. BARBE BLEUE. The queen of comic opera, MLLE. AIMEE, MLLE. AIMEE, will appear in her favorite role of BOULOTTE. BOULOTTE. EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26. SECURE YOUR SEATS. Seats now ready at the box office and at the branch ticket offices, G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie office, corner Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Tenth week of the successful engagement of MISS LYDIA THOMPSON. Reconstruction of PARIS. First appearance of MISS ADA HARLAND. Debut of MISS NELLIE HENDERSON. NOTICE.—In the reconstruction PARIS will be divided into two acts, and will constitute the evening's entertainment. MONDAY, DEC. 19, every evening and Saturday Matinee, until further notice, the reconstructed version of the celebrated Burlesque, in two acts, PARIS. PARIS. NEW MUSIC, NOVEL SITUATIONS, STARTLING EFFECTS. In active preparation, the grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza, ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, MATINEE PERFOMANCES, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, THE WHITE CAT, preceded by A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, First week of the BURLESQUE OPERA OF LES BRIGANDS, LES BRIGANDS, LES BRIGANDS, with the celebrated LAUGHING AND WHISPERING CHORUSES. THE CARBINEERS BODYGUARD OF COLONEL FISK, THE 'FRISCO'S BEST BURLESQUE. First appearance of JOHNNY QUEEN since his severe indisposition. Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, L. B. LENT.........Director. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. FIRST WEEK OF THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE, CINDERELLA; or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS. CHARACTERS SUSTAINED BY A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN, IN ADDITION TO THE SPECTACLE, DARING HORSEMANSHIP, BY THE GREAT MELVILLE FAMILY. GYMNASTIC EXERCISES BY THE ARTISTIC CORPS OF ATHLETES, &C. TRAINED HORSES, PONIES.

MISS GLYN, TO-NIGHT, AT STEINWAY HALL.

LAST NIGHT OF THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. The Fair will close THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 11 o'clock. The auction sale will be held on Thursday evening.

LITTLE OLLIE, AGED SIX YEARS, WILL MAKE HIS debut this evening, at Chickering Hall, 11 East Fourteenth street. He will recite the "Seven Ages," scenes from "Macbeth," "Julius Caesar," &c. Tickets \$1.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, CORNER BROADWAY, 6TH AVENUE AND 35TH ST. ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. PANORAMA EVERY AFTERNOON. PERFORMING DOGS. GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, LIVING ART GALLERY, ORIGINAL PUNCH AND JUDY, CHRISTMAS TREES, MIRTH AND MUSIC, FUN, FROLIC AND FESTIVITY. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHOICE RESERVED Seats for "Saratoga," for sale at Theatre Ticket office, Astor House, rotundo.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A rare and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

THE BALL SEASON.

BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Thursday, December 29, 1870. Lady's Hunting Watch to be given away.

CHARITY BALL, JANUARY 10, 1871, AT THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IN AID OF THE STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. Under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels. Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT, President. Mrs. RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, Mrs. B. E. PHELPS, Mrs. PARKE GODWIN, Mrs. JAMES BROOKS, Mrs. E. A. RAYMOND, Mrs. S. H. WALES, Mrs. D. S. BLODGETT, Vice Presidents. Mrs. RALPH MEAD, JR., Secretary. Mr. HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer. Mrs. E. A. RAYMOND, Assistant Treasurer.

FIREMEN'S BALL. THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given in THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1871. TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS, admitting gentleman and ladies. JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 146 Pearl street. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street. JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William street. Dress Circle and Proscenium Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 MINETTA ST., NEAR BLEECKER, IN THE REAR.—A respectable young English woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; a Protestant; city reference.

7 CLARKE ST., IN STORE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; can make pastry, biscuits, and do all kinds of cooking; or would do general housework; good reference.

41 SPRING ST., BETWEEN MOTT AND MULBERRY sts., rear building.—A respectable woman as good, thorough cook. Best city reference.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—AS first class cook; understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; a good baker of bread; good city reference.

112 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A small private family; no objection to assist in the washing or to go a short distance in the country; has best city reference if required.

130 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., grocery.—A respectable woman to cook and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Good city reference.

166 EAST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook in a private family. Good reference.

170 3D AV.—AN EXCELLENT COOK; HAS FOUR years' reference from her last place; no objection to washing. Inquire Wednesday and Thursday.

202 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMpetent woman as thorough cook and excellent baker; no objection to a boarding house; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A neat, competent woman as good cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Good city reference.

236 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good baker of bread and pies; best city reference.

244 EAST 55TH ST.—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, IN a first class private family; one as cook; will assist at washing; the other as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; city reference. Call for two days.

251 SPRING ST, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good plain cook in a small private family; is a first rate washer and ironer; understands her business generally. Best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

261 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; city reference.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first class cook in a hotel, restaurant or club house. Call for two days.

342 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL in a private family to cook, wash and iron; city reference.

423 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A MIDDLE aged English woman, Protestant, as good cook, washer and ironer in a small, respectable family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference can be given.

427 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS FIRST class cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

443 EAST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as first class order cook in a restaurant; thoroughly understands her business.

868 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH sts.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,112 2D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; excellent references.

Chambermaids, &c.

15 WEST 17TH ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid: most satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children. City reference.

213 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist at washing and ironing and help to mind children; best city reference. Call for two days.

216 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young Protestant German girl as light chambermaid and seamstress.

218 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do housework; best city reference from her last place.

221 EAST 57TH ST.—A STEADY AND WILLING girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; good city reference.

244 EAST 55TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

413 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress who has lately landed; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING, IN ALL ITS branches, at moderate prices, by Mrs. RICHARDSON, formerly of Varick street, she having resumed business. Her old customers are invited to call at 179 (old No. 177) Bleecker street.

41 EAST 58TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS THOrough seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking, hairdressing and working on three sewing machines; no objection to assist in a nursery; city or country. Best city reference.

112 WEST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A DRESSmaker would go out to work by the day; understands cutting and fitting, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

149 EAST 32D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV., FOURTH floor, front room.—A good seamstress wants work by the week or month; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; no objection to the country. Reference if required. Call or address.

201 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., OVER THE bakery.—A Protestant woman wants a few more engagements to go out by the day dressmaking; cuts ladies' and misses' dresses; or would take work home; has a machine; reference.

232 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class family seamstress and operator by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing, ladies' and children's dresses; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine if required.

235 WEST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week; understands cutting and trimming; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTed by a dressmaker; evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $3 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

334 EAST 21ST ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; has first class sewing machine. Best city reference.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

354 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPEtent dressmaker, cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses wishes a few more engagements by the day. Address.

493 6TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER wants a little more work, to go out by the day; cuts and trims in the French style; or would go as lady's maid; understands it thoroughly; good references.

510 3D AV., ONE DOOR FROM CORNER 34TH ST.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more families, work for the season; ladies' and children's suits and evening dresses made up at the shortest notice and as cheap as they can have them done at their own houses; will go out by the day if required.

585 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., first floor.—A first class dressmaker wishes to go out by the day in private families; best reference.

604 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can operate; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; best city reference.

719 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen until engaged.

751 6TH AV., IN STORE.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking.

1,530 BROADWAY (IN STORE), BETWEEN 47TH and 48th sts., near 7th av. market.—Mme. Plowman wishes work as a first class dressmaker; ladies and children fitted with elegance and despatch. Address or call.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WISHING TO FIND A HOME in New York, will sew six hours a day in any respectable family for her board; can give good reference; is a good operator on several machines. Address Mrs. NELSON, station D, New York.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, WHO IS NOT strong, wishes plain family sewing to do by hand, or would be companion to a lady. In either case a comfortable home more desired for the present than wages. Good reference. Address ADVERTISER, Rahway, N. J.

General Housework, &c.

8 JEONS ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family; can show best city reference.

89 WEST 11TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework in the city; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; best reference from last place.

129 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable widow to do general housework, in city or country. Call for two days.

233 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework.

252 WEST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family. Good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

252 WEST 50TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

329 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

22 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH av.—A French lady, very intelligent, as housekeeper.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW lady wishes a home in a family, for which she would give in return those little accomplishments she possesses; speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; would not object to go South. Mrs. HOWARD.

217 WEST 26TH ST.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE as housekeeper or assistant housekeeper; good reference. Can be seen for two days. Address W. S.

360 WEST 25TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY WANTS a position as housekeeper in hotel or linen room; would attend invalid lady or gentleman; best city references. Call this week.

413 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, aged 30, as housekeeper in a widower's family; is a good dressmaker; good reference given and required. Call for four days, or address HOUSEKEEPER.

421 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 17.—A GERMAN PROtestant woman as housekeeper or to take care of children; city or country.

449 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS housekeeper. Good reference if required.

621 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN WOman as housekeeper in a hotel; has a practical knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

A WIDOW WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS housekeeper or to take charge of a furnished house; good references. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY FROM THE SOUTH WOULD LIKE a position as housekeeper or to take charge of a linen room. Address Mrs. WILSON, Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WISHES AN engagement as housekeeper in a first class family or in a hotel; unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. P. T., Herald office.

A DRESSMAKER, WITH WHOM CONSTANT SEWing does not agree, wishes a situation as working housekeeper or in any light, respectable business; short time in city; best reference. Address M. L., station F.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, A situation as housekeeper. Address Mrs. MINNIE CULVER, station D, New York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAM, EIGHT PAGE DOUBLE PAPER, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23. SEE THE GREAT CHRISTMAS CARTOON ALL OVER THE CITY ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23. THE BEST HOLIDAY PAPER PUBLISHED. FULL OF THE BEST STORIES, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, AND ALL THE LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY. The EVENING TELEGRAM ON FRIDAY will be the VERY BEST HOLIDAY PAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK. All for TWO CENTS A COPY.

Laundresses, &c.

104 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; best city reference.

145 WEST 32D ST.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES to take in washing by the dozen, or to go out to work by the day. Inquire of MARY YATES.

146 WEST 30TH ST., FRONT HOUSE, SECOND floor.—A colored woman to go out by the day to families to wash, iron and cook, or to clean offices or stores.

153 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to work by the day or as laundress in a private family; best city reference.

158 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to work out by the day at washing and ironing; understands fluting and polishing; good city reference.

241 EAST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman would like families' and gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; the best of reference.

270 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable, competent woman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or private families; would take interest in giving satisfaction. Call or address.

322 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's and ladies' washing and ironing and all kinds of French fluting and fine washing. Would go out by the day.

514 EAST 11TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A WIDOW WOman desires work by the day or would take a gentleman's washing.

966 3D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., second floor.—A widow, with the best city references, wishes to take some washing and ironing at her own house; would go out to day's work. Apply to Mrs. FLOOD.

Nurses, &c.

9 3D AV.—WANTED, A BABY TO BRING UP ON THE bottle. Mrs. BROWN.

23 SUFFOLK ST., NEAR GRAND.—AS NURSE, BY A highly respectable, well educated German woman; or any position where trust is required. Call or address.

66 (NEW NO.) WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A respectable woman to go out as wet nurse; baby is one month old.

166 WEST 28TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; understands ladies' and children's hairdressing; best city reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; good city reference. Call for two days.

223 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with good fresh milk, as wet nurse. Refers to Dr. G. R. Gyles, 112 9th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

304 MULBERRY ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman as child's nurse; can work on a sewing machine.

305 WEST 10TH ST.—A LADY TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or to bring it up on the bottle at her own house; has no children of her own.

319 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as child's nurse and to assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; best city reference.

407 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; her own two weeks old; is a good seamstress; will assist in sewing. Can come well recommended.

475 BROOME ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, room No. 8.—A respectable woman wishes to wet nurse a baby at her own house; has lost her own baby.

Waitresses, &c.

140 WEST 21ST ST.—AS WAITRESS, OR WOULD DO the chamberwork and waiting. Best city reference.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman as first class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL, 13 YEARS OF AGE, as waitress in a first class family; the best reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

Miscellaneous.

138 WEST 16TH ST.—AS TRAVELLING COMPANION, lady's maid, or to take care of sick person, by a French lady, speaking English and having the best references. Apply to Madame AUBERT.

146 LIBERTY ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble English person would like a situation in a dollar store. Call on or address ENGLISH.

157 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO REspectable women to go out by the day.

218 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG SWISS FRENCH lady, just arrived from Europe, as companion or as governess; would prefer to travel. Address R. P.

237 WEST 27TH ST., REAR BASEMENT.—A YOUNG colored woman to do work by the day or week; willing to do washing, ironing and cleaning; reference given if required.

A DRESSMAKER, WHOSE HEALTH DEMANDS active business, wishes a situation as lady's maid or travelling companion. Address THORNTON, station F.

A FRENCH LADY GIVES LESSONS DAY AND evening, at her own or pupils' residences, in modern languages, drawing and painting; also translating and copying. Address MADEMOISELLE, box 138 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN, AFTER THE NEW Year, a situation as resident governess in the country; she has had much experience in teaching English, French and music, and can furnish undoubted references to pupils and respectable parties in New York and Brooklyn. Address EXPERIENCE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCED IN the care and instruction of children as governess; teaches music, English and French, or would supervise a house; is capable and efficient; would go South or West; a widow or widower's family preferred; references given. Address TRUST, station G, 7th av.

A LADY, WHO CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE references, and who has had much experience in teaching English, French and Music, desires to find a home after the holidays (Brooklyn preferred) in exchange for two hours' daily instruction in those branches and the use of a piano. Address MUSIC, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN efficient teacher, is open to an engagement; English thoroughly, French, Drawing from the round and flat; good Music and Singing; highest references. Address UPTON, box 141 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family. Call for two days at West 57th st., corner of Broadway, second floor.

A.—RESPECTABLE, LIGHT AND GENTEEL EMployment. Ladies of good address are now making $5 to $10 daily. Call and see. 51 Cortlandt st., room No. 5.

A NICE PROTESTANT PERSON WANTED—TO TAKE care of a baby, sew and as companion; a good home. Apply to Mrs. FORD, 321 West 33d st.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME, TO PAY for first class Sewing Machines by instalments. Instructions free. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCH CO., 43 Bleecker street.

PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID WANTED—IN A small boarding house. A steady girl, with good references, willing and obliging, will find a good home at 125 East 27th st.

SALESWOMEN IN FANCY STORE WANTED.—FOUR young women as saleswomen; must come well recommended. Apply at 925 Broadway.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AT 103 West 13th st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A SMALL FAMILY; MUST be a good cook, washer and ironer; good reference required. Apply at 60 West 127th st., Harlem.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer. City references required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 2 West 29th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST UNDERSTAND HER business thoroughly and be a good bread and pastry baker; city reference. Apply from 9 till 1 at 38 East 28th st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO WASH AND IRON and assist with general housework; must have city reference. Apply, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at 52 West 21st st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; must have good references. Call at 212 East 13th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS IN a small family; one who is willing and obliging; good reference required. Apply at 29 West 25th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, 22d inst.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class Protestant cook, with best of city references, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 8 East 9th st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED LADY canvassers for New York city; a salary and liberal commission paid. Apply, before 11 o'clock, to S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway.

WANTED—AT THE LITTLE OYSTER HOUSE, 119½ Bowery, a young girl, who understands washing dishes, with references from last place. No other need apply. Call after 10 A. M., for two days.

WANTED—ON A SALARY, AN EXPERIENCED LADY, to solicit subscriptions to a beautiful work of art. Apply, by letter only, enclosing references, to G. CARLETON, 188 Broome st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

132 CHERRY ST.—AN ITALIAN AS WAITER IN A hotel, private family or restaurant; speaks French and a little English; good character and recommendations. Address C. G.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THE hotel business, is desirous of a situation; no objection to leave the city. Address W. M. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELSHMAN; CAN write a good hand and is not afraid to work in any store or other place. Call for three days at 114 Cedar st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS VALET, TO TRAVEL with and care an invalid gentleman, by a man who knows the Continent of Europe and has the highest testimonials and city reference. Address VALET, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wants evening and rainy days employment; terms very moderate. Address QUILL DRIVER, Herald office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man of some experience; first class references required. Address, naming references and salary desired, MERCHANT, Herald office.

AS BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, SALESMAN, or as clerk in some banking house, by a young man of experience and unexceptionable reference. Address JOHN, box 4,196 Post office, New York.

A YOUNG AND WELL EDUCATED SWEDE WISHES a situation as clerk in a wholesale or importing house; corresponds in the English and Scandinavian languages; has some knowledge in the German also; best city references. Address C. T., Herald office.

A SALESMAN WITH GOOD EASTERN AND WESTern trade and a thorough knowledge of European markets, where he has fair credit, wishes to be connected with a house for a fair consideration, or would associate with a party having $10,000. Address THOMAS, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ABLE to take entire charge of an office; a thorough bookkeeper and correspondent in French, German and English; has five years' experience in an importing house and the highest references; salary not less than $1,200. Address L. F. F., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER (TO ACT ALSO AS GENERAL CLERK) wanted, in a cloth jobbing house; character must be unexceptionable. Address, with particulars and salary expected, which must be low, WILSON, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—MUST BE FIRST CLASS, with good city references. Apply at CRAWFORD'S, 286 7th av., near 26th st.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, who has had several years' thorough experience in a wholesale hardware house; can refer to his present employer's. Address A. B., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR BARkeeper; has had experience both in wholesale and retail liquor trade; can furnish the best reference. Address S. C., Herald office, for two days.

TO NECKTIE MANUFACTURERS OR NOTION houses. The advertiser has a large acquaintance in the West and South; is open for engagement. Address W. S., box 162 Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING AN ACquaintance with the drug business, desires an engagement for a portion of his time; salary no object. Address McL., 108 3d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TO TAKE entire charge of general store; country preferred; security and reference. Address VAN, Herald office.

WANTED—A COPYIST, WHO WRITES A GOOD hand rapidly. Call on F. G. SALMON, 82 Broadway, before 11 A. M. to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the jobbing trade, to sell neckties, at L. A. VAN PRAAG & CO.'S, 376 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS SALESMEN WITH a capital of $20, to introduce a staple article to the trade. Call at 13 College place.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER, HAVING A RAILROAD acquaintance; good reference must accompany communication. Address F. K. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT SIXTEEN, WHO can write a good hand and come well recommended. Apply to H. F. JOHNS, 595 Washington st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; ONE who is rapid, accurate and understands his business thoroughly, with good references. Address MERCHANT, station A.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE HALF INTEREST IN A Fancy Goods and Stationery Store, No. 1,391 Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. A man with small or large capital can call. G. A. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as collector or any position of trust; understands the English and German languages; best city references and security can be given. Address COLLECTOR, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO SPEAKS ENglish and German, a situation as general clerk or assistant bookkeeper; best reference. Address T., box 1,068 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A SOber man, of long experience in this city, with good recommendations. Address 161 West 27th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man, who understands the care of horses well; can drive two or four if required; has good reference. Apply at his present place, 143 East 59th st., in stable.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN AND gardener; can milk; understands his business; best reference from last employer. Address A. R., box 219 Herald office.

A COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman, porter or to drive a truck; will be recommended by present and former employer. Call this week on A. G. HAMON, 170 Broadway, third floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A first class colored coachman; a good groom and careful driver; good references. Call or address for two days. 219 West 46th st.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN WHO understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is a first class city driver; no objection to the country; first class references from last employer. Address T. BARRETT, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTant; perfectly understands the care and management of any gentleman's establishment; best city reference. Call on or address A. BORNER, 57 West 33d st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTant; perfectly understands the care and management of any gentleman's establishment; best city reference. Call on or address A. BORNER, 57 East 33d st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; good driver; an excellent groom; best city reference from his former and later employers. Address, for two days, R. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

I AM DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A SITUATION FOR my coachman, whom I can highly recommend. For further particulars apply to or address C. T. CROMWELL, 84 Liberty st., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS GARdener and coachman, and to be generally useful on a gentleman's place in the country; five years' reference from last employer. Call on or address, for three days, J. S., 206 East 33d st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

TO HORSE DEALERS AND GENTLEMEN.—WANTED, a situation as brakesman and nagsman, or as coachman to a private gentleman, by a young man just arrived from London; thoroughly understands his business; married; no encumbrance. Address B. G., 120 Charlton st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom; must be thoroughly competent and come well recommended. Apply at 38 Beaver st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' reference from one family; five years' reference from last family. Address J. C., box 221 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY AND INDUSTRIous Scotchman, a situation as assistant bookkeeper salesman or collector. Best reference given. Twenty-five dollars will be given to any one procuring such a position. Address TROY, Herald office.

304 EAST 33D ST.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN, aged 30, a situation as coachman; best reference. Call on or address W. H. G., for two days.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED.—APPLY IN THE COFFEE SALOON No. 3 Park row. P. DOLAN.

A FIRST CLASS MAN CAN MAKE $30 TO $50 A day during the holiday season selling our illustrated and gift books. VIRTUE & YORSTON, 12 Dey street.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL the most attractive article ever offered in this city. This is no patent humbug. Call at 23 Dey street, up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

A.—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE MAKING MONEY rapidly, city or country, on Kirwan's new work, "Palace and Hovel; or, Phases of London Life." Just out. A splendid holiday gift. S. H. SMITH, 51 Cortlandt street, room No. 5.

BOY WANTED.—REAL ESTATE OFFICE; A GOOD strong boy, one who can read and write and make himself generally useful. Address box 1,439 Post office.

COLORED BOY WANTED—BETWEEN 12 AND 14 years of age, with good reference. Apply at 115 West 31st st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—WANTED, an immediate purchaser for a first class Billiard Saloon, Bar and Cigar Stand. Apply for three days at 39 West Union square.

PORTER WANTED.—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN AS porter and also to distribute bills; must be strong, active and acquainted with dry goods. Apply at 103 Chambers street.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND BAR, &C. APPLY AT 241 East 19th st., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND A FISH AND oyster stand; also a good sausagemaker. Apply at 442 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN SERVANT; FRENCH preferred; best city references required. Apply at 91 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A BOY, WELL RECOMMENDED, TO MAKE himself generally useful in a clothing store; salary $5 per week. 189 Grand st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, FOR A COAL office on Wall st. Address in own handwriting, giving references, COAL, Herald office.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD MEN TO CANVASS THIS city for the new Stereopticon advertising medium; good pay. Address L. M. V., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FAITHFUL BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE circulars this morning. Apply at GOLDSMITH'S College, 40 East 14th st., Union square, before 9 A. M. only.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY IN A BROKER'S office, willing to work early and late; pay $5 per week. Address, in applicant's writing, box 4,331 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS TRAVELLING AND HAS first class business qualifications to attend to special negotiations in Western cities. Address A., box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—A BAKER, TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A steam bakery; one that understands all kinds of crackers; must be a sober and steady man and give good reference. Address WOODRUFF & COLBY, Mansfield, Ohio.

YOUTH WANTED—INTELLIGENT, HONEST AND willing; wages $5 per week. State age and reference, and enclose stamp for reply, to M. & CO., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

TO ENGINEERS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, two men to sell a great economy connected with boilers and steam pipes. Parties of good address and character may obtain lucrative employment by calling at 70 Broadway, room 16, between 9 and 10 A. M. and 12 and 1 P. M.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITORS, at LANGE & HILLMAN'S, 207 Pearl st.

WANTED—A CARVER FOR A RESTAURANT; MUST understand his business thoroughly. Address A. K., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIRST CLASS WEAVERS and curlers on real hair work; good wages paid. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON & CO., 305 Canal st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE ET SA FILLE AGEE DE 13 ans, arrivant de France, desirerait se placer dans une bonne famille francaise ou americaine pour soigner des vieillard ou des enfants. Tres bonnes references. Adresser F. G., Herald office.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, COUPEUSE ET AJOUteuse experimentee, desire trouver de l'emploi dans les familles, ou une situation permanante dans une seul. References satisfaisantes seront donnees. Adresser C. M., 204 West 27th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway. Branch warerooms, No. 5 Willoughby Buildings, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $13, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. B. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 111 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 8 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PREVENTED AND CURED without mercury. Invigorators for Lost Manhood, $5. DR. LEON, 25 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GIVES IMmediate relief, without harm or exposure. Dr. LEON, 25 Amity street.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRACTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. Residence 20 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. LEON'S FEMALE PILLS AND DROPS. ONLY sure medicine for woman's difficulties. Price $5. Office 25 Amity street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER. Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

CONTINUATION OF RECEIVER'S SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, &C. WEDNESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, BEING BALANCE OF STOCK OF MESSRS. BININGER & CO., AND OTHERS.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, as above, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, the balance of receiver's sale of fine Wines, Liquors, &c., together with a selected stock from Bininger & Co.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue. Large Household Furniture sale. Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots, by catalogue, of magnificent Household Furniture, many rare and costly works of art.

LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday), without regard to cost, the following lots, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker; Pompadour and Library Suits, latest style; reps Suits, Lace Curtains, Mirrors, Bookcase, Bronzes, Paintings, Etageres, Centre Tables, Statuary, Turkish Chairs, Rockers; also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands; Spring, Hair and Feather Beds; Pillows, Blankets, Bolsters, &c. Also Dining Room Suit, Buffet, Extension, Chairs, Clocks, Plate, Cutlery, Urns, Tureens, Casters, Carvers, &c. Also Kitchen and Basement Furniture, Dinner and Tea Sets, Chairs, Lounges—in all 500 lots of useful household furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT PRIVATE SALE, AT 452 Canal street, large lot of Carpets, slightly imperfect, at low rate for cash.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT AUCTION.—Assignee's sale of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, &c., at 1,225 Broadway, Wood's Museum, at 12 A. M. and 7½ P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday, December 20 and 21.

Special accommodation for ladies.

BARKER & HAMLIN, Auctioneers.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY of ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., &c., THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A NEW ORLEANS HOUSE, VALUED AT $130,000. To be sold at public vendue, without reserve, FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEW YORK CREDITORS, COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, and continuing daily until all are disposed of, AT SALESROOMS OF HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, No. 99 CHURCH AND 78 READE STREETS.

The Stock is one of the most valuable ever offered at auction, and comprises every variety of RICH CLUSTER AND SINGLE STONE DIAMONDS, in Rings, Pins, Crosses, Earrings, Studs, Lockets, Brooches, &c., in rich Paris made artistic mountings, some of which are valued at from $1,000 to $3,000; superb 18-carat Gold Sets, in Pearl, Opal, Ruby, Emerald, Coral, Amethyst and other precious Stones, rich Lockets, Bracelets, Chains, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., &c.

Also finest quality of gold and silver Hunting and other Watches, with nickle and gilt movements, such as stem winders, chronometers, independent seconds, double time keepers, repeaters, &c., &c.

Ladies' rich enamelled and diamond set watches, by all the most celebrated makers and fully guaranteed. Fine Silver Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, two jeweller's Safes, Regulators, Show Cases, &c.

All of which will be sold without reserve to close the estate, offering a rare opportunity to purchase useful and valuable holiday presents at a great sacrifice.

The entire stock is of the most costly quality, and will be guaranteed strictly as represented.

By order of JAMES H. TORRANCE, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE.—The sale will commence at 11 o'clock each day with the Miscellaneous Jewelry, at 12 precisely with Watches and at 1 precisely with Diamonds.

Goods will be on exhibition and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

Ladies are especially invited to attend the sale of this rich and valuable stock.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer, 99 Church and 78 Reade streets.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. (Established 1847.) Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets; Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

Auction Notice.

Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.

ALLEN B. MINER. HENRY D. MINER.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY, corner Twelfth street.

Large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of MESSRS. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this city. Also a number of fine representative Pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.

The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:—

EUGENE VERBOCKHOEVEN, by a highly finished Cabinet Landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.

DAVID COL, by an Interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.

B. C. KOEK KOEK, by an exquisite Landscape remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius,	L. Robbe,	T. Gerard,
L. Wintz,	David de Noter,	Van Schendel,
N. Diaz,	C. Pecrus,	E. Plassan,
Fauvelet,	L. & H. De Beul,	Kuwassey, Sr.,
F. Willems,	P. J. Toussaint,	J. Portielje,
T. Carolus,	H. Schlesinger,	E. Bidan,
Schelfout,	DeKlerk,	Carl Becker,
L. de Langue,	A. Hulk,	J. Vander Waarden,
F. Von Seben,	W. Bilders,	H. De Vos,
H. Schaeffels,	Rollaen,	L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.

Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 14th inst. ree, day and evening, until sale.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

At 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

An Invoice of fine German Bronzes, just received, comprising Figures, Chandeliers, Extension Lights, and other very fine Bronzes by order of Consignee.

Also a beautiful Collection of prepared Birds in Groups, on Branches and under Glass Shades all beautifully mounted and prepared by the well known taxidermist, C. Galbraith.

Also Fancy Goods, comprising an invoice of white Italian Verde Antique and Veined Marble, consisting of superbly carved Marble Fountains, suitable for parlors or conservatories; elegantly carved Florentine Mosaic inlaid Centre Tables, together with an assortment of Bohemian Glass Vases, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

Also a splendid assortment of worsted Embroidered Cushions and Slipper Patterns, of the latest styles, of the finest and most artistic workmanship.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF RARE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &C., consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry, Rutherford, Duery & Co.'s Star of Garter, Monsley, Nabob Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn, Bourbon, 1853; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. BININGER & CO., consisting of very old Madeiras, old Q Brandy, Bernano and Portillo Sherries, Roriz and Ducal Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. P. McKNIGHT, Deputy Sheriff.

Also (immediately after the Sheriff's sale), invoice of first class Wines, consisting of 14 quarter casks Italian red Wine, in bond; 24 quarter and 15 eighth casks old Port, in bond; 16 cases 6 dozen) Smithwick & Co. Brown Stout, in bond; 4 quarter casks Jamaica Rum, do.; 20 cases Muscat Wine, do.; cases De Venoge & Co. Champagne, do.; cases old Sherry, Javel Claret Wines, &c.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars in time.

After sale of furniture, all the unclaimed Packages remaining in possession of Adams Express Company, New York, December 1, 1870, and to be sold to the highest bidder, to pay charges, consisting of about 600 packages. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Packages to be sold as they are, and no reclamation allowed in any case. Goods to be removed immediately after the sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, near Houston street, up stairs, offers at private sale, AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, on which he has made advances, Parlor, Library and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads and Bureaus, Desks, Sideboards, Bookcases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, &c. Call, examine and be convinced.

A. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER, ARTISTS' GALLERY, 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening this week, at 7 o'clock, to pay advances, positively without any reserve, great sale of high class Paintings by American and foreign artists, embracing upwards of 500, all richly framed, viz.:—Landscapes, Figures, Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Scriptural Views, &c., &c., together with many other pleasing subjects, by eminent foreign and American artists of high repute. Also the celebrated Painting, "Betrayal of the Saviour," by Culverhouse; the "Burial of Captain Latane" on the plantation of Mrs. Brockenborough, in Virginia, funeral rites being performed by Mrs. Brockenborough, and many others of great value.

AUCTION SALE.—FOR THREE DAYS, AT LESS THAN auction prices, a large lot of Plumbers' Brass, Iron, Copper and Earthenware; also a Wagon, Harness, Store Fixtures, &c., at 213 East Twenty-sixth street. Must be closed out immediately. ALFRED BRADY, Assignee.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION. EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers. Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles, Magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place—Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware; Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—LARGE sale THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all the elegant Household Furniture contained at the private residence 80 Brevoort place, Tenth street, near Fifth and Sixth avenues, magnificent Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, Vases, Bronzes, Clocks, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Mattresses, Sideboard, Extension Table, Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c.

ASSIGNEE SALE—OF LIQUORS, WINES, CHAMpagnes, Cigars, &c. J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, will sell this day, December 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, opposite his former store, the entire Stock of a wholesale Liquor House, comprising the following choice brands, viz.:—Taylor's, Gaff's, Harris', Boon's, Crow's, Woodcock's and other Whiskies, one, two, three and four years old. Also a large and general assortment of other Liquors, Brandies, Gins, Rum, Sherry and Port Wine, in casks and cases. Also over 100 baskets and cases of Champagne, together with a quantity of Liquors in demijohns. Also a lot of Cigars, &c., &c. By order of P. S. Tyler & F. G. Butler, Assignees.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER, Salesrooms, 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets, Household and Cabinet Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell, this day, a fine assortment of second hand and new Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, rosewood, walnut, oak, chestnut and mahogany Chamber Furniture, in suits and separate pieces.

VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

Walnut Library, Secretary, and writing Bookcases, oak and walnut Buffets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Hall Stands and Hall Chairs, Lounges and Sofas.

WALNUT AND OAK EXTENSION TABLES.

Dining Room and Bedroom Chairs, Paintings and Engravings, Wax Dolls, Fancy Goods, Crockery, Glassware, China, Chamber and Toilet Setts, Oil Cloths.

ON THURSDAY, Imported Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Games, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF DIAMONDS AND WATCHES. AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on Thursday, December 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 469 Broadway, the largest assortment of fine Diamonds and Watches offered at auction this season, comprising in part CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE DIAMOND BROOCHES, RINGS, EARRINGS AND STUDS; AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD HUNTING, PATENT LEVERS, LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, STEM WINDERS AND CHRONOMETERS.

Also several articles of Gold Jewelry, Chains, Bracelets, &c. Catalogues at sale. Goods on exhibition on Wednesday.

AUCTION SALE—AUCTION SALE. $20,000 worth of Household Furniture, 500 lots by catalogue. Rare chance for housekeepers. Rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits, Velvet Carpets, Bronzes, Silver Ware, Statuary, Marqueterie Cabinets, Brocatel, Lace Curtains; Rosewood, Walnut Chamber Furniture, &c., on WEDNESDAY morning, at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock. Sale peremptory. A. A. SCHULZ, Auctioneer.

Drawing Rooms Suits, Pompadour style, covered French satin brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Mirrors, Vases, Clocks, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Canterbury; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, German Cutlery, Silverware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; Furniture of servants' apartments.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GUARANTEED ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.

A CARD.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL would respectfully announce that they will sell, on Thursday, December 22, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine collection of Paintings, including many contributions from our first native artists, also a number of works of the leading European painters. Every painting will be guaranteed original, and the collection will be in every way worthy of the attention of lovers of art. They will be on exhibition on Wednesday, the 21st, with catalogues.

Among the artists represented at this sale are the following:—

WILLIAM HART,	S. J. SHAUGHNESSY,
A. F. TAIT,	T. P. ROSITER (pupil of Bierstadt),
L. M. WILES,	J. F. CROPSEY,
ARTHUR PARTON,	JULIE BEERS,
A. H. WYANT,	JOHN POPE,
W. S. MACY,	W. HALBURTON,
L. LANG,	NORTON BUSH,
C. C. GRISWOLD,	H. BLAUVELT,
S. COLMAN,	GRANBERY,
LILY SPENCER,	J. WILLIAMSON.
J. W. CASILEAR,	
WM. MAGRATH,	

Foreign.

INNGHEIM,	VALLIER,
SABARIUS,	HILGERS,
LANFANT DE METZ,	AZENAR,
BERNARDI,	LEEMPUTTEN,
LITTSCHAUER,	NAVIER,
HORN,	FREIDERISCHEN,
PACE,	SCHULTEN.

Also Scene in the Wind River Mountains, by A. Bierstadt, guaranteed.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

Furs, Robes, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine Furs, Mink and Sable Sets, Cuffs, Collars, Boas, Wolf Robes, Black Bear, &c., &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

Stuffed Birds, Animals, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Stuffed Birds, in groups; splendid Cases, Branches, Animals, Tigers, Lions, Bears, &c., &c.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, at 246 Grand street, near Chrystie, a large number of second hand Sewing Machines, of all first class makes, fully warranted, with privilege of exchange.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER. Administrator's sale, on Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the Harp Store of J. F. Browne, Esq., 644 Broadway, over Manhattan Savings Bank, one splendid Erard Gothic double action Harp, No. 5,392, made by a celebrated English maker and in perfect order, having been used only in a private family. By order of JOHN BINSSE, Esq., Administrator of A. Thiebault, deceased.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—RICH FURNITURE, French plate Mirrors, rosewood Pianos, Carpets, &c.—On Friday, December 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms 53 East Thirteenth street, a large and rich assortment of Furniture, Lace and Damask Curtains, rich Oil Paintings and Engravings, Willcox & Gibbs' Cabinet Sewing Machine, six rich Parlor Suits, two Plimpton Bedsteads, two Sofa Beds, upright and square Pianos, in good order; Fancy Goods, Etageres, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Gas Fixtures, Fancy Goods, three Bookcases, fine Feather Pillows, Mattresses, five Turkish Chairs, superb Cabinet, &c. At private sale, a Hudson Bay Sable Cloak, cost $1,200, at a bargain.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, Wednesday, December 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Bedding, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Lounges, Hall Stands, French plate Mirror, Oil Paintings, China, Bookcases, Office and Parlor Desks, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 350 Bowery, sells on Friday, first class, good down town, long established, money making, prominent corner Liquor Store and Hotel combined; east side; great bargain offered at private sale.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—CAMPBELL & CO. sells to-morrow entire large, choice Stock, elegant Fixtures, fine Horse and Wagon and valuable, cheap Lease of prominent up-town Broadway corner Grocery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—WILL sell this day, positively, without reserve, at No. 3 Horatio street, corner Eighth avenue, at 11 o'clock, that elegant and completely fitted up Bar, Billiard and Oyster Saloon, long established; doing good business; cheap rent. Sale in one or more lots.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS at 10 o'clock, at 267 East Fourth street, Stock and Fixtures of a Cigar Store, Counters, Showcase, Figure. Positively, in lots. Max Bayersdorfer's office, 284 Bowery.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALleries.—LEANTE, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Superb Books at Auction.

This (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private Library, comprising an elegant assortment of Illustrated and Standard Works, a fine collection of Books and Pamphlets relating to the late President Lincoln, a scarce collection of Trials, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 BROADWAY. GRAND HOLIDAY SALE OF SUPERB CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, just landed from Leghorn, never before exhibited; chiselled by the following artists:—Fadi, Lazzarini, Duche, Franzoni and Franchi; also Alabasters, Statuettes, French Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Tazzas, &c., will be sold by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 22, 23 and 24, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, 521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel building. EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF FINE SILVER PLATED WARE, of the manufacture and importation of Mr. WM. J. MILLER, 12 Maiden lane (established 1833). ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DEC. 21 and 22, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, 521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel building. This sale will embrace every description of SILVER PLATED WARE, including many articles of elegant design and high cost, plated on nickel, silver and white metal. DIXSON'S SHEFFIELD PLATE. Fine Sheffield PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, &c. Affording an opportunity that rarely occurs to purchase silver plated ware at auction of RELIABLE QUALITY. Every article of plated ware in this sale is either manufactured or imported by the well known house of WM. J. MILLER, and guaranteed by him to be of the same qualities as regularly sold at private sale in his establishment, 12 MAIDEN LANE. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESroom 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building. Elegant Japanese Goods, just received, via overland route. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, this and following days, at 11 o'clock, AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, 521 BROADWAY, about 150 lots of Japanese Articles, viz.:—Cabinets, Work Boxes, Desks, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Smoking Houses, Work Tables, Trays, Jewel Caskets, &c.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE. AT PUBLIC OUTCRY, By LAMAR & KING, Auctioneers. On first TUESDAY in January next, Before the Court House, in Savannah, THOSE TWO VALUABLE WHARF LOTS, Known as O'Byrne's property, fronting on the river 316 feet and running back to Canal street 410 feet, No. 6 running to Indian street, about 700 feet. WITH IMPROVEMENTS On Lot No. 7, consisting of one Brick Building containing nine floors, now used as a United States Bonded Warehouse; also, a Brick Office. MRS. MARGARET M. O'BYRNE, Executrix.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—CONTINUATION sale of elegant Paris Fancy Goods this day, at 60 Liberty street, at 12 o'clock.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY, DEC. 21, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut Parlor Suits, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c.

Also Sheriff's Sale, one Iron Safe, Scales, lot of Boxes, &c. Also Marshal's Sale, a Stock of Crockery and Glassware. JOHN COUTRELL, Marshal.

Also, on account of former purchaser, 8½ dozen Morocco Skins.

THURDAY, DEC. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Marshal's Sale—A lot of Groceries. CHAS. F. WATIS, Marshal.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—STEAM ENGINE, PUMPS, Oil Tanks, &c., by order of the assignee in bankruptcy. To be sold on Thursday, December 22, at 11 A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the New York Kerosene Oil Company on Newtown creek, near Greenpoint avenue; one 870 horse power Engine, &c. Catalogues ready at 339 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Terms cash.

LOAN OFFICE SALE.—JAMES AGAR, AUCTIONEER, will sell, to-morrow (Thursday), at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and Gold Rings, Pins, Earrings, Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistols. At 2 o'clock, fine Clothing, Furs, Silks, Velvets and other fine Goods. By order of Joseph A. Jackson, No. 5 Amity street. A discount of three per cent off all bills over $100.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WOMEN'S CLOTHING.—This day, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Silk, Merino and other Dresses, Broche and Woollen Shawls, Velvet Cloaks, Furs, Remnants of Silk, Table Linen, Underclothing, Blankets, Quilts. By order of John J. Levy, 45 Sixth avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, 800 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Wilson & Co., 181 Bowery, and H. Gillen, East Thirty-third street. The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock, with Men's Clothing.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—ON THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1870 at 11 o'clock, at 597 Eleventh avenue, the Contents of a Butcher's Shop, consisting of Ice House and Fixtures; also one Cart, Horse, Harness, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Groceries, Teas, Sugar, Flour, Spices, Canned Fruits, Horse and Wagon. RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, at 766 Second avenue, a large stock of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Sugar, Spices, Flour, Soap, Butter, Canned Fruits, Store Fixtures, Horse, Wagon and Harness. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff. PETER BOWE, Deputy.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 13 BOWery.—Sale of Wines and Liquors, this day, December 21, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the entire stock of a wholesale dealer, consisting of 50 barrels Whiskeys of the following brands:—Morris' Rye Keller, Reynolds' old Bourbon, two and three years old; Taylor's, &c.; also 10 barrels French and plain Spirits, casks Brandy, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, &c.; 100 cases Liquors, Renault and Martell Brandies, cases Bourbon and Scotch Whiskeys; also cases and baskets Champagne. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, all the genteel Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., of a large house—5 Parlor Suits, Pier, Mantel and Bar Mirrors, Curtains, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables; Piano, Bookcase, Wardrobes, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Lounges, black walnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits, Hair and other Mattresses, large Feather Beds and Bedding, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves, 70 fine Carpets, nearly new; Oilcloths and everything for housekeeping; also Goods from a house in Harlem.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,540. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ANGELINA MARIA—PLEASE DARLING RELIEVE me of my sheepskins. In "duty" bound. A SUFFERING LECTIVE.

A LADY WISHES TO SEE ALBERT SCHULER FROM Frankfort on the Main. Address J. L., station F.

ANNIE, I AM SICK SINCE I SAW YOU AND SHORT of means. I am very tired, hope to see you. I could not see you. Write to me to 101 but not so close. MARTIN.

A LADY DESIRES TO ADOPT OR RECEIVE INTO her family as companion a young lady from 17 to 20 years of age. Address, enclosing photograph, Mrs. A. B., Herald office.

BROADWAY AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET, TUESday, about 8 minutes of 11 o'clock.—Would the lady ... entire ... address in confidence. FUL BROWN, Herald office.

DID HINE—I MAILED YOU A LONG KIND LETTER. This gives opportunity to correct misunderstanding. Expected letter from you to-day.

DOCTOR'S CARD BROADWAY STAGE MONDAY 2 P. M. Will beautiful eyes address FELLION, Herald office?

E. J. PETER CALL OR SEND ADDRESS TO 66 ... street Brooklyn; your brother wants to see you.

FAIR LADY SIXTH AVENUE CARS. GENTLEMAN ... A. F. HOLT, Astor House.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. MARY ... Any information ... will be literally rewarded by ... 6 ... East ... street.

IF THE DRIVER WHO TOOK A GENTLEMAN FROM ... street Monday ... will return the ... to room No. 18 William street he will be liberally rewarded.

IF ELIZA RILEY IS IN THE CITY WILL SHE CALL at 1 ... street.

JERSEY—MEET ME AT FIVE CORNERS THURSDAY ... JUDGE.

"MAY—MAY I HOPE FOR AN ANSWER TO MY ..." ARTHUR.

MR. F. CON BERNARD WILL PLEASE CALL AT ... & Co.

NEW YORK HOTEL DOOR TUESDAY ... —L. ... address ... letter.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS H... DANNIS MULLIGAN, Executor ...

WANTED—TO ADOPT A CHILD, FROM ONE TO three years old. Address for three days S. T. D., Herald office.

$5 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION OF JOHN JACOB Smith, left his wife on Monday morning, has but one left arm, dark complexioned, dark hair. Above reward will be paid by FRANCIS NAGLE, 2 Baxter street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who cannot ... to surrender their policies ... can ... the full surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 80 Liberty street.

A LADY IN NEED OF MONEY WISHES TO SELL ... her Camel's Hair Shawl and Diamond Rings at a great sacrifice. Call on or address Mrs. FORREST, 40 West Forty-third street.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 7—FOR DEC. 20, 1870.
7, ..., 69, 66, ..., 16, ..., 59, 71, 15, 77.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 694—...
52, 12, 13, ..., 9, 11, 98, ..., 60, 17, 18, ..., 69, 65.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 701—DECEMBER 20, 1870.
3, 17, 2, 41, 62, 13, 3, 69, 48, 2, ..., 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 702—DECEMBER 20, 1870.
..., 17, 6, 17, 1, 4, ..., 76, 41, 19, 20, 26.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 166 Broadway, ... Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ... Office of the Receiver of Taxes, Court House, ... Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAXPAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent will be ... on all taxes unpaid ... interest at the rate of ... per cent will be added ... BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

CAPTAIN P. G. LOTT OF CUNARD LINE.—THE friends of Captain Lott are invited to meet at Delmonico's ... this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 P. M., to consider the question of a complimentary testimonial to the Captain on the occasion of his ... By order of the Committee.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Elaborate Walnut Panels and Ornaments. Figure Carving of all specialty.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN ATTENTION! Every one his own Master. Good Homes for All.
A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Co-operative Manufacturing Land Company of Pennsylvania on Thursday evening, December 22, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, at Cooperative Hall, ... Bowery, when and where the objects of the company will be explained; shares $25, payable in monthly instalments of $... Information may also be obtained and subscriptions will be received at Messrs. H. R. Marcey's, 187 Washington street; Dr. F. Seeger, 15 East Fifty-sixth street; C. Magnus, 138 Canal street; William Boeckl, 216 Broome street; H. F. Sackmann, 89 Centre street; S. Bromberg, 80 Cedar street, room No. 7, and at the office of the Treasurer, William Radde, 550 Pearl street, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUHEY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. Wholes, $33; halves, $16; quarters, $8. Kentuckys, from $1 to $10. Prizes paid in gold. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

SECOND HAND SEWING MACHINES, OF ALL FIRST class makes, cheap, until December 21 at 10½ A. M., then at auction. Fully guaranteed, with privilege of exchange any time inside of 30 days for new machines of any make. 446 Grand street, near Christie.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

WALTHAM WATCHES, For Holiday Presents. HOWARD & CO., 865 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed and information given. Circulars sent and the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street, or box 4,685 Post office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 1,261 Post office. Branch office 447 Broome st.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A FULL BLOODED SETTER PUP FOR SALE—THREE months old, at a reasonable price. Apply at 283 West Seventeenth street, between 1 and 3 P. M.

BIRDS.—JUST ARRIVED, 5,000 CANARY BIRDS, from Germany; all kinds of soft bill Birds; a great variety of Shells and Shell Boxes, Fishes, &c. Best Mocking Birds' Food, at F. MORIS' 43 Chatham street.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, NEW YORK, has all the choice breeds of Dogs for sale or stock. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Butler's new work, fourth edition, $3. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

O. LINDEMANN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF JApanned and bright metal Bird Cages. The largest variety of cages in the world. No. 254 Pearl street, between Fulton and John.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A NO. 10 BORE ENGLISH muzzle loader in good condition; no objection if it has been a little used. Address W. L. B., Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S, CORNER BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH STREET. G. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness, at everything in the horse line, to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
SLEEPTOP STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.
A LARGE DRIVING RING IN THE MART.
THE ONLY ONE in the city for showing
THE STYLE AND ACTION of Horses on sale.
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ALLOWED for trial
ON EVERY HORSE SOLD under warrantee.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Speed. Speed. Speed.
The fast, high bred black trotting Horse Geo. Law, is about 15½ high, 7 years old; was driven on Fashion track last summer by John Lovett in 2:38 and can beat 2:35 any day; is an honest, free and pleasant driver as goes the road; does not fret or pull; is pure gaited; can be driven by a lady and is warranted sound and kind; together with Road Wagon, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Whips, &c.
ELEGANT AND STYLISH dapple gray coupe Horse, 16 hands, ... years old, very free and stylish driver, ... attracting great attention when moving; ... has been used in a private family the past year; a lady can drive him; afraid of nothing and is warranted sound and kind.
ONE light two seat PORTLAND SLEIGH.
ONE second hand single seat plush trimmed Cutter.
TWO square box Business Wagons, in good order.
ONE second hand Express Wagon to pay advances.
BAY HORSE, about 15¼ hands, 8 years, warranted kind in all harness, very free and pleasant driver, of great endurance; has been used on a light tea wagon; together with Tea Wagon, nearly new, Harness, &c.
Two city built top Wagons, but little used.
One end box Road Wagon, built by Dusel.
One Rockaway, in fine order, built by Lawrence & Co.
Bay Horse, 15¾ hands, 8 years old; warranted kind in all harness; free driver and good worker; has been used on a butcher's cart; sold for want of use.
Several sets of new and second hand Harness.
Large consignment of Wolf, Plaid and Woollen Robes.
Several cheap work Horses; full description at sale.
Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Circingles, Whips, Poles, Horse Blankets and full Horse Suits of all descriptions.
Our large driving ring protected in any inclement weather.

AT AUCTION—HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT AUCTION on Thursday, December 22, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Hudson and Spring streets. A fine assortment of Wagons, of different styles, single and double seat Sleighs; also in great variety Blankets, Lap Robes, ... Whips, Halters, &c. ... positive as everything to be sold without regard to cost; also at private sale. JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT 1,210 Broadway, near Forty-first street, a gentleman's Carriage, ... high ... warranted sound and kind ... also Cabriolet, three Top Wagons, two Rockaways, two open Road Wagons, three Express Wagons, 20 ... double Harness, Blankets, Robes, Sleigh Bells, &c. Sale positive. JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS—38 LIBERTY STREET.—AStounding reductions. All our stock of ... Top Buggies ... Also Sleighs, Harness ... the largest and ... Blankets in the city ... JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 38 Liberty st.

A.—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE CHEAP—... Coupes, ... four and six seat Rockaways ... also a fine assortment of Sleighs. Apply to A. W. KELLEY, ... 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, ... Fourth avenue.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c.—Our ... of six seat ... HIGGS, 72 Broadway street.

A FRESH STOCK OF ANIMAL ROBES, BUFFALO, Wolf, Fox, ... Lynx, ... in great variety ... English Kersey ... made to order. ... 62 Warren street, corner College place.

A.—50 SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES, DELIVERED CHEAP ... PHILIP & CORNER.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness ... all styles ... Sleigh Bells at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

A.—SWELL SLEIGH, NEARLY NEW, ALSO KIMball ... Express Wagons ... W. H. GRAY, ...

A.—IN VIEW OF HOLIDAY SEASON WE HAVE completed a large stock of ... Landaus, Sleighs, Bells, Harness ... this week. HAMS, ... Broadway.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, NEW SOLDIERS' BLANkets, Saddles, Mules, ... Harness, ... tents, Canvass, water proof Horse, Truck, Wagon Covers, Cavalry Coats. W. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A CLARENCE OR COUPE WANTED TO HIRE FOR the winter months, by a responsible party; ... Address for two days, stating terms and where to be seen, G. TAYLOR, Herald office.

A FULL SPRING SHIFTING TOP LIGHT ROAD Wagon, made by Beardsley and light double Harness, nearly new, for sale cheap at WINFIELD'S stable, Fiftieth street and Sixth avenue.

A FINE TURNOUT—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS, high, six years old, warranted sound and kind; Dusenbury Top Wagon and Harness; will be sold very cheap. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

A GENTLEMAN'S HORSES, HARNESS AND CARriage for sale cheap; horses, long tail bays, 16 hands, 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind and handsome every way; ... Westchester carriage made by Lawrence, very little used; all will be sold together or separately. Apply at private stable 22 West Thirty-second street.

COUPE, FAMILY HORSE, BUGGY WAGON—SAFARSO; kind and very superior family Horse; Top Buggy, best order; city made Harness. 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

CHEAPEST, NEATEST, LIGHTEST COUPE ROCKAways ... assortment new and second hand Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., ... every thing warranted as represented. TAYLOR'S, 59 Centre st.

ELEGANT FAMILY SLEIGH FOR SALE—MADE BY Goold & Son of Albany, plush lined throughout, in excellent order and very stylish. Apply at CORBETT'S, 122 to 126 West Twenty-fifth street.

FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS WE SHALL OFFER AT retail our extensive stock of Saddles, Harness, &c., at manufacturers' prices. We continue to make to order the finest class of Carriage and Trotting Harness, of the newest and most elegant designs and best workmanship, and are prepared for the Holidays an assortment of work such as has never been equalled in this city.
We invite especial attention to the superior qualities of fine Kersey Blankets and Sleigh Bells exhibited by us this winter. HOOVER, CALHOUN & CO., 365 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND THREE-QUARTER Clarence, in first rate order and ready for immediate use. Also a large size Coupe for two horses, will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., 658 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY HORSE, HARNESS AND Extension Top Phaeton; will sell low. Address L. N., Jr., box 4,621 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN BUSINESS Horse, 15 hands, 7 years old, chunky built and warranted sound and kind; also two other work Horses to be sold cheap, owner declining business. 159 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST, MOST BEAUTIFUL AND perfect saddle and harness Mare in America; goes all saddle gaits; can trot in three minutes to road wagon. Call at 115 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT CLARENCE COACH, IN GOOD order, ... cloth lining, also a number of other Coaches, in good order. HENRY BURKE, 403 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE HORSE TRUCK, WITH Harness in good order. Inquire at CHAS. HUBER'S, Graham street, between Flushing and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY CART HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind; is in fine condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire at 400 West Twelfth street, corner West street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE HORSES, SUITABLE for express, coach or farm use; one ... Express Wagon, good as new; one set Coach Harness; three sets light Harness; one Top Wagon, one Piano Box Wagon, good order. 1 ... West Fourth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR WANT OF USE, THREE young Horses, 14½ to 15½ hands high; all warranted fit for any use; must be sold to-day. 135 Perry street, store.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GOOD MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; suitable for butcher and grocer. Inquire of Y. SCHAEFER, 463 Sixth avenue.

HORSE, EXPRESS WAGON AND HARNESS, ALSO 2 Concord Express and 1 Grocery Wagon, 1 light money or delivery Wagon, one light Road Wagon, built by Godwin. At 226 Spring street, corner Clarke.

HORSE BLANKETS 75 CENTS TO $50 EACH, ROBES, $2 75 to $50 each. Harness, $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 148 Chambers street.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells, large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGH BELLS, BELLS, BELLS—SLEIGH BELLS—1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter Sleigh Bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices. CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, &c.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Portlands, two, four and six seat Sleighs at greatly reduced prices; 200 new and second hand Carriages. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

STABLE FITTINGS OF IRON—ALL THE APPROVED patterns of our own superior workmanship and at prices that defy competition. Large orders filled on short notice. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade street.

TRUCKS AND HORSES—WANTED, ONE SINGLE and two double Trucks, with Horses and Harness. Stable or Stall Room needed for six or eight horses. Truckmen wishing to dispose of business address CASH, station F.

WANTED—COUPE ROCKAWAY IN EXCHANGE FOR horse, wagon and harness. Address H. S., 1,198 Broadway.

WANTED—A LIGHT TOP BUGGY, BREWSTER, DUsenbury or Stevens make; if used, also light single Harness. Any gentleman having the above and willing to sell cheap for cash will call on or address HENRY OLMSTEAD, 38 Lispenard street, up stairs.

WANTED—A TEAM OR SINGLE HORSE FOR LIGHT driving, for which will be given a Dog Cart built by Wood Bros., in part payment. Call on or address J. J., 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, to go in the country. Address, stating price, which must be moderate, A. G. DAVIS, box 6,657 New York Post office.

$85—FINE TROTTING MARE, SOUND AND KIND except one eye; powerful draught Horse, $90; brown Mare, $45; bay Mare, $65. 721 Washington, near West Eleventh street, tea store.

$85.—BLACK CANADIAN, 3 YEARS, 15 HANDS, $75; gray, 14 hands, very cheap; must be sold. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. 241 West Thirty-first street, rear.

500 SLEIGHS, FROM $25 UP; PORTLAND ALBANY, 4 and 6 seat, new and second hand; best, largest and cheapest in New York. W. M. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
EIGHT PAGE DOUBLE PAPER,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
SEE THE GREAT
CHRISTMAS CARTOON
ALL OVER THE CITY
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
THE BEST HOLIDAY PAPER PUBLISHED
FULL OF THE BEST STORIES,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23,
AND ALL THE LATEST
NEWS OF THE DAY.
The
EVENING TELEGRAM
ON FRIDAY
will be the
VERY BEST
HOLIDAY
PAPER
EVER PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK.
All for
TWO CENTS A COPY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe on Wednesday, Dec. 21, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz:—A and B, 11:10; C and D, 10:50; E and F, 10:40; G and H, 10:10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN CARS OF THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD and Transportation Company a sum of money, which the owner can ... GEORGE W. BARKER, New Jersey Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

FOUND IN COMING FROM CHURCH, COLD EARring. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Call at 121 East Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, BELIEVED ON MADISON avenue, a small Gold Watch and Chain. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to 90 Broadway, room 11.

LOST, A GOLD LOCKET OF OCTAGONAL SHAPE, with an enamel painting of Cupid and ... set in diamonds. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery by TIFFANY & CO., Union square.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 19TH, A BUNDLE OF LINEN ... collars and cuffs stitched with machine. Please return them to No. 9 West Sixteenth street and get reward.

LOST—PASSBOOK NO. 478, ISSUED BY THE NORTH River Savings Bank. Finder will please leave it at the bank, corner Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

LOST—$100 BETWEEN ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.'s, corner Fifth avenue, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Wednesday, December 14, one White Envelope, containing $100 in money, one Rubber ..., two Tickets to Booth's theatre and the business Card of F. H. Hancock & Co. ... The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S store, Canal street, corner of Mercer street.

LOST MONDAY, IN TIFFANY'S SMALL BOX, CONtaining ... Reward of $40 and no questions asked by returning to 80 Beekman street, up stairs.

LOST, A PACKAGE OF VALUABLE PAPERS IN going from corner Broad and Market streets to the Newark and New York Railroad, on the ... train for New York, Dec. 1, 1870; thence to Taylor's Hotel on Broadway, New York. The papers are of no use to any one but the loser. A liberal reward will be given to the finder by leaving them with D. A. DRUMMOND, at the Daily Advertiser office, Newark, N. J.

LOST—ON CATHARINE STREET, NEAR CHERRY, Monday evening the 19th, a Misses' Straw Valise containing ... marked No. 25. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning the same to L. Ann street.

LOST—ON GRAND STREET, BETWEEN BOWERY and Chrystie, a Seal Ring, no initial, hair under seal. A suitable reward for its return to 420 Broome street. JOHN S. MILLER.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Young Men's Christian Association Hall and Third avenue car, a lady's Hunting case Gold Watch. The finder will be rewarded—no questions asked—by leaving it at S. T. GORDON'S, 706 Broadway.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, GOING FROM ELEVENTH street to University place, thence to north side of Tenth street and thence to Fourth street, a Sleeve Button, with an amethyst stone with letter "L" set in diamonds. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 96 Broadway.

LOST.—IF THE PERSON WHO, BY MISTAKE, TOOK a new blue beaver frock Overcoat from the ante-room of Mount Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, Grand and Centre streets, on the evening of the 19th inst. will return the same to its owner, F. D. COLVIN, St. Charles Hotel, Broadway, he will receive thanks and a liberal reward for the same.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—LOST, BETWEEN FORTIETH AND Forty-sixth streets, a seal skin Pocketbook containing $12. If found please return to 19 East Forty-first street.

$15 REWARD—LOST, ON SUNDAY LAST, IN Twenty-second street, near Eighth avenue, a Bear Skin Robe. Whoever will bring the same to 245 West Fiftieth street will receive the above reward. J. LAMBERT, 245 West Fiftieth street.

$50 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION OF TWO Italian boys, Antonio Cianciarro, aged 15 years, played the violin, dark complexion; Angelo Cianciarro, 14 years old, played the harp, has three pistes on each side. The above reward will be paid by ANSELMO ANTONIO RENELLI, 64 Crosby street, New York.

$100 REWARD—LOST, ONE HUNDRED (100) Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, No. 10,476, standing in the name of Joseph L. Lewis. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as the transfer has been stopped. Any person sending the above stock will receive the reward and no questions asked by returning it to HALL & BURR, 28 Broad street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Mainstaysail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT A SACRIFICE—A BARGE. Apply to A. SELINGRAVE & CO., 220 South street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—ONE SECOND HAND PLANER FOR IRON work, from 5 to 8 feet long. Apply to RICHARDSON, BAYNTON & CO., 231 Water street.

WANTED—SECOND HAND 28 INCH PAPER SHEARS. 86 Nassau street, room No. 1.

WANTED TO BUY A FIRST CLASS RETAIL DRUG Store in Westchester county, in a town on the Hudson river. Address CASH PURCHASER, Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FEW SECOND MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK OR Brooklyn property wanted, also $20,000 to loan on first class city property, in one or two sums. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

A.—A.—SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage, in sums, to applicants without bonus. First and second mortgages promptly cashed. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—A.—SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN, ON New York and New Jersey property. Mortgages purchased promptly. WILLIAM H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on New York and New Jersey Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Leaseholds, Stocks, Merchandise and Securities. First, second, third and fourth Mortgages, Notes, Salaries, &c., negotiated.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in Westchester county and Long Island (farms preferred). $2,000 on city property. First and second mortgages bought. L. M. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street, room No. 5.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN, ON DESIRABLE REAL EState. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

CLOSING AN ESTATE.—I WOULD SELL SEVERAL mortgages to a capitalist. No broker dealt with. For particulars address CITY PROPERTY, Herald office.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.—This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 358 Sixth avenue (Booth's Theatre).—Interest at rate of seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1, 1871, that were deposited on or before July 20 and October 20. Payable on and after the second Monday in January.
Also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1869, remaining in bank January 1, 1871.
Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. E. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Parties living at a distance can send deposits and receive books by return mail.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying
10 per cent and over,
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par. Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS, in sums from £1 upwards, on all parts of ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, No. 268 Bowery, near Houston street.—Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY ADVANCED—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 9 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, on Diamonds and Jewelry and all sorts of Valuables.

MONEY TO PURCHASE GOOD SECOND OR FIRST Mortgages; principals only. Address, with particulars, ISAAC, box 118 Herald office.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 1870.—In addition to our established business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes. CHAS. UNGER & CO., 4 Exchange place.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after ... Money deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.—The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the city of New York, on and after the 3d day of January, 1871. JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TREASURY OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.—The Fire Loan Stock of the State, amounting to $301,413 54, three hundred and one thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-four cents, due in 1870, will be paid in gold by ... draft ... 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company in Columbia and at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.—The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after January 1 at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN—ALSO $150,000 as building loans, $5,000 to $50,000 to loan in sums to suit or to buy mortgages. Address EXECUTOR, 17 Nassau street, room No. ...

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13, 1870.—Coupons of the State guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.—Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BILLINGS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.—The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold free of government tax on and after that date at the office of the company in Boston and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—APPLICATIONS FOR Loans of $5,000 to $20,000 on New York city Property. Applications must give all particulars, with principal's signature; none other will be attended to. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—GOOD SECOND OR FIRST Mortgages at a discount; state particulars. Address MORTGAGE, box 137 Herald office.

$3,000 OR $5,000 TO LOAN, OR A MORTGAGE on Westchester or New York property bought at a discount. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

$1,000 CASH, BALANCE IN GOOD MINING stocks, Western land or dry goods, wanted for equity of improved suburban property. Address S., box 4,083 Post office, New York.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York city, $4,000 to loan in Jersey City or Hoboken improved real estate only. WM. L. WHITEMORE, 12 Pine street.

$300,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, on New York or Brooklyn Property. No bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 163 Broadway.

$325,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn real estate. Second and Leasehold Mortgages wanted. P. HASTINGS, Banker, 35 Pine street.

$365,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only. Apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS WESTERN LANDS OR GOOD MINING Stocks and $1,000 cash wanted in exchange for equity of improved suburban property. Address S., box 4,083 New York Post office.

HUDSON BAY SABLE FUR CLOAK IN GOOD ORDER, cost $1,200, for $400. Can be seen at F. COLTON'S, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—A NEW $1,000 MINK FUR CLOAK, Collar and Muff for $450. To be seen for a week at No. 23 Fourth street, between avenues B and C.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI .... Thursday, Dec. 22.
PALMYRA .... Thursday, Dec. 29.
Cabin passage $80 gold; steerage $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) ... Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS		"EXTRA" STEAMERS	
EUROPA	Sat., Dec. 24	IOWA	Wed., Dec. 21
CALEDONIA	Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN	Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA	Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA	Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA	Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA	Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN	Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA	Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA	Wed., Feb. 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau ... Saturday, Dec. 31.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ... Saturday, Jan. 28.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From pier 47 North river. LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ENGLAND, Webster ... Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson ... Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails. Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price ... December 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Green ... December 28, at 10½ A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain F. Brickenstein, will sail on Saturday, December 31, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 21.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin ... $120
Second cabin ... 72
Steerage ... 35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade and combine speed, safety and comfort. Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32 currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London, or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, Captain Stewart, ... having superior accommodations, will sail from NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON, On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage ... $80 United States currency.
Steerage ... 30 United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 17.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
BATAVIA ... Wednesday, Dec. 21 | SAMARIA ... Tuesday, Jan. 5
TRIPOLI ... Thursday, Dec. 22 | SCOTIA ... Wednesday, Jan. 11
RUSSIA ... Wednesday, Dec. 28 | CALABRIA ... Thursday, Jan. 12
PALMYRA ... Thursday, Dec. 29 | ABYSSINIA ... Wednesday, Jan. 18
PARTHIA ... Wednesday, Jan. 4 | SIBERIA ... Thursday, Jan. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin ... $130 gold | Second Cabin ... $80 gold
First Cabin to Paris ... $145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin ... $80, gold | Steerage ... $30 currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg. First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold, payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail Jan. 10, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. | C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates New York to San Francisco—
First class, $150 to $170; Steerage, $60,
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 4th and 20th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Dacker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received on Pier 42 Tuesday, January 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received on Pier 42 on Saturday, December 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, pier 42 North river. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch on the 22d of December, 1870, their splendid steamer ARIZONA, Captain C. P. Seabury, for the following ports—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE. For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Captain R. A. Delaney, will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Thursday, December 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 3,000 tons burden, Captain Geo. B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Friday, December 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips ... Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman ... Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips ... Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken ... Saturday, Jan. 28.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only, takes no passengers.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards ... December 22.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau) ... Dec. 29.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice ... January 5.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—CARRYing the United States Mail. Touching at Key West.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, December 24.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. and C. railroads.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, Commander, will leave pier 37 North river on Saturday, December 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship VICTOR will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, December 31. C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain Nelson, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, December 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $60; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. From pier No. 12 North river at 3 o'clock P. M. GENERAL MEADE, on Saturday, December 24.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS and the South and Southwest, sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckett, will sail on Thursday, December 22.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, December 24.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SAVANNAH DIRECT.—A FIRST class steamship will sail on Tuesday, December 20, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—For Albany and Troy, West and North. The powerful steamer CONNECTICUT will continue to navigate the Hudson, the same as last winter, until further notice. Freight received daily at pier 41 North river. NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.
TOYS! TOYS!
and a
large variety of Fancy Goods and Bohemian Glasswares
for
Holiday Presents,
at
STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER'S,
394 Broadway, near Walker street.

A.—TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NOVELTIES AT MUCH less than Broadway prices. French and Wax Dolls, Magic Lanterns, Sailboats, &c., at FARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, 50 John street.

ARNOLD'S WOOSTER STREET CANDIES RETAILED at 30c. a pound; crow led ... lay with ladies and gentlemen. D. ARNOLD, 15 and 17 Wooster street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR SALE AT MODERATE prices, a few very handsome ladies' and gentlemen's English Silk Umbrellas, ... gun frames, best quality and make. Apply at 41 Liberty place, room 1.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN ONE and five pound boxes at 25 and 30 cents a pound; to Sunday schools and others in large quantities at the lowest wholesale prices at QUINN'S new store, 117 Chatham st.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS—PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES and Juveniles; a choice assortment in velvet, ivory, pearl and morocco; the ... F. W. STRONG, late Edward Dunigan & Bro., 599 Broadway.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 9 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, in all sorts of Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry at very low prices.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE FINEST AND LARGEST assortment of Fancy and fine Leather Goods, such as Russia Leather Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Perfume Cases, Whist Boxes, Work Boxes, Bill Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Card Cases, Dressing Cases for ladies and gentlemen; Bronze, Alabaster and China Goods, Musical Albums, Cigar Stands, Writing Cases, Inkstands, Cigar Cases, Swiss Houses, Sealskin Bags, Russia Leather Satchels, Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, Card Cases, Travelling Bags fitted, Canvass Bags and all other styles, French and other Dolls, Chessmen, Brushes, Combs, Writing Desks, Color Boxes, Drawing Tools, Cigar Cases, from 50 cents upwards, &c., selling at remarkably low prices. H. PATBERG, Importer, 811 Broadway, opposite Wallack's theatre.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—An elegant assortment of Standard Works, Presentation Books, Juveniles, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., selling at great reduction, at JONES' Bookstore, 1,125 Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts. Store open evenings.

SWISS CARVED GOODS—SEVERAL CONSIGNMENTS of above goods having been left on consignee's hands for freight and charges, the same will be disposed of at retail from the 19th to 24th inst. inclusive, at 41 Cedar street.
The articles were all imported "per order," are consequently of the finest quality, and will be sold at much less than cost of importation.

SELECTED MAGIC LANTERNS WITH NEW PICtures, $1 to $30; all kinds of Mechanical Running Toys, Dolls, Hand Pianos, Games, all sizes and descriptions. Tin, Iron, Wooden, Fancy Toys, one cent to $25. WEMISS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place. Open until 12 o'clock every night.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.
WILSON'S
Old Stand.
Great variety of
Novelties,
Very cheap.
76 Bowery.
Magicians' Boxes, &c.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLFF'S, 806 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 5, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 529 BROADWAY.—MONEY to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español bien.

AT 735—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERware, Cashmere Shawls, Pianos, Valuables, &c., loaned on to any amount, or bought; utmost value paid. J. H. BARFINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT HYMANS', 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 10 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED—ON JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, Groceries, and every description of merchandise, particularly Pianos and Furniture. Storage taken. At 11 and 17 Eighth avenue, real estate office. JACOB.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS. ADDRESS BOX 2,603 Post office, New York.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HARRIS.

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THE COMING WOMAN.

Meeting of the Female Suffrage Association at Bridgeport.

Presbyterians, Quakers and Spiritualists Upon the Same Platform.

Description of the Connecticut Lionesses—They Roar as Gently as Sucking Doves—Scenes and Incidents.

Pursuant to notice to that effect given through the local papers several days previously, the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association held a special session in Franklin Hall, Bridgeport, on Monday afternoon and evening of the present week.

The meeting in the afternoon was announced as a preparatory or business meeting, to which no admission fee would be charged, and an invitation was extended for the public to be present. Notwithstanding these inducements the audience was a slender one, numbering but a little over a hundred persons. Occupying the platform were

THREE NOTED CLERGYMEN,

belonging to the Universalist and Spiritualist orders, well known as leaders in the woman suffrage movement.

In the absence of the president of the association, Rev. Dr. N. G. Burton, of Hartford, the meeting was called to order by one of them, the Rev. Miss Olympia Brown, pastor of the Universalist church in Bridgeport, who was also the first speaker. Miss Brown, who is a pale, slenderly-formed, intelligent-looking lady, neatly dressed in black silk, spoke in a strained and slightly cracked voice, and in a manner evidently modelled upon that of Anna Dickinson. She commenced by alluding to the rapid progress made by the cause of woman suffrage, stating that when, a number of years ago, she would not say just how many, she was a school girl out in Ohio, she was one of a few signers of a petition asking that women should have a right to their own property—such a thing as female suffrage was never dreamed of. She admitted that many women were not qualified for voting, owing in some cases to their ignorance and in others to the frivolity inseparable from fashionable society, but many men were equally unfit. She was a believer in qualified suffrage, based upon the intelligence of the voter, but wished to have the two sexes stand upon an equal footing in this matter, and the same tests applied in the one case as in the other. Set the standard where you would, woman was as capable of reaching it as was man. If it were to be education, she could point out educated women who could reach it; if it were the possession of property, the lists of the taxpayers in all our communities would speak for themselves. She cared not what the standard might be so it was the same for man as for woman. After touching slightly upon the legal disabilities sustained by women, and relating several humorous instances occurring in the experience of one of her friends who resided at the South, tending to show the lack of mental capacity of the newly enfranchised colored man, who yet was endowed with the ballot, from which intelligent women were debarred, Miss Brown concluded by saying that as there were several other speakers upon the platform, and more were shortly expected to arrive, she would not further occupy the time, but would call upon her friend, the Rev. Phebe A. Hannaford, of New Haven, to address them.

Miss Hannaford declining to bear her testimony before so small an audience as was present at this time a lady whose clustering ringlets and red cheeks could not fail to suggest the description of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN

given in the ballad mounted the rostrum. This was Mrs. Anna M. Middlebrook, well known to the people of Bridgeport as a leading Spiritualist and trance speaker, and who served as an important witness for the defence in the recent trial of Miss Lottie Fowler.

While Mrs. Middlebrook was speaking a sudden noise at the entrance of the hall caused the three fair occupants of the platform to assume an air of expectation, and to stretch out their heads in that direction in an extremely feminine way.

The noise was produced by the arrival of expected reinforcements, and presently three other ladies marched upon the stage, where they were introduced to their predecessors, and received a smiling and hearty welcome, the kissing part only, which is usually regarded by the fair sex as indispensable upon such occasions, being omitted. One of the new comers, Mrs. Judge Hooker, of Hartford, a sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was the concluding speaker of the afternoon session. During her address a committee, consisting of Mrs. Middlebrook and Miss Burr, of Hartford, was sent through the audience to collect subscriptions and to ascertain if there were any present who would agree to canvass each a single street of the city in behalf of the cause, distributing tracts at every house. They appeared to meet with but indifferent success, and had secured but a single subscription and a promise from a waggish young gentleman to give his personal attention to the demands of Leverty street, when Mrs. Hooker paused in her remarks and observed that she must really request them to wait until she had finished, as she was so unaccustomed to speaking in public that the noise of conversation in the room seriously disturbed her, and they were obliged to resume their places upon the platform.

Unlike those who had preceded her, Mrs. Hooker made no attempt at oratory, but addressed her audience in the quiet, conversational manner which one lady would use in speaking to another. She stated briefly and clearly the objects for which the association had been formed and the means by which it proposed to accomplish its ends. These were mainly by the circulation of

FOUR LITTLE TRACTS

which had been carefully prepared for general distribution and were now in the hands of the printer. Three of these treatises related respectively to the legal disabilities of woman, the Scripture view of the female sex and the influence of woman upon the purity of government, while the fourth contained a selection of arguments bearing upon the whole question, drawn from the writings of the most distinguished English authors. She believed that the position of most educated women in regard to the suffrage question was governed rather by prejudice than by reason, and was similar to that of her own daughter, who replied to her, "I cannot answer your arguments; but yet, I hardly know why, I do not want to see this state of things in existence."

She was herself unaccustomed to public speaking, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that she could consent to appear before an audience, but she felt it to be a sacred duty to aid the progress of this holy cause by every means in her power.

Mrs. Hooker's remarks were listened to with deep attention, and at their close the audience commenced to disperse, most of them highly pleased with the whole performance, and apparently of the mind of the young lady who called out to her friend, as she was descending from the hall, "Oh, dear! did you ever see such fun? Did you ever see anything like it?"

THE EVENING SESSION,

which commenced at about eight o'clock, was much more fully attended. The audience, which, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of Miss Brown, numbered some three or four hundred, was made up in part of Spiritualists, prominent among whom appeared the benevolent countenance and patriarchal beard of "Father Swan." A brother of the same fraternity who acted as usher looked smiling and happy, showing that the failure of his attempt under the guidance of the spirits to discover the gold which undoubtedly is buried in the sands of Stratford Point had not affected his genial disposition. There were also present the members of the Universalist congregation over which the Rev. Miss Brown presides, three young ladies' boarding schools, and a goodly number of citizens and their wives who attended out of curiosity.

When the hall, which is usually employed for theatrical and minstrel performances, was filled, and all had been provided with seats, the curtain rose and revealed to view eight ladies and gentlemen seated like Druids in a leafy grove, while behind them some neat and appropriate scenery represented

A VIEW OF SALT RIVER.

The first speaker of the evening was Judge Hooker, of Hartford, who delivered a forcible and telling speech, showing that though the cause of woman's suffrage was new in this vicinity, it had already been put in practice and was found to operate successfully in other countries. In Great Britain, in Sweden, in Austria and in Russia the experiment had been tried upon a larger or smaller scale, and in all cases had been found to succeed well. What was good for people upon the other side of the water is good here. The recent experiment, also, in Wyoming Territory has proved a successful one. The roughs all take off their hats to the lady voters, and the polls have become as quiet and orderly as a parlor.

Judge Hooker was followed by a juvenile orator from New York, Herman H. Shook by name. Mr. Shook stated that he was a member of a

METROPOLITAN DEBATING SOCIETY,

and that he sincerely wished those who were assembled here this evening could listen to their debates upon this great question. He was also a teacher in the Sabbath school, and wished to relate a remark made by one of his scholars, which, he thought, had a bearing upon this question. At this point Mr. Shook's remarks were interrupted by a crash which jarred the hall and caused many to rise to their feet, surmising that the beams supporting the flooring had given way. Upon further investigation it was found that a stout lady in the audience had slipped off from her seat on to the floor, from whence she presently arose, with red and glowing countenance, but without, apparently, having sustained very serious injury. Mr. Shook then proceeded to finish his anecdote respecting his Sabbath school scholar, and, bringing his remarks to a close, left the stage, probably to take the train to New York in season to attend the meeting of his debating society.

Miss F. E. Burr, of Hartford, sister of one of the editors of that city, followed with a glowing speech, which was partly recited and partly read from a manuscript which she held in her hand. The conduct of the King of Prussia was treated with a severity which would have caused even that cruel despot to quake with fear had he been present. The injustice of the laws referring to women was dwelt upon at some length, and the case of a Bridgeport woman cited, who, no longer than six years ago, was imprisoned for months by a worthless husband for refusing to give up the control of her own property. The prospect of the speedy and final triumph of this new and great reformation so moved the fair speaker as to cause her, like Mr. Silas Wegg, to

DROP INTO POETRY:

Each breeze that sweeps the ocean
Brings tidings from afar
Of nations in commotion,
Prepared for woman's war.

Rev. John Dickinson, brother of Miss Annie Dickinson, who followed Miss Burr, hoped that the audience would make allowance for him, as he had had no time to prepare, his time having been fully occupied with other matters; besides, this was his maiden speech upon this topic. (Applause.) This reformation deserved to be remembered along with the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. He wished that women generally would take more interest in this matter. By want of proper exercise their moral fibre is flabby and relaxed; they needed pluck. Let us put the daily papers—the HERALD and the *Tribune*—into the hands of women, so that they may read and learn to take an intelligent interest in passing events. This alone would go far to educate them for suffrage. He thanked God not only that he was not born a woman, but that he was born and brought up a Quaker, because that sect recognizes the equality of women and believes to its full extent in the language of the Apostle, which says that we are all one in Christ.

Though not the longest, yet decidedly

THE BEST SPEECH OF THE EVENING,

was made by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, a lady of fine manners and elegant presence. She swayed her hearers at pleasure, without making any apparent attempt at oratory. Any report of her words must necessarily be inadequate.

Alluding to the advice of the last speaker, that women should read the daily papers, she observed that in all her experience by how much the more a man was intelligent by just so much he was sure to

GOBBLE THE NEWSPAPER,

and leave his wife and daughter no chance to peruse it. The only way for them to do was to take an extra copy for themselves. There were three most important subjects, which, were it not for a false pride, every woman before her would like to have the power to vote upon. The first was temperance, another was the question of public education and the third related to the subject of chastity. The speaker alluded to the efforts which had been put forth in England to secure the repeal of the infamous "contagious diseases act," and predicted the necessity of similar efforts here in our own country at no distant day.

After a few interesting remarks in conclusion by the Rev. Phebe A. Hannaford the meeting was closed and the audience slowly dispersed.

THE LAST BROOKLYN HOMICIDE.

Death of the Victim of the Street Car Shooting—No Ante-Mortem Taken.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, John Rorke breathed his last on one of the hard, lonely cots of the "accident ward" of the Long Island College Hospital, in Henry street, Brooklyn. The HERALD of yesterday contained a full and authentic account, as far as the preliminary investigation had gone, of the circumstances attending the infliction of the injuries which led to the death of young Rorke. On Sunday night last the deceased, in company with a party of four or five other young fellows, followed in the trail of a belated man, William Hall, as the latter was making his way along Columbia street toward Atlantic, bent upon taking the Fifth avenue and Atlantic street car for his home, in Twenty-second street, Gowanus. They

ASSAULTED HALL,

and the latter ran away and got on a car. The party followed him. The conductor put them off the vehicle. The crowd remounted the car and rushed in from the front and rear platforms and began a violent assault upon Hall. Other passengers, a dozen or more, jumped off and left the crowd engaged in the fight, not wishing to have anything to do with it. Hall was kicked, punished and knocked down. He fell, clinched with John Rorke, upon the bottom of the car. With his right hand he managed to extricate his revolver, a good sized one, from his pouch behind and cock it. He pulled the trigger and the ball passed through the fleshy part of his own left hand and penetrated the pit of the stomach of Rorke, his antagonist. The wound has proved fatal as above stated. The accused claims to have acted

IN SELF-DEFENCE,

and certainly the information thus far gleaned upon the subject would appear to substantiate the correctness of the assertion of Hall. He is under surgical treatment for a fractured skull and other wounds which were dealt him by the fellows, who treated him unmercifully. Coroner Jones was, as he says, not notified of the occurrence by the doctors of the Long Island College Hospital until after the death of Rorke, hence no ante-mortem statement was taken. The Coroners complain that this hospital is uniformly negligent in this important particular, in failing to report critical cases to their office. Neither Coroners Jones nor Whitehill have ever yet been called upon to take the ante-mortem deposition of injured patients at said hospital, which is certainly a strange and peculiarly apparent neglect of duty on the part of some of the hospital officials. A jury was empanelled by Dr. Jones (Coroner) yesterday, and the inquest will be held to-day.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Shoddy Fabric Speculations Reported Upon—A New System of Purchases Advised.

The regular weekly meeting of the Kings county Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborn in the chair.

The Committee of Accounts of County Treasurer reported that they had examined the accounts of that office and found them to be correct in every detail. Out of an expenditure of three million and three-quarters of money during the past year accounted for on the books of the Treasurer not a single error could be found. Supervisor Johnson eulogized as did also the representative from Flatbush, the excellence displayed in the management of said department by County Treasurer Gardiner and his deputy.

The Law Committee of the Board, to whom was referred the matter of supplies to the county jail and Morgue and

THE ACTS OF THE JAIL COMMITTEE

thereto, reported that they had held several meetings and examined witnesses in relation thereto. The minutes of the evidence, taken by a stenographer, were submitted as a part of the report. The facts are so clear and undisputed that they feel it their duty to report, in brief, that the supplies to the jail furnished by Kerrigan & Few, under the employment of the committee, have been of the poorest articles at the most exorbitant prices and with the distinct avowal, on the part of Mr. Few, that for these or any other articles he intended to charge 100 per cent profit or 200 per cent if he could get it. Kerrigan & Few were employed by

SUPERVISORS SHEVLIN AND NELSON,

of the committee, without supervision or control, and the articles delivered by them at the jail were without inspection. The whole testimony, as submitted and undisputed, shows a want of capacity or reckless inattention on the part of the committee almost incredible if not conceded to be true.

The conduct of Kerrigan & Few in filling the orders for the jail with poor and worthless articles at fabulous prices could scarcely have been suspected except upon personal inspection of the articles delivered. The transactions involved need not be characterized by your committee. The Jail Committee has employed purchasing agents, who have furnished these articles at more than the proper cost of merchantable goods of suitable quality for the public use. The present system of furnishing supplies through committees of the Board of Supervisors is, in the opinion of the Law Committee, unsuited to the present condition of the county. It did answer very well twenty years ago, under a different state of affairs and a smaller population. The Law Committee report that Kerrigan & Few claim they have the right to furnish any quality of supplies ordered they please, and to

CHARGE WHAT THEY PLEASE,

and if their bills are paid they cannot be compelled to disgorge, or be punished for receiving money voluntarily paid them by the Board of Supervisors. In this the committee concur the opportunity of Kerrigan & Few was presented by the receipt of the supplies without inspection, and payment without suspicion, or knowledge or examination as to the facts of the case. The only mode of punishment for this firm would be under the affidavit affixed to the various bills rendered. No criminal prosecution could be sustained under the law and facts of the matter, except perhaps in alleged short measures of carpet and matting at the Morgue. The committee state that Supervisor Smith, of the Jail Committee, does not appear to have any participation in the employment of Kerrigan & Few, or in the purchase from them. There is no evidence that any person except Kerrigan & Few were benefited by

THEIR DEALINGS WITH THE COUNTY,

and both Kerrigan and Few testify under oath that no person outside of their firm had any benefit or profit, directly or indirectly, from the profits they received from the county. That it is of more importance to guard, in future against "Kerrigan & Few" and of the county affairs than to speculate on the moral and legal possibilities of the matters involved in the present

DISREPUTABLE EXPOSURE.

They believe the present and future purchases of this Board should be submitted to an inspection of a competent nature, that the present method of purchasing should be discontinued, and that purchases should be made by officers specially appointed with reference to their capability for that duty, and subject to a criminal punishment for any acts or omissions in relation to their official duties.

The report was received and approved by the Board.

On motion of Supervisor Crook it was resolved that the insurance policies now held upon the county buildings be continued until their expiration, and that no more insurance be taken.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

THE STRUGGLES OF SCIENCE.

Lecture of Mr. George B. Loring Before the American Institute.

A large and appreciative audience listened last evening to Mr. George B. Loring, M. D., of Salem, Mass., who delivered a lecture on the struggles of science before the American Institute. He said, from the time when Hendrik Hudson, fleeing from the ice of the Polar seas, ran down to the great mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and, looking in, passed up to the Highlands of Neversink, and at last cast anchor off Sandy Hook—now two hundred and sixty one years—what various and intricate powers have been employed in developing this social and civil organization! And now, surrounded, as we are, by all the blessings which science can bestow, and by all the promises which its enthusiasm can make, we cannot and should not forget the severe and desperate struggles it has been obliged to make in its upward progress. The cruel agony and torture which have visited the religious reformer; the poverty and contempt and despair which have made death welcome to so many of the sons of genius, whose immortality is now man's great inheritance; the hard and unequal warfare maintained by those who have fought for human freedom and equality and right, are familiar to us all. But not one such trial alone, but all and more, have fallen upon and harassed and persecuted those who have endeavored by scientific research to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and to "look through nature up to nature's God." It is, indeed, difficult for us to realize, that against the theory that the earth is a terraqueous sphere the whole power of the Christian Church should have armed itself—as late as the sixth century—and that nothing but the fact of circumnavigation, centuries later, dispersed the ecclesiastical forces. We turn with shame from the ignominy heaped upon Copernicus while living and the insults to his ashes when dead; from the imprisonment and torture and fiery death of Bruce; because they proclaimed the great scientific fact that the earth and planets revolve about the sun. Our hearts are moved with indignation and sorrow as we behold Galileo driven from the pale of Christianity, denounced, tormented, forced in his old age to "abjure, curse and detest the error and heresy of the movement of the earth"—because he had worn out his great life in studying the glories of the heavens. The lecturer then expatiated at great length on the long and bitter contest of science with the tyranny of intellectual arrogance. He said he accepted American facts as the foundation of American theories of public policy, and that we have learned much by our own experience as a nation—more than by the experience of others.

THE DEVELOPMENT THEORY.

Lecture by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, of New York, lectured at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, last night upon the influence of natural beauty upon the moral development of man. He said:—Everything beautiful in the world ministers to the development of man's æsthetic nature. From the equator to the poles nature is lavish of beauty, and not for itself, but for man. When we hang our walls with pictures we aim to cultivate and refine the moral nature. The æsthetic nature is far higher than the physical, and everybody ministers to this part of his being according as he is conscious of it and is able to meet its wants. Man craves the beautiful in nature, and is made better for it. If he were indifferent to this he could not be elevated above the brute. Bayard Taylor says that in all his travels he found the love of the beautiful and everywhere the love of flowers. Just in proportion as a nation becomes rich it begins to ornament, and it ought to. Mere living never satisfied any race of men, and it cannot. Poetry has always been an antidote to the sorrows of the race, a universal consoler. What would religion be narrowed down to the five points of Calvin? We want the bones indeed, but we want these bones clothed with love. What are painting and sculpture and architecture but the craving of the soul to express itself in forms of beauty? Why did the Greeks excel in the fine arts? Because in Greece nature set her finest copies, and what is not true to nature cannot live in the hearts of men. There is one spire in this city that pleases me, and but one. But it requires more than 250 years of growth to develop art in a nation.

A VISIT TO MOUNT SINAI.

Lecture by Miner K. Kellogg Before the Geographical and Statistical Society.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society of this city held its regular monthly meeting at their rooms, in Cooper Institute, last night, to listen to the experiences of Professor Miner K. Kellogg in and around the vicinity of Mount Sinai. Mr. Kellogg was introduced by the chairman, Judge Daly. The lecturer, by means of illustrations and maps, made by himself while exploring the region in 1844, proceeded to establish the existence of a plain discovered by himself, which is three miles long and one mile in width, directly overlooked by Mount Sinai on the southern side. This, the lecturer claimed, was the original plain on which the Israelites encamped. The plain is called "Sabaiyeh," and is described by Mr. Kellogg as one of fine pasturage. On the other hand, he commented at length upon the assertion of late explorers, who deny its existence, and claim that the plain is on the northern side of the mountain, which is three miles distant therefrom, and entirely out of view, a circumstance which, if true, would necessitate a change in the location of the original mount. It is also much smaller, covering only an area of two square miles. The gist of his discourse was to establish the truth of the tradition. Among the prominent persons who were present were Charles P. Kirkland, James W. Gerard, F. A. Conklin, Professor T. W. Dwight, Rev. Dr. Potter, General Cullum, United States Army, and several members of the Jewish persuasion, who listened with marked attention to the lecturer of his experiences among their brethren and in their native land.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTING.

A Respectable Woman Locked Up for Stealing Twenty-two Cents Worth of Candy.

Elizabeth B. Phelps, an aged, fashionably-dressed woman, giving her residence at No. 49 East Twenty-third street, yesterday afternoon visited the store of R. H. Macy, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, ostensibly for the purpose of purchasing some holiday goods. While in the store one of the young lady clerks, named Margaret Grottey, states she detected her in the act of concealing a paper of candies, valued at twenty-two cents, under her cloak. She was given into the custody of an officer detailed at the store, and arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, where a complaint of shoplifting was preferred against her. She pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was of the opinion that the young lady must be mistaken. Mrs. Phelps' personal appearance, and the refined and educated manner in which she advocated her innocence, would impress the majority of persons that such was the case; but the young lady being so positive in her accusations, the prisoner was committed in default of $300 bail to appear and answer at the Special Sessions. The prisoner stated in court that her husband's name was not Phelps, but that that was her maiden name; that she had no desire to bring disgrace upon him, as he was a respectable man, and, with herself, occupied a prominent position in society.

ANOTHER TUGBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Fireman Killed and the Engineer Severely Injured.

Last evening the tugboat David C. Cox, of Jersey City, was passing down the East river, opposite pier No. 8, when a sad catastrophe occurred. The fireman, William M. Marsh, was in the act of drawing out the ashes from the ashpit under the boiler, when the latter exploded and killed the unfortunate man almost instantly. Henry Chappel, the engineer, was scalded very severely, and the pilot, William Peate, had a narrow escape. The boat was towed into her dock, at the foot of Hudson street, Jersey City, and Coroner Wandle, of that city, was notified. Marsh's face was scalded and burned by the steam and hot cinders, which swept upon him in a regular tempest, and his clothing was almost burned off. He was only twenty years of age, and resided at 21 Clark place, Jersey City. The boiler was in a partially decayed condition, so that the Coroner's jury will have something more to do than draw up a formal verdict of death by explosion.

A NEW CATHOLIC REFORMATORY IN NEW JERSEY.—Bishop Bayley has purchased 125 acres of the Seacaucus property, on the borders of the Hackensack river, intending to erect a fine edifice for the reformation of children. The Seacaucus property was purchased about six months ago by Daget Hunt & Co. for $125,000, the price paid them for 125 acres for Bishop Bayley's institute. The structure is to be erected near the old race track, and will be 250 feet long, with wings on each end. It is to be a three story and basement building, of stone from the Weehawken heights. It will face the Hackensack river, and from the windows may be seen Newark, the Orange mountains, Belleville, Newark bay and the Narrows. The grounds are to be laid out in the finest style. The work is to be begun in April next.

NEW YORK CITY.

General Localisms and Metropolitan News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	33	45	3 P. M.	36	46
6 A. M.	31	47	6 P. M.	34	44
9 A. M.	38	43	9 P. M.	33	43
12 M.	37	46	12 P. M.	30	43

Average temperature yesterday....................44¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....................33¾

John T. Parry, seventy years of age, and born in England, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. On Monday deceased was knocked down in Eighth avenue and run over by a butcher's cart, and his death was the result of the injuries received.

Coroner Keenan yesterday afternoon held an inquest at his office in the case of John Hennessey, late a porter in the store 73 Duane street, who was killed by the falling of the dummy used for hoisting and lowering goods. It appeared in evidence that the hoist rope was insecure, and in their verdict the jury censured the owner of the building for not having the rope used for raising said dummy properly secured to it.

In several of the public schools yesterday the scholars received crowds of endearing relatives and friends, on the occasion of the distribution of the semi-annual certificates. At Primary School No. 1, at Grammar School No. 36 and Grammar School No. 37 the exercises were peculiarly interesting. To-day the pupils of the old First Ward School No. 29 will give an exhibition, commencing at one o'clock, and judging from the preparations made the affair will be of more than ordinary interest.

The poor "honest election" marshals and supervisors gathered at Marshal Sharpe's office yesterday to get the money which, it had been reported, was ready for them. It was not ready, and they were put off with the same old story, that "as soon as, &c.," the money will be taken from the "Judiciary fund;" but, "the only hitch in it is as to whether there will be money enough." The high-toned preservers of the purity of the ballot do not feel inclined to accept the honor of their positions as sufficient remuneration.

On Monday the effect of the nitro-glycerine blast on Diamond Reef, off Governor's Island, was examined by the engineers and divers engaged on the work. The water was so muddy that they were unable to see, but by crawling on their hands and knees and feeling they discovered that a great cavity had been made and that a mass of rock, weighing about four hundred tons, had been completely shivered by the force of the explosion. The fragments will be removed by dredging, after which a thorough examination will be made by the aid of magnesium lights.

The following officers have been elected by the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art for the ensuing year:—President, the Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime; Vice Presidents, George Opdyke, the Rev. Dr. J. Ferris, the Rev. Nathan Brown and the Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers; Secretary, Dr. W. H. Sterling; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. B. H. De Costa; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Dr. G. Q. Colton; Treasurer, John Colvilie; Librarian, Alexander J. Davis; Trustees, Dr. J. H. Griscom, R. H. Williams, the Rev. Dr. M. D. Maclise, J. Disturnell and George O. Meyer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Holdway, of Hoboken, N. J., on Monday night entered a Ninth avenue car at Fulton street and Broadway and rode as far as the corner of Tenth and Greenwich streets, where she discovered she had lost her wallet, containing eighty dollars. Securing the assistance of officer Kershaw, of the Ninth precinct, she caused the arrest of the only person in the car, named Ellen Ryan, 30 years of age, residing at Spuyten Duyvil, and is positive she took the wallet, from the fact that she had it on entering the car. The prisoner denied the charge, and claims to be a domestic in the employ of Mr. Blanchard at the above place. Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, held her for examination.

The reported closing of navigation on the Hudson river seems to have been prematurely made. Masters and owners of vessels plying between the wharves of this city and the inland towns claim that the river is as open as in the month of July. The steamboat men claim that the railroad companies have circulated the reports of an early closing of navigation from evident motives of interest in gaining passengers and freight, and though those companies have already raised their rates of transit, in anticipation of the hauling off of boats, the owners intend to run the new ironclad copper sheathed boats the entire winter, unless the ice becomes very thick. The present year (1870) is the first on record when steamers have made their trips in every month, the Connecticut having left New York on the 3d of January last and made passages in every month since.

A WELL-DRESSED "VAGRANT."

A Confidence Operator in Limbo—A Check on the Bogus Check Business.

On Monday night officer Marrin, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, detailed at the New Haven depot, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, detected two notorious and well-known confidence operators endeavoring to "buttonhole" and swindle a countryman by their clever little game of spurious checks. He succeeded in arresting one of them, named James Ryan, alias Moore, who claims to be a resident of Boston, at which place he follows the occupation of sail-making. His accomplice was also taken in custody, but slipped his coat and succeeded in making his escape. Upon searching his coat at the station house, a wallet was found in the pocket, containing a spurious United States $1,000 bond, a large number of business cards of different firms in this city, and eight checks, for $2,610 each, by different parties, drawn payable to the firm of George H. Seamount & Co. The checks are drawn on banks in Oswego, Syracuse, Buffalo, Washington, Hartford and Portland, Me., and well calculated to deceive the unwary, coupled with the plausible and confidential manner in which these vultures are accustomed to approach their victims. The countryman refusing to appear against the prisoner before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, a complaint of vagrancy was preferred against Ryan by the officer. He was sent on the Island for six months in default of $1,000 bail.

DARING BURGLARIES.

Friendly Professional Visits to Houses in Newburg.

NEWBURG, Dec. 20, 1870.

On Monday night the residence of Mr. Hiram A. Jones, of Newburg, was entered by burglars, who chloroformed the inmates and robbed the house of all the valuables they could lay their hands on. They took, among other things, a gold watch, valued at $150, and the sum of $100 in national bank notes. An attempt was made to open a safe in the basement of the building, which contained various articles of plate, &c., but it was unsuccessful. The burglars, after leaving the house of Mr. Jones, visited the residence of Commodore John H. Graham, U. S. N., which they entered and ransacked, but were unable to find anything which they cared to carry away. They, however, drank up three bottles of wine before taking their departure, and left scattered about the floor various documents, keys, &c., which they had stolen from Mr. Jones' house. Their tracks in the snow showed that when they left Commodore Graham's they proceeded to the residence of Mr. William Wyckoff, which, however, they made no attempt to enter, probably on account of the lateness of the hour of reaching it—about five A. M. on Tuesday. The detectives were at once notified, but have as yet made no arrests.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers recently assigned to regiments are hereby relieved from duty as Indian Agents and ordered to join their proper stations:—Captain G. Whipple, First cavalry. First Lieutenants, W. H. Andrews, Third cavalry; W. H. Boyle, Twenty-first infantry, and A. P. Greene, Fourth artillery. The following unassigned officers are relieved from duty as Indian Agents, and will proceed home and await orders:—Captain R. H. Fenton; First Lieutenants James M. Smith and Thomas H. Hoy. The following are relieved from duty as Indian Agents, and will await orders:—First Lieutenants Joseph M. Hoyt and Jesse M. Lee.

First Lieutenant Foster E. Parsons, Twenty-second infantry, has been honorably discharged.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam frigate Severn, Captain Fitzhue, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commander of the North Atlantic squadron, arrived at Bermuda on the 7th inst., and sailed on the 10th inst. for Key West, via Nassau.

CANAL BUSINESS AT ROCHESTER.—The Canal Collector at Rochester furnishes the following statement of business done on the canals at that port for the year 1870:—Number of tons of anthracite coal left, 46,769; number of barrels of flour cleared, 92,054; total value of products left, $4,797,058; total value of property cleared, $2,941,689; total amount of lumber left, 33,683,855 feet; value of same, $605,301. Number of clearances issued at this office in 1869 was 1,857; in 1870, 1,857. Amount of tolls received in 1869—Erie Canal, $59,015; Valley, $1,224—total, $60,339. Amount of tolls received in 1870—Erie Canal, $32,998; Valley, $1,934—total, $34,933. Whole amount of tolls received in 1869, $60,339; in 1870, $34,933; decrease, $25,406.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture—Cotton Still King—The Product of 1870 3,800,000 Bales—Favorable Condition of the Sugar and Corn Crops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Agriculture, in treating of the condition of the various crops of 1870, says:—

A computation of the elements of acreage and the condition of the October report, without allowing for possible drawbacks from weather, pointed to a crop of cotton exceeding 3,500,000 bales. None of the contingencies so liable to reduce production have occurred since that date to vitiate a favorable comparison with the remarkably favorable season of 1869, and as the early summer was more propitious than that of last year, the November returns indicate 18 per cent advance in quantity upon an acreage increased by 12 per cent. The total aggregate results, as figured from returns to December 1, makes an estimate of 3,800,000 commercial bales, 1,767,000,000 pounds or 82 per cent of the crop of 1859, which was 2,154,820,000 pounds.

The following statement presents the estimate in detail, including percentage of increase over the previous crop and yield per acre, with the number of acres cultivated in each State.

North Carolina—Number of acres, 451,714; number of bales, 170,000; product, compared with 1869, per cent, 118; yield, per acre, 175.

South Carolina—Number of acres, 601,764; number of bales, 220,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 124; yield per acre, 170.

Georgia—Number of acres, 1,330,931; number of bales, 495,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 122; yield per acre, 173.

Florida—Number of acres, 140,000; number of bales, 50,000; product compared with 1869, per cent 123; yield per acre, 165.

Alabama—Number of acres, 1,457,272; number of bales, 519,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 112; yield per acre, 165.

Mississippi—Number of acres, 1,644,512; number of bales, 725,000; product compared with 1869, per acre, 110; yield per acre, 205.

Louisiana—Number of acres, 920,760; number of bales, 495,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 115; yield per acre, 259.

Texas—Number of acres, 900,237; number of bales, 465,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 132; yield per acre, 240.

Arkansas—Number of acres, 711,734; number of bales, 375,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 124; yield per acre, 245.

Tennessee—Number of acres, 625,134; number of bales, 215,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, 114; yield per acre, 190.

Other States—Number of acres, 218,323; number of bales, 50,000; product compared with 1869, per cent, ——; yield per acre, 170.

The increase in sugar cane over last year is estimated at thirty per cent in Louisiana. A similar rate is returned for Texas, and some advances have been made in Georgia and Florida. So much cane is annually used as "plant cane" in extending the acreage that the product of sugar and molasses does not represent the real increase in cane growing.

The estimates of the corn product for the past few years have rarely indicated a very near approach to a full crop. From a preliminary calculation upon local returns from 749 counties, the total product of the year is made to exceed 1,100,000,000 bushels. This would give about twenty-eight bushels an acre this year upon the assumed acreage of 39,000,000, against twenty-three and a half bushels upon a little more than 37,000,000 acres last year.

The returns indicate a larger product of sorghum than last year.

The tobacco crop is comparatively large, and the estimate of the year will aggregate at least 300,000,000 pounds.

The hay crop is less in quantity than that of 1869 by about fifteen per cent; the estimate, however, will go above 20,000,000 tons, which is little more than the product of 1859. The quality is superior to such a degree as nearly to make good the loss in quantity.

The production of the year in potatoes is little more than four-fifths of the preceding year, and the aggregate estimate will not vary much from the total number of bushels made in 1859 (111,000,000), which will afford to each inhabitant four-fifths of the supply of that year.

The sweet potato crop has been a large one, showing a more than average yield.

The buckwheat crop is somewhat smaller than the preceding one, the loss being in the New England and Middle States.

Full crops of peas and beans are reported, the former being larger in the South and the latter in the North.

The flax crop will average rather better than last year.

The present has been a fruitful year for orchards and vineyards in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, but less productive in the South, in California and in Oregon as to apples and pears. Cranberries do not promise a full supply.

Accounts of fall sown wheat and rye are generally favorable. The condition of wheat at this date is somewhat above the average.

RACING A LOCOMOTIVE.

Investigation in Regard to the Recent Casualty on Fourth Avenue—Two Witnesses Examined—Warning Given to Deceased.

Coroner Keenan yesterday afternoon commenced an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Anthony Bronk, the colored man who was killed at Sixty-fourth street and Fourth avenue the day previous by the wagon in which he was riding coming in collision with a train of cars belonging to the New Haven Railroad Company. Deceased attempted to force his horse across the track ahead of the rapidly approaching train and was run down. The engineer and conductor of the train were examined, and testified mainly as follows:—

James H. Miner, the engineer, deposed that he had charge of a train arriving at Forty-second street at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday; about six minutes before that time he was approaching Sixty-fourth street, and when about two blocks off he noticed a horse and covered wagon containing two colored men driving along Sixty-fourth street from the west side towards Fourth avenue; at this time they were some two or three hundred feet from the track; the witness blew the whistle, but the driver, instead of stopping,

WHIPPED UP HIS HORSES

and attempted to cross in front of the locomotive; the witness states he was then going about ten miles an hour; the driver went directly in front of the engine, when it struck the horse and turned the wagon over; the witness stopped as soon as possible, the engine then standing just below Sixty-second street; heard one of the men was killed by the collision.

Joseph S. Schofield, conductor of the train, deposed that when about Sixty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, on Monday, he heard a long whistle sounded by the engineer; at Sixty-fifth street the conductor heard the whistle for brakes and they were put down at once,

STOPPING THE TRAIN VERY QUICKLY;

Mr. Schofield then went back and found a wagon badly broken lying beside the track, deceased being about twenty feet in front of the wagon; the horse was on the up track and was nearly dead; another man was lying by the wagon, apparently uninjured, except that he said his shoulder was lame; the remains of deceased were placed in charge of the police.

The testimony of Dundon Brown, badly injured at the same time, and now lying at 82 Wooster street, will be taken, perhaps, to-day.

BROOKLYN FINANCE.

No Flaw Found in the Accounts of the Comptroller.

An investigation concerning alleged irregularities in Comptroller Evan M. Johnson's office, Brooklyn, was commenced in the Mayor's Office, at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. Aldermen Cunningham, Totans, Whiting, Willard and Thorn, of the Finance Committee; Corporation Counsel DeWitt, and Mr. Ross, the accountant who arranged the books, were present. The Mayor read from an abstract the sales of various bonds and entries made by the Comptroller in giving credit to the accounts. The Comptroller then read a statement showing the sale of $700,000, and the placing to the credit of the account the sum of $792,720. On the 1st of October, 1870, there were still in his hands of bonds issued by him $200,000 of bonds, and on the 20th September, he turned them into the City Treasury, for which he held the Treasurer's receipts. The committee proceeded then to investigate the particulars relative to the matter of giving the account its proper credit for accumulated interest. Mr. Ross, the accountant, who had gone over all the accounts in the Comptroller's office, testified that some of the accounts required a personal explanation from the fact that no details of the proceedings appeared; that only a general result was given; $50,000 of the Gowanus Canal and $40,000 of the Wallabout Bay bonds were missing for a time, but were subsequently found; a great many obstacles were thrown in his way, but not by the Comptroller in particular. This witness said he had received $5,000 for classifying the accounts.

The committee adjourned until Thursday.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.

Preparations for Their Reception in New York.

The announcement by telegraph that the British government had at last ordered the release of the Fenian convicts confined in English bastiles has awakened a desire to give a fitting reception to the martyrs on their arrival in America. Last evening a meeting of the Celtic Americus Club (comprising among its members many of the friends, compatriots, and one time fellow sufferers), at parlor 157 Astor House, was held for the purpose of making arrangements to this end, whereat it was resolved that a reception take place on the arrival of the released prisoners, and that the hearty co-operation of all other clubs or associations, irrespective of party "wings" or organizations, in the proposed reception be requested. Communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Celtic Americus Club.

WHAT IS LIFE?

Special Sessions Yesterday.

A Settlement with Fifty-four Criminals—Robberies, Perjury and the Result of Gormandizing—Amusing Incidents at the Tombs.

It not unfrequently happens that persons desirous of extending their fields of observation and for the purpose of gathering experience to guide them in their journeyings through life spend thousands of dollars and cross continents and oceans in pursuit of these objects; but in numberless cases it would be far more beneficial for the student and more inducive to good judgment to study life more closely as it is at home. Every large city possesses its field for experience, and especially the city of New York, in which no better opportunity can be presented than that at the Tombs Police courts. Life in almost all its phases can be seen here. Millionnaires, merchants and paupers at different intervals are within these walls, and it often occurs that revelations the most astounding are made; sometimes of a criminal and, sometimes of a light or amusing nature. The

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

was yesterday occupied by one of the most promiscuous looking crowds that had ever been seen within that antique apartment. Punctually at ten o'clock Judge Dowling stepped upon the bench, looking as fresh and energetic as a new arrival of the scholastic order from the "Hub," and taking up the calendar, containing no less than fifty-four cases, he inquired if the court was ready to proceed. "Certainly," said the Clerk of the Sessions, and away started the Judge. Making a raid upon Francis Bassett, who had stolen coats, boots, or whatever else he could lay his hands on at 426 Hudson street, he inquired what were the specific charges. W. H. Milderberg, Mrs. Fraser and a pawnbroker, the

NOBLEST WITNESS OF THEM ALL,

and probably the most interested, all testified against the unfortunate defendant, even to the incidents attending the stealing of the articles referred to from the halls of the house, and his subsequent share in the pledging of the goods. There was, however, some question as to his identity by a pawnbroker named Simpson, and the Judge said he felt sorry that such was the case. G. H. Mitchell was an accomplice of the prisoner, and on him Bassett had conferred the duty of assisting in the purloining, and in the more important part of disposing of the goods. Acting under Bassett's tuition Mitchell said he "pawned" the stolen articles, and knew nothing further about them. Addressing Bassett, the Judge said:—"I am sorry that the Court is compelled to suspend sentence in your case, as I fully believe you to be the guilty party, but

YOU WILL CERTAINLY COME OUR WAY.

If the evidence had given me half a chance, from what I know of your antecedents, I would have imprisoned you. As for you, Mitchell, I will give you an opportunity for studying honesty for six months to come in the Penitentiary."

An old lady, his mother, here rushed to the bar, seized the young recusant, kissed him affectionately and fainted, as a wind-up to the demonstration. A settlement was next attempted with John Murphy for stealing. John is a red-haired ferret-eyed lad, of about sixteen years of age, and apparently a thorough young scoundrel. He has been in the Schoolship, on Ward's Island, in a house of refuge and in the Penitentiary, but his thievish propensities appear to have received additional impetus, rather than abatement, by the discipline of these institutions. In reply to a question from the Bench as to how many times he had been arrested he said "Once, I guess."

"Now, do you mean to say you have not been in the Schoolship, Penitentiary, on Ward's Island, Westchester County Refuge and other places?" inquired the Judge.

"No, sir," answered the young, audacious rascal.

"Hi," shouted the Judge to a man who was leaning against one of the pillars of the court; "isn't this your boy?"

"Yes," said Murphy, senior, for such was the gentleman.

"Did you not run after me for several months, seeking to have this boy taken from the Island?"

"I might, sir, certainly; but, your Honor, I have another boy, just the likes o' him, and he is now in prison, where I mean him to remain; but this 'ere lad has not been in prison quite so much as you think."

"Well, I never heard the like of that! Here is your own boy committing base and wilful perjury, and you come here and back him up. Boy, away with you to the House of Refuge, and the next time you come here I will give you something worse."

After Judge Dowling had been relieved by Judge Shandley a great number of cases of assault and battery were disposed of. Fines from ten to twenty-five dollars were imposed, and imprisonment from two to twelve months inflicted. Catharine Corcoran, a huge Irishwoman, had been indicted on four different counts by different parties for stealing dresses, towels, bed linen, &c.

"What have you to say?" said his Honor.

"Nothing, sir," muttered the defendant.

"Catharine, you have been living for a long time upon the results of your lifting propensities. Now go to the Penitentiary for six months on the first charge; and if that does not sufficiently teach you the principles of honesty, I order you at the end of that time to commence to do two months for each of the three other offences."

"That's a yarn, anyway," said Catherine, and off she danced to her cell.

A GENTLEMAN PICKPOCKET.

"I am a gentleman," said Isaac Mansfield in reply to the Clerk of the Court. Officer Murphy said he probably was a gentleman, but he arrested him on Saturday last for attempting to pick a lady's pocket. The defendant, who was dressed in a most fashionable style and having his hands covered with delicate straw-colored kids, stated that he went into a toy store on Saturday last to look at some toys for a little girl and while in there a lady charged him with picking her pocket. "I never thought of such a thing," said the enraged Isaac, and as there was a little doubt about the case sentence was suspended.

James Flynn was sent to ruminate in the Penitentiary for six months for robbing Martin Wilt, No. 7 Elizabeth street, of two coats.

The most interesting case on the calendar was that of Noah Logan Jones against George Cutler,

TWO GEMMEN OB COLOR.

Cutler, the defendant, keeps an eating saloon in Thirtieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and a few evenings since Jones went there to take his evening repast. Jones fared sumptuously off roast pig's head, cabbage, short cake and a cup of tea, which amounted to thirty-five cents. Not being quite satisfied with the foregoing, Jones stated that he was "awful fond of meat and cabbage," and must have another plate of "greens." This came to ten cents more, but Jones did not seem inclined to pay so much for it. He demurred, and the following amusing evidence was given in relation to their subsequent differences:—

Jones, on taking the stand, kissed the book twice before the Clerk could swear him. He was tastily, if not gorgeously attired; had a white handkerchief tied round his meerschaum colored pate, and, throwing himself back in the chair, after the fashion of a "Southern editor," commenced by saying that he paid his bill for his "grub," without a word of "dislocations." "I see'd Cutler come up, and he said, 'You've not paid enough by ten cents.' I said, 'I want nothin' to do wid you; so gi' me my hat and overcoat.' Cutler has got a

WHITE WIFE WITH A BLACK BABY—

such a black 'un! Well, when I said I would have nothin' to do wid Cutler he took up a club as black as his baby's head and lathered into me like fits, nearly knocking my head off."

Marguerita Thompson, a lady of color, said she knew Jones, and that he was a gormandizing loafer; she was in the restaurant at the time stated by Cutler, and saw him eating his pork and cabbage; when the white woman said Jones was to pay thirty-five cents Cutler said it was not enough; then Jones turned and abused him, and they fit, they did, like devils.

To Cutler—"What did Jones say to you?"

"He called me a carnivorous production."

"What did you say in return?"

"I turns round and, says I, 'Then you're a diabolic.' (Great laughter.) I then says 'If I am a carnivorous biped, you're the devil's fireman, that's suppen wuss than a diabolic.'"

"I am sorry," said Judge Shandley, "but I must fine you, Mr. Carniverous, in the sum of five dollars." It is scarcely necessary to say that this specimen of the carnivora immediately commenced chewing the cud (of remorse).

IN THE POLICE COURT

Gaspar Dettviller, of No. 162 Prince street, came before Judge Dowling and made an affidavit to the effect that James J. Hamilton and another, of "nowhere," knocked him down on the sidewalk in Laurens street, on the 2d of November last, and, after battering him until he was "within an inch of his life," robbed him of a watch and chain valued at twenty dollars. "I caught a confederate," said Gaspar, "and got him sent to the State's Prison, but I have only now been able to get hold of Hamilton. I want your Honor to pitch into him now."

"Well," said his Honor, "I guess we will arrange that. Prisoner, unless you can find bail in fifteen hundred dollars you must go to prison to await the order of the Court."

"I shall never get over it," said Hamilton, and the warden marched him off to a cell.

ARREST OF A SCHENECTADY ABORTIONIST.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 20, 1870.

Thomas A. Weed, professional botanic physician, of this city, and formerly of Buffalo, was arrested by Chief of Police Lovett to-day, on a charge of producing abortions in this city and elsewhere, and in default of $1,000 bail was committed to jail. The accused has served a term in Auburn Prison for forgery.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 355

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—BARBE BLEUE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NECK AND NECK—THE SUNBURST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—COQUETTES.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—THE HUGUENOTS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE EMERALD RING.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MISS GLYN'S GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE BLACK DWARF. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BOGEN FEECITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUES, &c.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—Day and Evening—WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, December 21, 1870.

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6—Proceedings in the Courts—Anneke Jans' Heirs Again Foiled—The Tehuantepec Expedition—Yacht Race in Bermuda—The Vacant State Senatorship—Financial and Commercial Reports—Brakemen's Strike on the Erie Railway.
9—Our Shipping Interest: The American Steamship Line of Philadelphia—The Court House Commissioners—Assassination of Two American Citizens in Honduras—The Eclipse of the Sun To-morrow—Marriage of a New Yorker to One of the Royal Family of Spain—Personal Notes—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements
10—News from Washington—A Republican Row—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Europe: Premier Gladstone's Letter on the Protection of the Pope; Dreadful Railway Accident in England; The Czar and the Maintenance of Peace in Europe; Count Beust on the Conference—The Strike on the Erie Railway—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION so far goes peaceably enough. Only in the larger towns like Savannah does the negro vote seem to be unqualifiedly republican. In the country precincts the colored democratic vote is heavy. No negro fries or burning at the stake yet.

JONES, OF KENTUCKY, is another of those unhealthy democrats who ought to be caged or preserved in alcohol at once. He is a blessed boon to the republicans, just like McCreery. Next to seeing the right of secession acknowledged or the graves at Arlington dug up the republicans will hate to see these two leave public life.

VENEZUELA.—A few days since we published news from Venezuela to the 26th ult., giving accounts of the fall of Maracaibo. This statement was premature, but to-day we have dates to the 28th ult., announcing the capture of the fort of Maracaibo by the forces of Guzman Blanco. The insurgents appear to be making rapid progress, and present prospects are that the whole country will soon be in the power of General Blanco.

BEN BUTLER'S AMNESTY is on the board and will be voted upon finally in the House to-day. Ben wouldn't back down an inch yesterday nor give way an atom for any of the proposed amendments. He insisted on a square vote on his whole bill, to be taken altogether or thrown over for good. His principal pet clause is that relative to war litigations. He wishes his Southern brethren to be free of that harassing experience of the law's delay and the uncertainty of verdicts which so weighs upon the mind. "He knows how it is himself."

"HAZING THE FRESHMEN" in our colleges—a low, cowardly and ruffianly sort of amusement at best—has been carried to a degree of rascality in "Old Harvard," with an experimental keg of gunpowder, which calls for the soothing system of the State Prison. In Delaware, where they have still those good old-time institutions of the pillory and the whipping post, such fast young rowdies as those of Harvard would be apt to behave themselves in fear of the lash; but at "Old Harvard," for such brutal devices as this gunpowder plot, there is, we believe, no available remedy but the State Prison.

The Spanish Volcano Once More in Eruption—Popular Tumult Throughout the Peninsula.

Highly important and exciting special cable despatches from Madrid show that the terrible unrest now afflicting the popular mind of Europe has broken out into the most violent demonstrations in a quarter not exactly new, indeed, as a seat of trouble, but which had become apparently quiescent of late. The whole Spanish Peninsula is agitated with public meetings, processions, addresses, et cetera, against the establishment of the kingly authority recently conferred by the Cortes upon the royal Italian Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta. Seville and Granada protest aloud; at Malaga mock funerals have been held to ridicule the accession of the stranger; the students of the leading university have come out, in vehement opposition, in the "tallest" Castilian and the heaviest Latin militant, no doubt; among the National Guards officers have resigned and are resigning their commissions; in the regular army others have been banished for insubordination to the new *régime* (as we are left to infer), and in the navy the state of feeling is so bad that it was found difficult to get a regular war vessel to accompany the commission sent out by the Cortes to Italy to wait upon the new King elect, inform him of his preferment and escort him back to Spain. In fact, several naval officers have been imprisoned for disobedience to orders, and an unofficial commission is about to take upon itself a trip to Florence for no other purpose than to warn the King of Italy of the perils that await his son in his new realm, where conspiracies threatening his life are said to have been already formed on so gigantic a scale that the most zealous adherents of Amadeus express the keenest apprehension.

Such, in brief, is the *résumé* of intelligence which goes to confirm the saddest and darkest doubts that have been entertained with regard to any good result attending the effort to restore order to Spain under a monarchical government, and especially with a prince not "to the manner born." The initiation and progress of this violent nativist Spanish movement are also reported in our columns.

It is, moreover, another symptom of the appalling cataclysm rushing down, at this fateful moment, upon the whole European system, whose two great fulcra have been displaced by the suspension of the Papal temporal power at Rome, and the tremendous shifting of military and diplomatic domination from Paris and London to Berlin and St. Petersburg. The terrible time predicted, of "wars and rumors of wars" filling the whole earth, would really seem to be upon us. The nations are angry and the harvest of the world is rapidly ripening. When, a few weeks since, after the capitulation of Metz, the Franco-Prussian conflict seemed to be cooling off toward an armistice and peace, the note of Prince Gortchakoff at once rekindled a flame that now threatens to extend from the banks of the Shannon and the Thames to the Bosphorus, the Red Sea and the Euphrates, embracing, as the controversy does, results that would at once affect the quiet of the British, Russian, Austrian and Turkish empires. This question again had begun to die away into hopes of an early conference and arrangement, when *Prussia's demands on Luxembourg* suddenly involves the anxieties of Belgium, Holland, the Scandinavian States (as the next step) and even of isolated Switzerland. Hardly has the first shock of this latter news passed over ere lo! we have popular disturbance in the city of Rome, the newly selected capital of Italy; conscription riots at Berlin, and now a rebellious movement in Spain almost national in its complexion and proportions. If this be not the proof of one great, hidden, but ever active agency, working at this moment with desperation and with herculean diligence and force, or the very madness of discord without fixed aim or definite boundary, what are we to call it? An equally serious inquiry is how, when and where is this great deluge of human passion to subside?

Three months ago the smooth, self-satisfied dozers of Downing street were just as confident and secure, in their own minds, from any likelihood of becoming involved in the continental vortex as our publicists and statesmen are to-day on this side of the water, that all these things are remote, ah! very remote indeed from us. But the pale messenger who drew Priam's curtains by night and summoned him to the appalling spectacle of Troy in flames was quite as welcome to the unhappy king as was the diplomatic spectre of Prince Gortchakoff brandishing the tattered Treaty of Paris to the Granville Cabinet. We are inclined to think that in like manner to-day's news from Spain will disturb some other quiet naps on both sides of the Atlantic.

At all events the Spanish tumult completes for us the spectacle of the entire European Continent in uproar, as a large part of it is in actual warfare. Turn to what point of it we will there is actual fighting or the threatening array of enormous fleets and armies mustering for battle. The Spanish affair is hot and ripe for speedy outbreak into the most ferocious overt acts. The old legitimist and dynastic factions are furious at the loss of all their efforts to regain control; the clerical party, taking their cue from the recent Papal encyclical, oppose everything that emanates from the centre of Victor Emmanuel's Italian realm; and the republicans, knowing that the revolution of the peninsula was rightfully their work, feeling the great throes of the republic beside them in France, and hearing its muffled yet urgent cries even from Florence, Naples, Palermo and Milan, not to speak of those that come from regions along the upper Rhine and beyond the English Channel, which may find voice to some purpose presently, and seize upon the auspicious hour for a tremendous agitation.

By our latest files from Spain and Italy we observe that as early as November 22 the *Regeneracion* of Madrid published "A National Protest Against the Presumptive King Amadeus," in which the following are the leading tokens of opposition recommended. Some of them are childish enough, but they illustrate the intensity of antagonism that the young Italian Prince—a clever, gallant fellow, personally—may expect in the land of his Spanish cousins.

The protest calls upon all good Spaniards, first, to shut themselves up in their own houses on the day of the new King's arrival, or, should they be compelled by business or otherwise to go out, to do so clad in mourning and through the back streets; second, not to visit or salute the King, or attend any of his festivals; third, not to put either decorations or lights on their balconies; fourth, to half close the doors of their houses in sign of mourning; fifth, the ladies all to dress in attire exactly different from that of the Duchess of Aosta; sixth, no really Spanish family to wait upon the Duke and his wife at their residence; seventh, ladies and gentlemen all to wear some token of their antipathy—for instance, one black glove; and, eighth, not to enter any place of amusement attended by the royal couple, or, being there, to get up and leave it should the Duke and Duchess of Aosta enter. This species of resistance, it must be confessed, is something after the style of the political fun poked at the poor Duke by the processionists in the Spanish towns, as told by telegraph, who have at cross purposes imitated the great hero of one of our far-famed American national ballads by thrusting not a feather, but maccaroni into their hats in derision of their Italian King. But the matter looks more serious when the *Pensamiento Español*, also of Madrid and dated November 22, tells us that Spaniards will offer the Duke of Aosta the same opposition that they once made to the First Napoleon, and that, as a people, they shall once more become, in the nineteenth century, the saviors of Europe.

Now, while—as General Prim correctly said in his speech of November 3 in the Cortes, defending the candidature of Amadeus—the latter "is a brave soldier not likely to be scared away by republican threats," we cannot fail to remember the magnificent oration of Señor Castelar, the Webster of Spain, who, on that same day, plead against a king amid the applause of even the opponents of the popular party which his genius adorns. Don Carlos, said the golden-tongued orator, at least represents a principle—absolutism; Don Alfonso has ever remained true to the House of Bourbon; the Duke of Montpensier represents the middle classes; Espartero is surrounded by the halo of Luchana and Bilbao, but the Duke of Aosta, he said, recalled only the recollection of Lissa and Custozza and of the Machiavellian policy of the House of Savoy, and would be but Prim's royal puppet.

Such is the opinion, however unjust the words that reflect upon Italian misfortune on the battle field and the corruptions of bygone royal councilling may be, which Republicans, Progressists, Moderadoes, Isabellists, Alfonsists and Carlists seem to share very generally; and, secretly, to back them, a strong commercial anti-English element suggests the fear that the accession of Amadeus to the Spanish throne would complete the picture of British trade supremacy throughout the Spanish which is already visible on the Italian peninsula, and put aside, perhaps forever, the ticklish question of Gibraltar.

That the gallantry of Amadeus would prompt him to scorn all the perils thus conjured up before him we may readily believe; but that he will push on to grasp a barren sceptre against the entreaties of his warmest friends and the voice of the whole liberal Italian press itself, as well as in defiance of the wrathful warning of an alien people, we cannot believe. Another and very different struggle impends over Spain to-day. She, like France, Italy (and who knows how soon we may add Germany?) is emerging from the period of enforced kings and octroyed constitutions. Long has she bled under their banners at home and against their swords invading her from abroad, and yet she has not reached the goal of self-government.

Not all the blood at Talavera shed;
Not all the laurels of Barossa's height;
Not Albuera, lavish of its dead,
Have won for Spain her well-asserted right.

The republican element promises ultimate rest and peace, and that element grows vigorously in all the lands peopled by the old Iberian and Italian races. Were Spain and Italy to proclaim the republic to-morrow who can doubt that within a fortnight their armies and fleets would be rushing, by every pass and strait, to the rescue of France, and that from the Alpine summits to the mouth of the Scheldt the toscin of a new war of popular deliverance would be heard? The *"fat et unume gahn!"* signal of July last is swiftly whirling its round to finish the European circle, and, commencing in Spain with the "throne question," it now strikes Spain on its return. In the new movement, then, which to-day's despatches mention, evidently lies the germ of a far vaster complication or an infinitely grander solution than the Old World sphinx has yet propounded to the sleepy-eyed sages of "pragmatic sanctions," monarchical traditions and patched-up protocols and treaties. The beacon fires on the hills of Spain may flash a new light into the hostile camps surrounding Paris, and not lose their bright reflection until they shall have swept from the cliffs of Galway to the recesses of Santiago de Cuba.

THE RESIGNATION OF JOHN BRIGHT.—John Bright, according to a cable despatch which we print this morning, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Board of Trade. In present circumstances this step on the part of the greatest tribune of the people whom England has known in many years will be variously interpreted. It is well known that Mr. Bright has been in poor health for some months past. As a Cabinet Minister he has not been much known. Mr. Gladstone, however, was most anxious to retain his name. It will be said that Mr. Bright has retired from the Cabinet because he was not in harmony with his colleagues, or that his known peace-at-any-price principles were damaging to the Ministry at this crisis. The truth, it may be found, is that Mr. Bright is, on account of feeble health, unequal to the duties of his office. When strong men, in the full vigor of health, are needed, Mr. Bright wisely retires.

HARD ON THE BRYANT FAMILY.—Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, in his personal explanation yesterday, said the poet of the *Evening Post* was down on him because of the removal of the poet's brother from a government post in Princeton, Ill., through Ingersoll's influence. Mr. Ingersoll must be mistaken. The poet believes in free trade and is too fond of the nuities to object to free trade in offices. Besides, his brother has influence enough for bigger things than a little office in such an unheard of locality as Princeton, Ill.

The War Situation—Ducrot's Movements.

The confronting armies along the line of the Loire are still manœuvring for vantage ground. The Germans in front of Bourbaki are said to be falling back, and a shifting of the French forces towards the left is perceptible. The object of Chauzy is probably to engage the attention of the forces under Prince Frederick Charles, until a strong movement, preparing in Paris, is sprung upon them. He does not propose to drive the Prince or to fall back very far before him. There is something grander on hand than a mere stubborn fight between the two armies on the Loire. The Prince possibly suspects this. If he is falling back before Bourbaki it is not that he fears to encounter him, but that he has scented the strategy of the French commander and is preparing to thwart it. The projected movement in Paris amounts to about this:—Ducrot, with one hundred and fifty thousand men, intends to cut his way through the lines and join Chauzy.

Ducrot, it must be borne in mind, has remained at Vincennes, on the southeast of Paris, outside the walls, ever since his gallant sortie of a few weeks ago. His columns occupy that portion of the defences lying between Fort De Charenton and the Park of Vincennes. He can form one portion under the guns of Charenton and another in the narrow neck of land formed at St. Maur by the bend in the river Marne, and with a heavy artillery fire from the forts and earthworks to support him can push rapidly and vigorously against and through the lines in front of him. A successful movement of this sort will cut the German lines only temporarily, to be sure, unless the besiegers choose to pursue the fleeing enemy, but it will put into the open field a splendid nucleus for the Army of the Loire and the other rising armies of the republic, and it will give France a general that she needs. With his army of one hundred and fifty thousand men in the open country about Corbeil or Melun Ducrot will have nothing to fear. His men are now the oldest and most experienced soldiers of France. They are veterans compared with the men of the Loire, and Ducrot, compared to Chauzy or Bourbaki, is as General Grant to General Pope. There are no formidable forces to harass him after he once passes the investing lines. There will remain three hundred thousand men inside after Ducrot has escaped, and Von Moltke cannot open the gates to them by chasing Ducrot with his besieging force. Prince Frederick Charles will have Bourbaki close on his heels, and the Duke of Mecklenburg is watched by Chauzy. Thus Ducrot, if he fully achieves success in so desperate a movement as breaking through the enemies' line, it will be the one piece extra in the game of chess. By attacking Prince Charles in the rear he may completely upset all Prussian calculations based on the defeat of the French Army of the Loire. Besides, the consuming force of Paris will be reduced by the withdrawal of so many hungry men, the rations will last longer and the force of defenders in the city will be still large enough to hold the heavy works against all comers. These are the military advantages to result from the successful sortie which General Ducrot proposes. It is not a certain thing, by any means, that he can make it. It is a desperate chance at the best, but we hardly know of any chance less desperate that offers more compensation if successful. Gambetta evidently puts great hopes in the success of this *coup*. He stated in the meeting of the provisional government in Bordeaux, according to our special telegram from Bordeaux, that he was willing to make peace if Paris fell, but would continue the war in the meantime if the Army of the Loire held out.

Mayor Hall on the Uptown Transit Problem.

Mayor Hall, in his letter to Mr. Foley on the uptown transit problem—a problem which is daily becoming more urgently important—abstains from expressing opinions in favor of any of the numerous proposed solutions; but he has been given reliably to understand that capitalists, with whose names he has been entrusted, are willing to build a viaduct road, purchasing rights of way through blocks, to run from, say, Canal street to Harlem river. He merely offers this as an instance of what he means by saying that we should have capital indicate route instead of having route fish for capital. We refer to the views of Mayor Hall on this subject because there is sufficient capital ready to build on each side of the town just such a viaduct road as he incidentally mentions, and such a one as we indicated two or three years ago as having been proved by experience in London and other European cities to be the most practicable. The capitalists, however, who might undertake to build a viaduct road or two viaduct roads would naturally wish to be guaranteed against future competition by a Broadway road, upon any plan. Sooner or later the uptown transit problem must be solved to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of our overcrowded metropolis.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—that complacent cluster of good old fossils—assembled last evening in the religious precincts of the Young Men's Christian Association Hall to adopt a resolution declaring in favor of the perfect immunity of all private property from capture at sea in times of war. The peaceful commercial aspect of the resolution—the guaranteed safety of the investment, so to speak—is in perfect accord with the conservative, non-innovating style of the wise old merchants who compose the concern, and yet when they got to talking about privateers, and the Alabama and the Florida, and Captain Semmes and English neutrality, and other matters so recently of great moment to the commercial mind, some of them had their "Yankee Doodle" raised, and with an astonishing disregard of future consequences actually declared that they wouldn't vote at all for the resolution, and it went over till another time.

THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL says that Governor Hoffman has no power to appoint a Senator to succeed the late Mr. Blood or to order an election to fill the vacancy. The Legislature will therefore have to take the necessary steps in the matter.

Italy and the Pope.

Under the above brief and unpretending heading we publish a special telegram from Rome, forwarded through the Atlantic cable, which conveys intelligence of the very highest importance to Christianity, to the world at large, civilized and uncivilized.

Our special writer announces that the question of the independence of the Roman Catholic Church, in the present and for the future, has been made a subject of debate in the Italian Parliament. The discussion was fierce and angry. Party politics were for the moment dominant over the eternal interests of religion, and the affairs of the Pontificate were used as the subject of adroit trick and sharp device by men who look to the profits of goverment place and sigh for the "flesh pots" of the cabinet and the council room. The members of the extreme left clamored for the King to "smash the Papacy," to disperse the members of the Sacred College and to drive the Cardinals from the free capital of a free and "united" country. The gentlemen of the Legislature would have peace; peace after the sword, peace in the solitude of the Campagna. The defence of the right of the Holy See was, so far as it is reported, weak in point and temporizing in argument. It was somewhat in the tone, if not the words, of Peter when he stood near the hall of Pilate—"I know not the man."

During the moment of agitation and alarm which must have been produced, not only in Italy, but all over Europe, by the reports and knowledge of these proceedings, the King's government produces a bill of rights, in which it defines the relations of the State to the Church and proclaims the Magna Charta which Italy is willing to accord to the Holy Father, to the members of the Cardinalate, to the episcopacy, and, of course, to the Catholic millions of the congregations which worship both in the Old and the New Worlds; from the antipodes to the Rocky Mountains. It is a very curious and instructive State paper. The document appears to be based on the principle of the Jew who spoke to the Saviour and inquired to whom the coin belonged, when he wished to implicate Him with the lay crown of Cæsar. It attests the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, however, by coming itself into corroboration of the recital of the excuse of that fallen audacity which laid hands on the Saviour in His humanity, carried him aloft, showed Him the temporalities of earth in their grandeur, and then said all these "will I give unto thee if you fall down and worship me." King Victor Emmanuel speaks of the amount of *lire*, of the *denari*, which are to be paid to the Holy Father at the very moment when he undertakes to determine where the Pope shall reside, by whom and how many he shall be attended, and also to announce that the Church is free to communicate with the world outside of Rome at all times. The Church is free; the master of the Church has said it. His Majesty is determined to repeat the gambling act of the executioners at Calvary—to "cast lots" for the "seamless garment"—instead of imitating at the eve of the glorious anniversary of the birth of the Redeemer anything of the calm and resigned and soul-saving penitence of his royal father, Charles Albert, after his defeat at Novara. The grand Christian shelter which was sought by that monarch, glorious even in his abdication, and which was joyously afforded to him, appears to have been forgotten at Court in Florence, where the shade of Cavour appears to exercise a more potent influence than do the memories and traditions of the pious men who have marched to victory, to death, to martyrdom even, under the banner flag of the white cross of Savoy in former years. The terrible conflict which has raged between Christianity and the opposing powers since the moment when the sea storm tossed the frail bark of Peter on the waves on which the great High Priest seemed to sleep, appears to be coming to an issue. The Pontiff may be forced to look away from Italy, to cast his "net on the other side;" to have an abundant haul in Asia, Africa, America and the islands of the sea, leaving King Victor Emmanuel with his national unity, his increasing years, his taxes, his theatres and his confessor. It is not at all unlikely but that Italy, after his decease, will be reconciled to Catholicity by missionaries from America.

THE DIVISION IN SENTIMENT AMONG THE FRENCH MINISTERS, of which we are apprised by our correspondent at Bordeaux, is simply one between monarchists and red republicans. Crémieux is a legitimist; he would like to see the eccentric Count de Chambord crowned King of France. Admiral Fourichon is an admitted opponent of republicanism, but it is hard to say whether he is an Orleanist or a Bonapartist. At any rate he has firmly refused to attach his signature to papers containing denunciations of Napoleon and his marshals. Both Crémieux and Fourichon are advocates of peace. In this they are opposed by Glais-Bizoin and Gambetta, both of whom are red republicans. It will thus be seen that, singularly enough, while the ministers who represent or hold monarchical ideas are urgent to bring an end to the war, those who hold republican principles are resolved to continue the struggle.

SQUABBLES AMONG THE CITY PRESS.—We are sorry to observe that several of our great contemporaries are becoming alarmingly personal and vindictive towards each other. This does not appear to arise as much from partisan opposition as from purely personal motives. It is beneath the dignity of respectable journals to indulge in these petty squabbles, and we trust that a moment's reflection will convince our editorial brethren of the necessity of exercising a little more courtesy in their intercourse with each other, and to keep their columns as free as possible from those vituperative expressions which have recently characterized them.

THE PARKS OF PARIS.—The Parisians, it is reported, are converting the trees of the Bois de Boulogne into charcoal for cooking purposes, while the Germans are cutting fearfully into the parks and woods around the city for firewood. At this rate Paris will soon be shaved pretty clean—chin, mustache and whiskers. Let the Parisians, however, be thankful for their trees; for if they had none their dwellings, inside and outside the city, would suffer.

Congress Yesterday—St. Domingo and Amnesty.

There were two important matters under discussion in Congress yesterday—the affair of St. Domingo in the Senate and that of the Amnesty bill in the House. The former came up in the shape of Senator Morton's joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to visit the island and report upon its natural resources and the sentiment of its people on the subject of annexation to the United States—a very harmless proposition, and one which in no way binds the government to any particular policy on the subject. Even Senators who avow themselves unfavorable to the proposed treaty confessed, in the discussion yesterday, that they saw nothing objectionable in the resolution, but only a very proper means of procuring information on a subject on which the Senate was called to act. Nevertheless, it received the determined opposition of Senator Sumner and Senator Schurz; not so much, however, on its own merits or demerits, as because it afforded them an opportunity of feeding fat their grudge against the President. The question was not pressed to a vote yesterday, but will be taken up again to-day, and, according to present appearances, the joint resolution will be passed. It is doubtful, however, whether it can be acted upon in the House until after the holidays.

The debate in the House upon the Amnesty bill occupied the whole of yesterday's session, and was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. It will come up again to-day, when the indications are that it will be recommitted to the Reconstruction Committee and be heard of no more this Congress. It will be just as well so. The proposition of Mr. Farnsworth for universal amnesty cannot get the necessary two-thirds vote, and the original bill, as reported by Mr. Butler, seems to have hardly any supporters in the House or in the country. The whole thing may, therefore, be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets until the republican party in Congress realizes that universal amnesty is demanded by the good judgment and common sense of the American people.

Chauzy's Operations.

Our special despatch from Le Mans and the confirmation from our correspondent at Versailles make it certain that one column of the Army of the Loire is endeavoring, by a series of flank movements, to reach the vicinity of Paris. Instead of falling back towards the sea after the capture of Vendôme, General Chauzy seems to have simply withdrawn his right wing and moved his entire army further north, thus getting nearer to Paris. No matter what changes of base he may make he covers a railroad line of communication with the sea, and is consequently enabled to receive supplies of food, arms and ammunition with ease and rapidity. Thus far his strategy has been successful, but it seems to us as if he is in danger from a column of Germans advancing from Evreux. The sudden abandonment of the march on Havre and the evacuation of Amiens make it probable that the whole or the greater part of General Manteuffel's army is now moving southward for the purpose of foiling this flanking operation. If, however, the French forces at Havre, Lille and other points in the north of France are at all strong in numbers they may, with Bourbaki's column, which is now advancing from the south towards Orleans, give the Germans considerable trouble to prevent them from getting to St. Denis on the north and Versailles on the south, which would, of course, result in raising the siege of Paris.

United States Weather Reports.

Several days ago we suggested through these columns "the importance of Fortress Monroe as an initial point for the weather observations of the United States signal service for the benefit of commerce, on the ground that our heavy nor'easters all along the coast north of Virginia come in from the Gulf Stream between Cape Hatteras and Fortress Monroe." We are gratified with the information which is now before us that the officers engaged in this business have been enlarging their field of observations as rapidly as their means have permitted, and that by the 1st of January their reports, they expect, will extend to Norfolk (equivalent to and more convenient than Fortress Monroe), Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah. With regular reports from these points we shall doubtless soon be able to tell whether a heavy nor'easter in this quarter has come up inside the coast line only from Norfolk and thereabouts or from some point farther south. In any event, we are sure that a telegraphic signal of the opening of a roaring nor'easter at Norfolk will give our sea captains up here a warning of some fifteen or twenty hours of its approach; and so we would call the attention of our seamen to these signals from the South when we begin to publish them in order that they may be all right for these heavy nor'easters.

A POOR OPINION OF THE BENCH AND THE BAR was that expressed by Judge Emmet at the gathering in the New York University on Monday. It is worth while quoting his words, for they are very strong and uncommon promising. Moreover, they may be supposed to reflect the experience of an observing mind. He says, in the first place, speaking of the chicanery of the profession of law:—"But the chicane of the trade to-day stops outside the ground of legal quibbles and subtleties, and now it means the secret approach to the bench, and a series of wrong-doings and double-dealings which tend to make the law the oppressor of the weak and leads to one system of gigantic fraud. There are charges made against the purity of the bench and the bar. I am not here to arraign, but if these charges are true there is such a decay at the root of our government that sooner or later it must fall. If they are false the indifference with which they are heard is also a bad omen." And again he said:—"We know that our credit abroad has been injured, and at home the judiciary has fallen into a byword. Where there is an unjust lawyer there must be an unjust judge to approach, and there must be an unjust client to encourage it." These are words worthy of some reflection, coming from an ex-judge, and delivered in the presence of so many respectable representatives of the bench and the bar. Public opinion has undoubtedly been drift-

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ing towards this conviction for a long time. The question of importance to the community is, how can these terrible evils be remedied? How can the bench be purified and the members of the legal profession be converted to honest ways?

What Is the Matter at Fortress Monroe?

It appears that there has been a serious default in the Engineer Department of the government at that post. Peculations, in small and large sums, have been detected; the accused party being the son-in-law of his father-in-law, who is a general in the army. It is said that all the proofs of fraud are in the hands of the military authorities. As the principal has made his escape from the country the vengeance of the law is to be visited upon his confederates and the accessories to the crime. Rumor has it that officers of the Commissary Department have been connected with the disreputable transactions. It is very rarely, indeed, that we find officers of the regular army or the navy engaged in defrauding the government. The dignity of their profession, if not the sense of morality impressed upon them by their education, naturally restrains them from falling into mean and dishonest practices. The soldier, proud of the service he represents, is not likely often to descend to the low habits of larceny; and yet it would seem that, in this case, the stealing from the government was done in sundry petty ways, and in some instances amounting only to such insignificant sums as seventy-five and a hundred dollars. It would be unfair should these transactions reflect discredit upon the military service. They can be accounted for best, perhaps, by the very loose discipline observed at Fortress Monroe.

FIVE DAYS AGO GENERAL DUCROT'S ARMY was concentrating on the peninsula of St. Maur for the ostensible purpose of making another attack on the German investing line around Paris. While the attack has certainly not been made as yet, we have no doubt of the intention of the French to make it. Our special correspondent at Versailles, from whom we derive this information, also reports the arrival of large reinforcements for the Germans. The presence of these fresh troops will doubtless multiply the obstacles which the French must overcome before getting out of Paris. Much, however, depends upon the operations of the French in the provinces. At the same time it is evident that a cooperative plan of operations has been agreed upon between the French leaders in the capital and outside. Consequently we need not expect Ducrot to attack the Germans before Bourbaki and Chauzy make an effort to strike a decisive blow at the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg.

THE "BULLS" AND "BEARS" in Wall street are at it again hammer and tongs, if it be permitted to use such a metaphor in describing the quarrels of the speculative animals. The present fight is over some of the railway stocks. Gold dealers, bond dealers and everybody else stand still to watch its progress. The "bears" have made sad havoc for a week past. But, as prices will certainly find their real level, the "bears" are doing the public a service by showing what has been selling too high, while if the depression is unnatural the public will be equally indebted to the "bears" for procuring stocks at cheap prices.

DOWNING, of Washington, the colored man of Saddle Rock fame, who feeds the Congressmen of all political complexions, is a power behind the throne, owing to his opportunity and ability to tickle the palates of the orthodox and adjust the politics of the backsliders. Downing at this moment is adjusting Schurz. He thinks that Senator's stomach is out of order in the matter of amnesty, and in a communication, which we publish elsewhere this morning, he administers a very highly seasoned dish of raw advice to him. Schurz, however, is a hard shell that we fear our expert oysterman can't open.

THE SHOCKING CRUELTIES AT SEA, now daily brought to light, suggest the expediency of some further legislation on the subject by Congress.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Senator Ben Stark, of Nevada, is sojourning at the Albemarle Hotel.

General W. T. Sherman, who has been confined to his room at the Metropolitan Hotel for the last four weeks, is now convalescent.

Mr. J. S. Lathrop, ex-Member of Congress of Northampton, Mass., and his two nieces, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mrs. John Tyler, wife of the late President Tyler, is stopping at the Everett House.

Mr. Charles E. Norton, a banker of Paris, has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel. He was among the detachment of Americans that passed through the Prussian lines.

Senator A. McDonald, from Arkansas, arrived yesterday in the city, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. F. E. Woodbridge, member of Congress of Vermont, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major A. L. Squire and family, of White Plains, N. Y., are sojourning at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge J. M. Lea has left the Grand Central Hotel for his home in Nashville.

Judge William Sloane, from North Carolina has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Wickham, from Virginia, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander Lowry, of the United States Navy, is for the present stationed at the Hoffman House.

Judge A. M. Osborn, of Catskill, N. Y., has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, came to the city yesterday, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ERIE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

ERIE, Pa., Dec 20, 1870.

The railroad men were in caucus until a late hour last night. More officials arrived this morning, and the convention is proceeding with closed doors. This noon the prospect for a satisfactory arrangement for pooling the earnings is regarded by outsiders as somewhat doubtful. The New York Central is understood to regard the project with indifference. A canvass of the convention this morning showed that the Western men are not enthusiastic for the pooling plan. Augustus Schell, Vice President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, is President of the Convention, and H. H. Houston, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, is Secretary.

The hospitalities of the city have been tendered the visitors by the City Council, and at four o'clock this afternoon they will visit the natural gas wells and several manufactories where natural gas is used as fuel.

It is understood that the pooling project has been abandoned, and efforts are making to settle upon a freight and passenger tariff which will prove satisfactory to all concerned. It is believed that the Erie and Pennsylvania Central Companies are acting in concert; but nothing of a definite nature will be made known until the Convention dissolves, which will be on Thursday or Friday.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

John Bright Retires from the English Cabinet.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Cabinet Crisis and Public Policy—John Bright's Resignation and Pension.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Right Hon. John Bright resigned his position as President of the Board of Trade and his seat in the Gladstone Cabinet to-day.

Ten days since he became entitled to the enjoyment of a retiring pension of fifteen hundred pounds sterling a year.

President Grant's Message in Extenso—National Defiance on the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The full text of President Grant's annual message was published here to-day for the first time.

The London *Times* in its editorial comments says:—"If the President expects England to take the initiative for reopening negotiations on the Alabama question he will be disappointed. It was the Americans who rejected the last settlement, and that settlement was framed at Washington."

The Alabama Claims and the Cotton Lords—A Weak Argument from a Bad Precedent.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Manchester *Post*, in an editorial on the Alabama claims, refers to the services to the United States at the British Court of Charles Francis Adams and Reverdy Johnson, and says the present attitude of America is condemned by the record of her own Ministers.

Popular Demonstration for France—The Lord Mayor of London Insulted.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Lord Mayor of London was hissed to-day by the members of a deputation because he refused their application for the use of the Guildhall for a public meeting in favor of the French republic and British intervention.

The Ashbury Banquet in London.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

Commodore Ashbury was met by throngs of friends on his arrival at Liverpool from America, and was subsequently entertained at a banquet given in his honor at the Clarence Hotel.

A Spanish Tobacco Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

It is expected that Spain will presently introduce a tobacco loan in the London market.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Address to King William at Versailles—Speech of the Emperor in Accepting the Purple—Unity and Power.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, 1870.

King William of Prussia has received at Versailles the address from the Reichstag. In speech in reply thereto, delivered to the delegation of that body, the King returned his thanks for the supplies voted for the prosecution of the war, which has secured a national unity, and signified his acceptance of the dignity of Emperor tendered by the unanimous voice of the princes, the free towns and the German nation.

The King of Wurtemburg to the Legislature—Royal Congratulations on National Consolidation—Material Progress.

STUTTGARDT, Dec. 20, 1870.

The King of Wurtemburg opened the Chambers yesterday. In his speech he referred to the glorious successes of the Germans. Their companionship in arms had kindled a desire for political unity, failing which the historic events of the year lack consecration. He urges the deputies to recognize in the federal treaties lately concluded scope for the development of the nation and her institutions.

A bill will be introduced at once authorizing the present taxation to further war measures, and for the completion of railways.

The Scheldt Dues Abolition Fund.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Diet of Mecklenburg has voted to pay its full share of the amount required for the abolition of the Scheldt dues.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Question for National Arbitrament.

MADRID, Dec. 20, 1870.

Minister Sagasta to-day assured the Cortes that the government was willing to submit American reclamations arising from the events in Cuba to a mixed commission for settlement.

TURKEY.

War Material in Case of Need—"Handy to Have" Round the House.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

An American naval captain is at Constantinople manufacturing torpedoes and other material of war for use in case of need against Russia.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of an Overdue Steamer from Japan—Collisions in San Francisco Harbor—Severe Weather in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20, 1870.

The steamship Japan, from China and Japan, three days behind time, entered this port this evening at a quarter past seven o'clock. In passing North Point she ran into a vessel anchored in the stream with a tremendous crash, and then drifting for two blocks she collided with the British ship Marion, carrying away her bowsprit and forerigging. The Marion finally came to anchor off Jackson wharf. The Japan's steering gear was disabled, and she appears to have sustained considerable damage otherwise. Her whistle has been blowing for some time, and tugs have gone to her assistance.

The bark D. C. Murray, overdue from Honolulu, also arrived this evening.

The mills at Salem, Oregon, which are run by water, have all been stopped by the cold weather. The thermometer at Salem at sunrise was eighteen degrees below the freezing point, and at Hamilton this morning it was one degree below zero.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Field Sports and Politics—French and Italian Diplomacy—Trade with America—A British Officer Killed—The Court, Law and Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Japan brings news from Yokohama to November the 25th.

The fall race meeting at Yokohama was well attended, but little money changed hands.

There has been nothing further of the quarrel between the Prussian and French Ministers.

The Italian Minister had arrived and had had an interview with the Mikado, which was satisfactory. He will soon depart for Pekin.

The Japanese government were purchasing American steam engines for the Jeddo fire brigade, which was being reorganized.

Ensign Wedge, of her Britannic Majesty's Tenth regiment, was killed by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

The Mikado's birthday was celebrated at all the open ports, and a ministerial dinner was given to the representatives of foreign Powers.

There were several earthquakes, but no serious damage was done. Burglaries were very common. Minister De Long's residence has been twice plundered.

The Daimios have surrendered their serviceable ships of war to the imperial government, which now controls the entire navy.

The management of the great hotel at Yeddo has passed from the Japanese into American hands.

Captain Batchelder, who purchased a ship-of-war, which sunk during the late rebellion, has succeeded in raising it. He is making largely out of the operation.

Business in Japan is at a standstill, and there are no signs of improvement.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The Italian Parliament Debating the State of Relations to the Church.

Fierce Discussion—Radical Reformers Who Want to "Smash" the Papacy—Lay Effort in Behalf of the Pontificate—The Royal Charter of Freedom, Pension and Permissions—What May Be and What is Forbidden.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 15, 1870.

An excited and severe parliamentary conflict is being waged in Florence on the subject of the future status of the Pope after the King of Italy has asserted or vindicated his sovereignty in the Holy City.

This highly important question has been submitted to the Parliament, taking precedence of all other legislative business. The members of the extreme left exclaim for and recommend the Italian government to "smash" down the Papacy, to dissolve the Sacred College, and scatter the members of the entire episcopacy of the Church from the new capital of the country.

The representatives who belong to the extreme right try to save and preserve by temporal legislation as much as is possible of the court appendages, of the house and collegiate property, and of the appurtenances generally, which are now attached to the "dynasty," as they term it, of the chair of St. Peter.

THE MAGNA CHARTA OF THE PAPACY.

The question of the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome has caused a very brisk encounter in the legislative body.

The ministerial bill, which has been framed by the Italian Cabinet, guaranteeing the personal independence of the Supreme Pontiff and the free exercise of his spiritual authority, consists of the following articles, viz.:—

First—The personal inviolability of the supreme Head of the Church is secured.

Second—The guards now serving in the palace residence of the Pope shall be retained.

Third—The Head of the Church shall receive annually 3,215,000 lire, the pay of the soldiers of the guard and his former civil list amount.

Fourth—The Papal residence shall be free from national taxation, as shall also be the palaces of the Vatican, and Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, and of Castel Gondolfo, in the country. These houses shall also remain free in sanctuary from the exercise of any judicial process of State law or the ordinary jurisdiction of the courts.

Fifth—The same right of immunity and privileges shall be extended to all localities which may be occupied, at present or hereafter, by the members of general councils of the Church.

Sixth—Criminals, when misdemeanant before arrest, who may take refuge and claim shelter in these several localities, shall not be pursued by the agents of justice or arrested therein without the authority and sanction of the Pope or of the President of a conclave pending the election of a Pope or during his incapacity from illness or other cause to act.

Seventh—The Papal residences shall remain free from the operation of the civil laws appropriating church property to the use of the crown, which have been enacted recently in Italy.

Eighth—No executive searches or sequestrations of books or documents shall be made in the offices of any of the sacred congregations which have been, or may be invested with ecclesiastical attributes by the Pope.

Ninth—The Sovereign Pontiff shall enjoy the freedom of publishing the acts of his Ministry, which will consist of ten cardinals. Ecclesiastics who take part in the formation of these acts shall be free from molestation on the part of the State government and its officers.

Tenth—The Pontiff shall enjoy a free communication with the Catholic world.

Eleventh—The postal and telegraph offices in the Vatican shall remain free of all State charges.

Twelfth—Papal Legates, duly accredited by the Pope, shall enjoy the same privileges as other Ambassadors or Ministers.

Thirteenth—The Sovereign Pontiff's spiritual disciplinarian jurisdiction shall be exercised free of any contest with the State.

Fourteenth—All ecclesiastical meetings shall be held without the government's permission being asked or necessary.

Fifteenth—Papal nominations to all benefices and dignities, as well as of officers and for offices in the Church, shall be made without interference on the part of the King's government.

Sixteenth—The act which requires the taking of an episcopal oath of allegiance to the King is abolished.

Seventeenth—The office of Apostolic Legate in Sicily is abolished.

Eighteenth—Institutions founded in Rome for the education of the priests of the Church shall remain under the direction of the Pope, without interference of the civil power with the scholastic authorities.

Nineteenth—All existing laws which conflict with this bill are abrogated by the government of Italy.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 20—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for money and for the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88¾; 1865, 88¼; 1867, 87¾; ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks closed quiet. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 19.—United States five-twenty bonds, 94¼ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 20.—United States bonds opened at 94¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed unchanged. Middling uplands, 8½d.; middling Orleans, 8⅝d. a 8¾d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.—MANCHESTER, Dec. 20.—The market for goods and yarns is steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—1:30 P. M.—Wheat—New spring, 10s. 1d.; old spring, 9s. 1d. a 9s. 10d.; for No. 2, red Western, winter, 10s. 7d.; for No. 1 new, 10s. 2d. Corn, 31s. a 31s. 3d. for No. 2 mixed. Pork declining; sales at 101s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—1:30 P. M.—The receipts of wheat for the past three days foot up 21,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—P. M.—Common rosin, 5s. 9d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 20—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed easier at 58s. 6d. a 59s. Other articles unchanged. Calcutta linseed closed at 58s. 6d. a 58s. 9d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Dec. 19.—Petroleum closed firm.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Tuesday, Dec. 20—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	*Height of Barometer.*	*Thermometer, Degrees.*	*Direction of the Wind.*	*Force of the Wind.*	*State of the Weather.*
Cheyenne	29.76	—	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.25	3	W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.08	6	—	Calm.	Clear.
Duluth	30.03	3	S. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.29	16	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.34	39	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.01	4	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	30.19	11	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mobile	30.30	41	N.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Nashville	30.29	39	N.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.11	14	W.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.00	10	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.81	25	W.	High wind.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	29.93	20	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.10	49	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Augusta, Ga.	30.40	41	—	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.95	26	N. W.	High wind.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.60	32	W.	Very brisk.	Snow.
Rochester, N.Y	29.65	31	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.53	36	S. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Washington	29.79	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New York	29.70	38	N. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Boston	29.68	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON,
Via LITTLETON, N. H., Dec. 20, 1870.

Observation at seven P. M., December 10. Barometer, 23.532; change, plus 4.76. Thermometer, 9 degs.; change, plus 1.1. Relative humidity, 7.8. Wind northwest. Velocity of wind, four miles per hour. There is a beautiful auroral display. Scarcely a cloud obscured the view to-day. Between nine and eleven A. M. the ocean in the direction of Portland was plainly visible.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Impeachment of Governor Holden.

Imposing Scenes in the Senate—The House Demands the Impeachment of the Governor—The Trial to Commence on Friday—Lieutenant Governor Caldwell Assumes the Executive Office.

RALEIGH, Dec. 20, 1870.

The ceremony of impeaching Governor Holden before the Senate was performed this morning. The tribunal at which he will be arraigned for trial was conducted this morning in a solemn and dignified manner, following the precedent established in the case of ex-President Johnson. Seven managers to conduct the impeachment trial had been appointed by the House.

At eleven A. M., being the hour named for the presentment of the articles of impeachment, the seats on the right side of the Senate Chamber were vacated for the use of the members of the House, the members of the Senate occupying the left, while chairs were arranged in the centre aisle for the seven managers. Lieutenant Governor Caldwell, President of the Senate, occupied the chair. Precisely at the hour a messenger announced that the House of Representatives were on their way to the Senate. The Senate arose and the managers of the impeachment then entered.

DOORKEEPER—Mr. President, a committee of the House of Representatives.

CHAIR—Invite the honorable committee to come forward. The members of the House of Representatives will, so many as can get seats, please be seated to the right of the Chair.

The House being seated, the Chair said:—"The Senate will now hear the message of the House of Representatives."

The committee standing, their chairman said:—"Mr. President—We, the managers of the House of Representatives, are a committee empowered to bring to the Senate and deliver to you (it being your desire now to receive them), articles of impeachment against William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, and we do so deliver said articles in the name of the people of North Carolina, and do demand that the Senate take order thereon."

The Lieutenant Governor responded: "The President of the Senate in behalf of the Senate receives the articles of impeachment; in behalf the House the doorkeeper will make proclamation."

The doorkeeper then, under the instruction of the Lieutenant Governor, made the following proclamation:—"O yes, O yes, O yes! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives gives to the Senate articles of impeachment against W. W. Holden, Governor of the State."

CHAIR—The articles of impeachment will now be read by the Clerk.

The CLERK then read the articles of impeachment, which have already appeared in the HERALD. Though the galleries and lobbies were thronged by a large audience the most solemn silence was observed throughout the reading, which occupied over half an hour, and even at the conclusion the same rigid silence reigned.

The President of the Senate then said:—Articles of impeachment having been exhibited in the Senate against William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, it becomes my duty, as presiding officer, to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice will be given the House of Representatives. Turning then to the left side of the Senate Chamber the President said:—"Senators, it now becomes my duty, under the constitution and laws of the State, to retire, for the time being, from the chair as your President, and to take charge of another department of the government. Allow me, before retiring, to return to you, individually and as a body, my unfeigned thanks for the kindness and consideration which you have always extended to me personally and as your presiding officer."

The entire body then arose, when the managers and members of the House marched from the Senate Chamber. The greatest decorum was observed throughout the proceedings, and there was that in the expression of the members of both branches of the Assembly that indicated they fully understood and appreciated the gravity and importance of the occasion.

Shortly after the reassembling of the Senate the following resolution was adopted, after a lengthy discussion:—

Resolved, That a committee of this Senate be appointed, whose duty it shall be forthwith, under the direction of this Senate, to proceed to the residence of his Honor Chief Justice Pearson, and respectfully notify him that it is the pleasure of this body, before whom articles of impeachment have been preferred against the Governor of the State, to organize a high court of impeachment on Friday, the 23d inst.

The residence of Chief Justice Pearson is in Yadkin county, the distance and facilities for travel to which render it impossible for him to arrive here before Friday at earliest.

When the proceedings in the Senate had concluded Lieutenant Governor Caldwell went direct to the executive office in the Capitol and notified Governor Holden that articles of impeachment having been presented against him in the Senate, the executive functions now devolved upon him (Caldwell). Governor Holden replied that he was always ready to abide by the law. He asked an hour to arrange papers after which he gracefully and courteously turned over the executive department to the Lieutenant Governor and retired.

ILLINOIS.

Great Fire in Sycamore—Loss $100,000—Cold Weather on the Prairies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1870.

A fire occurred at Sycamore, DeKalb county, on Sunday, which destroyed property valued at $100,000. The principal losers are J. O. Waterman, $60,000, insured $10,000, and J. S. Waterman, $15,000, insured $12,000. These gentlemen were largely engaged in the sale of dry goods and clothing. Messrs. Warren & Ellwood lose $9,000; fully insured. There were a number of smaller losses. Insured as follows in the following companies:—The Republic, $4,000; Lamar, $5,000; Illinois Mutual, $4,500; Home, of New Haven, $5,000; Merchants', of Chicago, $7,300; Home, of New York, $2,000; Lumberman's, of New York, $5,000; Ætna, $8,000. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

Cold weather succeeded the snow storm of yesterday all through the Northwest. At Sterling, Ill.; Madison, Wis., and several other points the mercury was down to zero.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—MISS GLYN.—We have an entirely novel and, if the finished laudations of such competent authority as the London *Athenæum*, *Times*, *Punch*, *Daily News*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Morning Post*, *Morning Herald and Advertiser*, *Observer*, *Sunday Times*, &c., &c.—in fine, of the leading critics and voices of the English press be not absolutely wild of the mark, a most dazzling artistic genius among us, in Miss Glyn, whose Shakspearian readings at St. James' Hall, in the British metropolis, during the season of 1866, made such sensation at the time and won for her the universal approval of the metropolitan journals. This gifted lady proposes to read, or rather to enact, in full draped costume, to-night, at Steinway Hall, the difficult yet beautiful drama of the great bard which has been, perhaps, the least efficiently mastered, ere her time, in the history of art. Antony and Cleopatra—the Roman Triumvir and the Egyptian Queen—figured in one of the grandest episodes of antique story, and while leaving to the world no example that would mingle with the strictest school of ethics, have at least enriched history with some gorgeous pictures of Oriental splendor and some intense scenes of passion. It is in these that Miss Glyn excels, and, from her rehearsals, the fair judgment would be that she has literally created with a new and vivid life the characters she represents in this great play, so difficult to perform and so peculiar in their situations. Indeed, she was esteemed by Old World critics of the highest order as the equal of Mrs. Siddons in the *roles* she selected, and the only artist who ever fully succeeded in Cleopatra. Such was the opinion of men no less in mind and mark than Dickens, Thackeray and Lord Bulwer Lytton, all of whom were her warm personal friends. The first named lord of letters, and himself a natural actor of the highest ability, was a member of the Committee of Management for Miss Glyn's farewell readings at St. James' Hall, London, but his sudden death lost to her his counsel and his presence. To-night, in superbly appropriate costume, she will present to us the specially striking scenes, among others intensely interesting, of the death of Marc Antony, Cleopatra in her golden barge sailing down the Cydnus, the death of Eros, the death of Cleopatra—a most exquisite gem—and the great *rôle* of the Clown in the last act. In each and all of these exciting, touching, tender and impressive efforts, so singularly combined in one noble total of a play visibly created and made to live, move and die at last, in all its characters, by the versatile genius of one performer, Miss Glyn has the warrant of high authority to tell us that she rules single and alone. Her portrait adorns the hall of the Garrick Club in London, and we have little doubt, from what we can learn, that after to-night her countenance and dramatic presence will be familiar to the intellect and artistic taste, not only of the literary societies, but to all the most refined public taste of New York.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The Democracy Sweeping the State—Colored Women at the Polls.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 20, 1870.

The election is progressing in Georgia for members of Congress and the Legislature and county officials. The returns are meagre and unsatisfactory, but it is believed the democrats are carrying the State. The following is received:—

Augusta.—Two thousand votes polled. The democrats are ahead. The republicans are divided. All is quiet.

Savannah.—No disturbance. Bradley (colored), independent candidate for Congress, is receiving a large portion of the colored vote at the regular precincts. Other election precincts have been opened by the republicans in the eastern portion of the city. Governor Bullock's officials have protested against this proceeding as illegal. Several negroes were arrested for voting more than once. No violence or intimidation has been used.

Macon.—Gangs of negro women were at the polls electioneering for the republican ticket. One negro who voted the democratic ticket was set upon and mobbed; a row ensued, and one of the assailants was shot and severely wounded. The military were called out, who dispersed the mob and quiet was restored. No satisfactory returns were given.

Columbus.—1,100 votes were polled. The majority of the voters were negroes. The democrats are ahead. All is quiet.

Atlanta.—The election here passed off quietly, but nothing definite is known as to the result. There were a few arrests for illegal voting.

Rome.—The democrats are said to have polled a vote of more than two to one over their opponents. Some negroes were arrested for illegal voting. All is now quiet.

Union Point.—There is no trustworthy news from Greensboro or White Plains.

Montezuma.—The republicans are supposed to be ahead.

Cuthbert.—The republicans already have a majority of 700. Nearly all the colored men are voting.

Fort Gaines.—The republicans are ahead to-day, and the democrats are beaten. The election, however, is close, and it is said that the democrats are husbanding their strength for to-morrow.

Covington.—Eight hundred votes have been polled. The result, however, is not known.

Fort Valley.—The republicans are ahead to-day. But very few whites are voting.

ST. THOMAS.

Spanish War Steamer in Search of Cuban Privateers—Movements of the Cable Fleet—News from Venezuela—Capture of the Fort of Maracaibo by Blanco—Jamaica and Hayti Reports.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 13, 1870.

The Spanish war steamer Vasco Nuñez de Balboa arrived on the 12th instant from Curacoa. She was lying in Porto Rico, when news was brought that a vessel had been fitted out in England, and manned by Americans, as a Cuban privateer. She left immediately for Curacoa, where the privateer was reported to be. Not finding her she came up here in search, and is again about leaving to continue the cruise after the suspicious vessel.

On the 8th inst. the cable fleet, consisting of the British steamers Suffolk, Dacia and Titian, with Sir Charles Bright on board the Dacia, accompanied by the British man-of-war Vesta, Captain Hunter, left in the morning to lay the cable to Porto Rico. On the 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the despatch was received here that the shore ends of the cable had been laid in Porto Rico. We are promised the continuation to Jamaica before Christmas time.

We have Laguayra dates to 8th inst. No political news of importance. Maracaibo dates to the 26th, by letter, state that Maracaibo and the Orient still hold out, heavy fighting going on, but letters state that nothing had been taken. From Laguayra a rumor comes that Puerto Cabello is in a great state of agitation, but no reliable news, as the schooner from that place is not yet in. By verbal report from parties on board the Curacoa packet it is said that the fort of Maracaibo was taken by Guzman Blanco, and that the had been blocked up inside, so that it was unable to get out. All accounts concur that Blanco is gaining ground and will soon have the whole country. On the 12th of last month Vela del Coro was taken by Blanco, and the political situation of the State has become very much complicated by its fall into the hands of the insurgents.

The Blue fleet was lately reported before Puerto Cabello.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 14, 1870.

We have news from Maracaibo to the 28th ult. confirming the news sent you yesterday of the fall of the fort of Maracaibo. From Jamaica we have dates to the 10th inst. The island is suffering from very heavy rains. By way of Jamaica we have dates from Hayti to the 5th inst. They have also had very heavy rains, delaying the delivery of produce.

There were rumors in Port au Prince relative to a projected plot of the old partisans of Salnave who are now residing out of the republic to bring back among the laboring classes out of town trouble and alarm, by placing before the eyes of timid minds the spectre of fresh causes of disorder. The meeting of conspirators on the Dominican territory increases those fears, but there exists not the least symptom of disorder which would have a chance of success. A wise address has been delivered by President Nissage, stating that the present government of Hayti has entered the path of reform in the Parliamentary system. It has made during last sitting of Chambers notable reductions in public expense—such as reduction of the army, diminution of employés in the financial department, &c., &c.; but the essential reform is the project of the government to withdraw the entire system of paper money, which has not been carried out. This Nissage acknowledges, and says he is unable to carry it out on account of the war between Prussia and France, which has deprived the government of the means it reckoned on for action.

THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

A Scheme Devised at Last—Commissioners and Corporators Nominated.

In obedience to a call made by the president, John Foley, of the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards, about fifty gentlemen assembled last evening at Brevoort Hall, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-fourth street, to consider the subject of securing rapid transit between Harlem and the lower end of the island.

Mr. Foley was the first to address the meeting, which, though numerically small, was composed of highly respectable gentlemen. Mr. Foley announced that the meeting had been called to give shape and form to the agitation that had been had in favor of rapid communication between Harlem and City Hall, and to nominate commissioners to improve and lay out Fourth avenue from Forty-second street to Harlem for this purpose. The Executive Committee of the association, who had submitted the names, had come to the conclusion that the most feasible mode of securing the necessary relief was by sinking a deep cut and laying four tracks, with bridges at every street, and walling up the cut. By this means the trip could be made at the rate of thirty, forty, fifty or sixty miles per hour. This would give two tracks for city travel. He stated that he had seen Commodore Vanderbilt, who had the charter of the avenue for twelve years yet, and Mr. Vanderbilt had found that the increased traffic of his road would require more than two tracks, and he was disposed to compromise by the sinking of a cut, but was not disposed to expend money upon it. Mr. Foley's scheme is to have the four tracks put down

UNDER THE AVENUE

and connect the Battery with Forty-second street by a tunnel under Broadway and Fourth avenue, and if necessary widen Fourth avenue. He urged that efforts be made to have the city and county bear a portion of the expense. The following letter was then read:—

DECEMBER 19.

MY DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge your polite invitation and to regret an unavoidable engagement that will prevent my attendance. Permit me, on this transit subject, to repeat what I said a year ago to you and your delegation, viz.:—The question of transit is a question of capital. Whatever route will fully and subscribedly (but not expectantly) command the capital for immediate prosecution of the work is the route. Capital will not in this era follow visionary schemes, and the direction in which capital points for railroad routes is generally an excellent one. Hitherto we have wasted in New York much time in developing or quarreling about paper schemes and theories, and expecting that capitalists can be hunted up afterward. Hence, when we got the charter of an underground road, Mr. W. B. Ogden (with his industry and characteristic diplomacy) could not find the requisite capital. I am given reliably to understand that capitalists (and I have been furnished with their names) will build a viaduct road, purchasing rights of way through blocks, to run from, say Canal street to Harlem river. I merely give that as an instance of my meaning in having capital indicate route, instead of having routes fish for capital, but without expressing opinions. Very truly yours,

A. OAKEY HALL.

After fully explaining the immense advantages likely to accrue from the construction of the road, Mr. Foley submitted the following names as

COMMISSIONERS FOR IMPROVING FOURTH AVENUE,

who were unanimously nominated:—D. P. Ingraham, J. R. Brady, R. W. Townsend, Edward B. Buckley, John T. Daly and Griffith Rowe.

The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated as corporators for the construction of the tunnel connection between Forty-second street and the Battery:—John H. Morris, Dudley Field, John Gorman, Meyer Stern, E. C. Karver, Charles Cracey, George D. Armstrong, Robert Ward, S. C. Hubbard, J. R. Brady, Robert J. Livingston, A. Berwin, George Cahn, Albert Steinway, James E. Coulter, Peter Gilsey, John McClave, William O. Bartlett, Daniel Foley, George G. Barnard, Charles L. Cornish, Samuel Christie, Thomas McClelland, George Hodman and John McDonald.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Senatorial Election in Philadelphia—Probably a Democratic Success.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1870.

The election for State Senator to fill the vacancy in the First district is claimed by both parties. The democrats claim over 1,300 majority, and the republicans claim 750 majority. The return judges meet on Thursday. They have already decided to throw out several districts that are claimed for the democratic candidate. The total vote polled is 26,000, and it is believed that Dechert, democrat, is elected. The State Senate is now a tie; this election decides the majority.

A policeman was dangerously shot in an election riot to-day in the Fourth ward.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

BERRY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 20, JAMES STEPHEN BERRY, the beloved son of Richard and Bridget A. Berry, aged 4 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 119 Union avenue, corner of Eagle street, Greenpoint, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

THAU.—In Greenville, N. J., on Tuesday, December 20, ANNE, wife of H. Thau and daughter of Joseph and Dorthea Bellmann, aged 23 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Paul's church, Greenville, N. J.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

Open in the Evening.

TIFFANY & CO., Union square, are daily opening their importations of London, Paris and Vienna Holiday Goods.

A Dress Hat for the Holidays.—Go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A Public Meeting of the West Side Association will be held at the Harvard Rooms, Sixth avenue, southwest corner of Forty-second street, on Thursday evening, December 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made by Wm. R. Martin, on the Situation; Wm. A. Whitbeck, Rapid Transit; John W. Pirsson, Correct Principles of Assessment, and by Edgar S. Van Winkle. WM. R. MARTIN, President.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. A. Whitbeck,	Andrew Carrigan,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Courtlandt Palmer,	Charles Sanford,	Daniel F. Tiemann,
John Q. Jones,	Charles S. Webb,	Chas. F. Livermore,
Fernando Wood,	V. K. Stevenson,	Wm. T. Blodgett,
R. H. Arkenburgh,	Jonathan Edgar,	John A. C. Gray,
W. C. H. Waddell,	Lewis B. Brown,	A. S. Jarvis,
James T. King,	Cyrus Clark,	David H. Knapp,
James Monteith,	John T. Daly,	Philip G. Weaver,
Roswell D. Hatch,	John W. Pirsson,	Benj. F. Beekman.

A Strong Bar(r) Against the Depredations of the lawless will undoubtedly be the new Police Commissioner. He loves justice, his heart is in the right place, and so is his head—for he habitually wears one of the artistic KNOX'S inimitably elegant hats. The holiday headgear and furs of KNOX, now ready for the public at 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, are bound to be the pride and comfort of half the town at least.

American Waltham Watches.

A very large assortment at unusually low prices.

BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift.
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway.

A.—Holiday Presents, Ladies and Gentlemen's elegant embroidered slippers, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Beautiful Suit of Hair Covers a Multitude of imperfections. CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair has no comparison as a toilet article for restoring gray hair perfectly; stops its falling, increases its growth, is an elegant hairdressing, keeps head clean, hair healthy. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 27 Union square.

A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A—A.
J. N. PATTISON & CO., Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

A.—A.—Cold Winds Excluded,
and rooms kept warm and cosey, by
ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips. 58 Fulton street, near Cliff.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 816 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

At Half Broadway Prices—Finest Oil Chromos and Porcelain Pictures and Picture Frames. Cheapest in New York. BRADLEY, 71 Liberty street.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's Offices, 974 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 111 Eighth avenue, and 439 Broome street, corner of Broadway.

Cheapest Bookstore in the World.—165,433 Books for the Holidays. No. 3 Beekman street, between Nassau street and Park row.

Cow Milker and Nursing Companion (breast pump); new and perfect; an immense business to be established; 2,000 enterprising men wanted immediately, or one in every town and county in the United States.
COLVIN BROTHERS, 454 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry Selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware bought and money loaned on them.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

For Latest Styles of Children's Hats and Caps at moderate prices call at HEBBERD'S, 419 Broadway, above Canal street.

Furs.—Burke, the Furrier, Has Removed to 651 Broadway, where he is offering bargains in FURS for Holiday Presents. BURKE has a branch store at 128 Fulton street.

Gentlemen's Hats and Furs.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S fine Gold Pens and Pencils.
Factory and Salesrooms, 256 Broadway.

Hothouse Strawberries—The First of the season, for sale by WILLIAM TAYLOR, 555 Broadway.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never failing safety and success.

Many Pleasing Gifts of Luxury and Comfort may be procured cheap of SCOTT, PLATT & CO., 1,231 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera and Field Glasses. JAMES PRENTICE, 164 Broadway.

Two or Three Colds in Succession Will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

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THE COURTS.

The Case of the Steamer Florida—Murder of Austrian Jack on Board the Helen O. Phinney—A Countess in Court—Business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Singular Divorce Case.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Reviews of Common Law Cases by District Courts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

No. 9. *Original—Ex Parte Graham—Prohibition to the Judge of the District Court for the District of Louisiana.*—This is an application for a writ of prohibition to Judge Durell to prohibit him from further entertaining a libel of review, as a court of admiralty, in a case of condemnation of cotton as forfeited to the government under the act of July, 1862. The argument is that, as the proceedings in confiscation are to be considered to be on the common law side of the court, it follows, as a matter of course, that the District Court has no jurisdiction whatever to entertain a libel of review in the case, as it has no authority whatever to alter or change even one of its own judgments after the term at which it was rendered. Common law cases are reviewable only by writ of error. It is objected by the government that the writ of prohibition does not lie in such a case, and that this court is not authorized to issue the writ to a district court, except in the cases expressly provided by the thirteenth section of the Judiciary act, that is to say, where the District Court is proceeding as a court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. T. J. Durant for the motion; C. Cushing opposed.

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1870.

The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals to-day:—

The Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company vs. Funa et als.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Browne vs. Vredenburgh, Administrator, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Townsend vs. Gilsey; The Birmingham Iron Foundry vs. Hatfield et al.; Dillon vs. Anderson; Havens vs. Patterson et al.; O'Bierne vs. Lloyd.—Judgment and order denying motion for new trial affirmed, with costs.

Hodges vs. Cooper.—Judgment of Supreme Court and of City Court of Brooklyn reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Phillips vs. Campbell.—Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for the plaintiff, with costs.

Blossom vs. Dodd, President, &c.—Judgment rendered for $1,389, as of the date of the report of the referee and affirmed for that sum, payable in coin, with the costs in the court below payable in currency, without costs to either party in this court.

Chryster vs. Reneis et als.—Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff's cost. Order giving directions for the assessment of damages to be settled on notice of Judge Andrews.

Cochran et al. vs Hubbard et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for December 21:—Nos. 63, 96½, 97, 103, 87, 100.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

The Case of the Steamer Florida.

Before Judge Benedict.

The case of the steamer Florida was brought up in the United States District Court yesterday to give the government an opportunity to produce affidavits to show cause for a further postponement. As the affidavits were defective in some particulars the case was laid over till to-day to give the government time to amend them.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Unstamped Cigars.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Antonio Peraris, who was arrested a few days ago, charged with having in his possession a quantity of unstamped cigars, was brought before Commissioner Shields this afternoon for examination. He pleaded guilty and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Murder of Austrian Jack on Board the Helen O. Phinney.

The examination in the case of David Leech and Thomas Ward, steward and first mate of the ship Helen O. Phinney, charged with the murder of a sailor named "Jack," while the vessel was lying in the harbor at Montevideo, was continued yesterday morning before Commissioner Shields.

Thomas Paterson, one of the crew, testified to the circumstance of the shooting. He stated that at the time of the killing the man Jack was at least four feet from the steward, and the quarrel in which they had been engaged was over.

The defence endeavored to prove by this witness that the man Jack was a desperate character, and had previously threatened to kill any one who interfered with him. On complaint of the men the captain had searched Jack's chest and had taken from it three knives and a pistol.

James Bjorsen, another of the crew, testified to the same facts. The first and second mates had been striking Jack, and had cut him on the head. Jack ran off and stood by the long boat about four feet off, and as he was wiping the blood from his head the steward, David Leech, shot him. The witness further testified that he did not see Jack draw his knife. The defence cross-examined the witness to a great length, but failed to break his testimony.

The next witness was Thomas Arnold Ward, the second mate, who was examined for the defence. He testified that he did not remember striking the man Jack, but he admitted he might have done so. He stated that during the scuffle Jack drew his knife and struck at the first mate twice, and when the steward shot him he still had the knife in his hand. The case was then adjourned until Thursday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Offences and Their Punishments.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In this court yesterday morning the following cases were disposed of:—

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Anne Moran, a dissolute-looking woman, who appeared at the bar with a dirty, white woollen wrapper tied loosely around her head, as a substitute for a bonnet, was charged with larceny from the person. She pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SIXTY-SEVEN DOLLARS FROM A CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER.

David D. Thomas was then tried on an indictment charging him with having robbed Joseph A. Flynn of sixty-seven dollars on the 30th of November.

The complainant, in his testimony, stated that he was an inspector of customs. About five or six o'clock he went on to the City of Brussels, at pier 45 North river, where he met the accused, who made himself very familiar, and, after telling him that he was in a destitute condition, "not having enough money to buy a paper of tobacco," he (the witness) took compassion on him and invited the prisoner to take a drink. After remaining there a long time and drinking a little the prisoner put his hand into the complainant's pocket and took from it sixty-seven dollars, which he (the witness) again took from his hand. He felt the hand in his pocket and had the prisoner arrested.

In cross-examination witness said he was locked up on the night of the robbery for being drunk; he had taken two or three "little" drinks of rum.

Officer McAllen said, soon after twelve o'clock on the night in question he saw the prisoner running from the last witness, who gave the prisoner into custody; he made the charge against the complainant for intoxication.

The prisoner, who said he was a printer by trade, then took the stand and testified that the complainant, Pat Duffy, a watchman, and himself, were walking along the street, when all of a sudden the complainant turned round and said to Duffy, "This man's a fraud; I shall give him in charge for an attempt to rob me;" saying this he put his hand in his pocket, and knowing that he carried a pistol, the witness said he ran away, when he was arrested.

Testimony was put in evidence showing the previous good character of the accused.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

John C. Burnell, a clerk, was then charged with having embezzled from John Matthews, his late employer, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

The complainant testified that he had the prisoner arrested in July on a similar charge to that now preferred against him, but that on taking him to Essex Market Police Court the prisoner promised never to repeat the offence, and he took him back into his employ.

At the advice of Mr. Howe, the prisoner at this stage pleaded guilty, and the Court remanded him for sentence, remarking that there was another indictment against him which required some looking into.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Countess Looking After Matters on Her Own Account.

Before Judge Barnard.

Daniel Marley vs. Catharine Rolland.—The plaintiff sues to recover $14,000, alleged to be due him by the defendant for goods sold and money loaned. The money, according to the plaintiff's further statement, was to have been paid some two years ago, and not being paid then, a chattel mortgage was given by the defendant on property in Greenwich, Conn., as security. In August last, as he was taking steps to foreclose the mortgage, the defendant, as alleged, secretly removed the mortgaged property one Sunday night to Portchester, in this State. The case came up to take the accounting of Mr. Marley as witness before the trial. The point of interest in the case was the strong-minded demonstrations of the defendant, and the consequent amusement such demonstrations afforded the Court and the surrounding throng of lawyers.

"You can't cheat me, here," was her opening salutation to the plaintiff.

"Thank God, I am before an honest judge now," was her next startling observation.

"The dodge of altering papers is now played out," was next hurled at the plaintiff, shaking her head and fist at him to give the remark emphasis.

"She's a whole team," said one lawyer.

"A perfect rouser," said another.

"She'd make a good lawyer," said a third, and so on.

The case occupied but a few minutes, but was greatly amusing while it lasted. Not satisfied with her observations directed to the plaintiff in the court room, she fired a perfect fusillade of expletives after him after getting outside.

The defendant, who is "fair, fat and forty," calls herself, it is said, Countess Heinrich, having married a German count many years ago in Germany. After coming to this country she married a Mr. Rolland, and between the two it is stated proceedings for a divorce are now pending.

Decisions.

Albert V. Smith vs. Adelina M. Smith.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Alley J. Cook vs. Eben Cook.—Judgment of divorce granted.

St. Nicholas Bank vs. The National Bank of the State of New York.—Motion denied.

John McCoy vs. H. Nichols et al.—Motion granted.

Louerre vs. Conder et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Another Step in One of the Jim Fisk, Jr., Suits.

Before Judge Brady.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.—The order granted by the Judge changing the place of trial from this city to Rensselaer county was up for final settlement.

Mr. Tracy, for the defendants, read the order as prepared by him and which he claimed was in conformity with the Judge's decision in the case.

The Judge read his decision, which has already been published.

Mr. Tracy said that Mr. Field, the opposing counsel, proposed to make a motion for stay of proceedings.

Mr. Field replied that he would speak for himself in such matters.

Mr. Tracy insisted that there could be no stay granted. The matter, by the decision of the Judge, had been taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court and removed to Rensselaer county.

Mr. Field said he should appeal from the decision in order to render this appeal effectual; it was unnecessary to have a stay.

After some farther remarks the order was settled in accordance with the Judge's decision and the motion for a stay postponed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Series of Suits to Recover Insurances on the Steamer Samuel T. Keys.

Before Judge Freedman.

Herman Funke vs. The Orient Insurance Company.—This case, one of the series of trials to recover insurances on the steamer Samuel T. Keys, lost in the Gulf of Mexico, with cargo of goods and arms, bound to Mexico, was, after continuing through several days, given yesterday morning to the jury, and a verdict for $16,991 59 given for the plaintiff. As soon as this verdict was given another suit was begun, the same plaintiff against Williams, one of sixty underwriters who took a risk for $15,000 in the lost steamer. As the same ground has to be gone over this trial will doubtless last through several days.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The James Foster, Jr., Case.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

Wright vs. Marshall.—In this case, the particulars of which appeared in the HERALD of last Friday, a juror was withdrawn by plaintiff's counsel yesterday, and the trial temporarily abandoned. This was done in order to afford plaintiff an opportunity to supply proofs as to the legality of the proceedings had before a committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, and the admissibility of testimony taken by them on the trial.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

Action for Services Rendered.

Before Judge Alker.

Peter Maus vs. Annie Roche.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $559 26, for services rendered the defendant as foreman in her brewery and for house rent and fuel. It appeared that the plaintiff entered the services of the defendant in March, 1869, at a salary of $100 per month, with an allowance of twelve dollars per month for house rent and fuel; that about the 1st of September the plaintiff and defendant changed the original agreement, by which the plaintiff was to receive for his services from that time forth $150 per month and, as the plaintiff claimed, house rent and fuel; that the plaintiff continued under the last engagement until the 29th of August, when he was discharged, and when a balance of $559 26 was due him for services, house rent, fuel and incidental expenses incurred in the interest of the defendant.

The defendant admitted the hiring of the plaintiff under the stipulated agreements, but that the fifty dollars were allowed in lieu of the house rent and fuel, and set up a counter claim of $1,000 for damages alleged to be sustained by her through the negligence of the plaintiff; that through his neglect, while drunk, over three hundred barrels of beer were so damaged that they were emptied into the sewer. Several witnesses were examined on both sides relative to the habits of plaintiff and the temperature at which beer could be preserved, the plaintiff assuming that the beer was damaged for the want of sufficient ice during the month of August. After the case was closed Judge Alker, in a learned charge, reviewed the evidence at length and laid down the law relating to special contracts. The jury retired, but had not returned at a late hour.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

A DIVORCE APPLIED FOR BY A WIFE ON THE TESTIMONY OF HENRY W. GESTON—THE INJURED HUSBAND CHARGES HIM WITH PERJURY—GESTON CONVICTED AND SENT TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TEN YEARS.

The most of the session of this court yesterday was spent in the trial of an indictment for perjury against Henry W. Geston. Judge Stuart defended the accused, and urged a number of technical objections to the indictment in an able manner, which were overruled by the Recorder.

The testimony adduced by Mr. Fellows for the people was, that on the 20th of July, 1869, a suit for divorce was commenced by Mary E. McGowan on the ground of adultery, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barnard, which was entrusted to James H. Coleman as referee, and which was subsequently referred to Mr. William C. Traphagen, who examined witnesses and reported his decision to the Court. Among the witnesses examined by him was the defendant, Henry W. Geston, who swore on the 9th of July, 1870, that on the evening of the 18th of May, 1869, he saw John McGowan leave No. 114 Allen street, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, with Miss Lizzie Smith; that he followed them through various streets; that he saw them go into Niblo's theatre and followed them in, remaining till the performance was over; that he still followed them down Broadway, and saw them go into Taylor's restaurant and from thence to a house of assignation in Elizabeth street, and remain in it from twenty-five to forty minutes, and that after leaving he (McGowan) escorted the lady to her house in Allen street.

It should be stated that Mr. Traphagen reported adversely to the plaintiff, a number of witnesses having contradicted the testimony of Geston. John McGowan, Walter G. Judd, Noble H. Hamilton and Edward T. Draper were examined by Mr. Fellows, and swore positively that upon the evening of the 18th of May, 1869, they were playing billiards together till a late hour, that they were not at Niblo's theatre, and did not visit any house in Elizabeth street.

Judge Stuart rigidly cross-examined these witnesses as to how they remembered the exact night of the 18th of May, and they recalled the date principally from the fact that on that particular evening Mr. McGowan sent a telegraphic despatch to Pittsburg, Pa.

No witnesses were produced for the defence, and Judge Stuart, in an ingenious speech, contended that the testimony of the young billiard players as to the precise date in question was unreliable.

Mr. Fellows followed, in his characteristic eloquent strain, arguing that the evidence clearly established the guilt of the accused.

The Recorder charged the jury upon the law and the facts, and after deliberating for a few moments they rendered a verdict of guilty.

Geston told the Court that he was innocent of the charge, and that what he swore to before the referee was true.

Judge Stuart moved an arrest of judgment, which motion was denied.

Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, observed that he often wondered why the Almighty did not destroy this great city, for he did not believe there was a city in the world where so much perjury existed as in this community. Lawyers and laymen who attended our courts heard statements made every day by parties which are positively denied by others, leading to the conclusion that somebody committed perjury. It was refreshing that a jury had sufficient firmness in a case that warranted a verdict of guilty to render it promptly. Geston was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years at hard labor, which is the extreme penalty of the law.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Late in the afternoon the trial of Stephen S. Stevens, charged with grand larceny, was moved on and opened by Mr. Fellows. The accused was charged with feloniously appropriating $8,500 in money and some Belfast (Me.) bonds on the 24th of October, which were in the possession of George W. Buckmore, who came from Maine to this city to negotiate the bonds.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo.—No Circuit calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 6662, 2320, 3518, 3438, 1710, 1610, 950, 866, 1814, 1836, 1926½, 336, 1752, 1868, 1608, 1202, 3438, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1850, 1884.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 15, 140, 148, 149, 150, 152, 163, 110, 155, 156, 158, 65, 84, 93, 106, 107, 122, 30, 132, 136, 83, 63, 103, 98, 151, 145, 28, 88, 59, 102, 119, 120, 118.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Opens at ten A. M.; calendar called at 12 M.—Nos. 24, 28, 49, 87, 93, 182.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 315, 191. Part 2.—Same calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—PART 1—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 219, 18, 165, 139, 169, 180, 460, 461, 242, 465½, 169, 279, 316, 320, 68, 297, 219, 355, 800, 295, 87, 319, 221, 403, 453, 245, 463, 425, 452, 278, 49, 60¼, 136, 35, 204, 469, 125.

MARINE COURT—Part 1—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4614, 4629, 4517, 4560, 4563, 4684, 4604, 4625, 5191, 4665, 4564, 4565, 4656, 4667, 4665. Part 2—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 4477, 4428, 1066, 4278, 4483, 4553, 4575, 4577, 4590, 4698, 4632.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrest of a Liquor Dealer.

Before Commissioner Jones.

Carl Lebhard was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer on Staten Island without paying the special tax required by law. The accused was taken before Commissioner Jones, who held him to await an examination.

Stamps Not Defaced.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

J. Gasteget, of Sheffield avenue and Jamaica Plank road, was before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of having withdrawn liquor from kegs and not defaced the stamps on the kegs. The Commissioner admitted him to bail in the sum of $1,000 and set the hearing of the case down for the 23d instant, at ten o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Erie Railroad in Court.

Before Judge Pratt.

William Voorhis vs. The Nyack and Northern Railroad Company.—The plaintiff, who is the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, purchased in November, 1869, twenty-eight acres of land in Nyack from Messrs. Joseph and Isaac Hart. In August, 1869, the company, which is a branch of the Erie, purchased from the Harts a piece of land adjoining that which they subsequently disposed of to Mr. Voorhis, and the stipulation was made that no shanty and no building of any kind should be erected on said land which would be a nuisance to or which would tend to depreciate the value of or injure the adjacent land. Notwithstanding this, the plaintiff sets forth the company has erected a shed 193 feet long over the track adjoining his land, which obstructs one of his streets. He therefore brings suit to recover damages in the sum of $2,000 and to compel a removal of the structure.

On the part of the defence it is claimed no restriction of their deed has been violated and that the structure was erected on the only available ground for the purpose of protecting the rolling stock. Decision reserved.

ANNEKE JANS' HEIRS AGAIN FOILED.

If the days of miracles and wonders had not entirely passed away the Anneke Jans heirs suits against Trinity Church would surely be accredited to superhuman agencies. In no other way, in fact, can the host of claimants, contestants, and, of course, heirs, be accounted for, whose unexpected springing into existence once every year causes such trouble to the trustees of the richest ecclesiastical corporation in the world—Trinity Church. The divine utterance, "I can of these stones raise up children unto Abraham," might almost be accepted as the solution of the phenomena of so many of Anneke Jans' descendants putting in appearance every once in a while, to frighten the old fogies—the Trinity trustees—from their propriety and fill the pockets of the lawyers, especially of those on the winning (Trinity church) side. Judge McCunn, before whom the last "recorded" suit of this interminable litigation was held, in the Superior Court, deals a legal "sockdolager" to the batch of claimants who brought the case before the tribunal over which he presides. How they will feel when they read Judge McCunn's opinion in to-day's issue of the HERALD may be more easily conceived than described. Judge McCunn is a hard hitter—delivering from the shoulder every time, and he so manages his foils, his feints and his position that not a vantage ground can be found to put "one in," or hit back; or to give an adversary a chance of putting a legal "head on him" in any way. This fact makes the case, as he presents it in his ruling on the motion to amend the complaint on the part of the Anneke Jans' heirs, a hard one for said heirs, and to have a ghost of a chance to succeed in their very mythical enterprise they must bring their suit into some other court than that in which the said practical judge presides. This Anneke Jans-Trinity Church controversy reminds us of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, which so long bothered the pates of European statesmen, that Lord Palmerston once declared, when questioned on the subject, that he had been told about it, but his informant was then dead, and he had quite forgotten every circumstance connected with it.

THE TEHUANTEPEC EXPEDITION.

The United States steamship Nipsic, Lieutenant Commander B. Wilson, United States Navy, sailed from Washington last Friday evening, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy to take on board at Norfolk the engineer corps of the Tehuantepec Railway Company and land them at Minatitlan, Mexico, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and then proceed to Aspinwall to join the Darien expedition, under command of Commander Selfridge.

Colonel J. J. Williams, the Chief Engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, with his corp of engineers, went on board at Norfolk on Monday and sailed yesterday morning for Mexico to commence the construction of the railway and other works upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on January 1, 1871.

The officers and men of the Nipsic, as well as those of the Kansas and Mayflower, of Captain Shufeldt's ship canal exploring expedition, now at Minatitlan, will be present, under orders from the Navy Department, on the occasion of breaking ground on the line of this new interoceanic railway, destined to be of vast importance to the commerce of the United States. The United States Consul at Minatitlan has been instructed by the State Department to be present on the occasion, and to report the proceedings to that department.

These proceedings indicate the lively sense of this government as to the importance of this enterprise, as well as a compliment to our sister republic, who is striving to open to the world this great route of commerce.

YACHT RACE AT BERMUDA.

[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Dec. 13.]

The long talked of contest between the yachts Unknown, owned by Captain Rumsey, Sixty-first regiment, and the Iris, owned by Charles G. Gosling, came off on the North Side on Wednesday last. The race excited more than usual interest from the fact that they had contended several times before, the Unknown winning in the majority of instances. Nevertheless backers of the Iris were always of opinion that the speed was there and only had to be brought out, and the result has proved that they were not over confident.

The race was to have been started at half-past twelve o'clock, but, (as is too commonly the case in Bermuda races) both stake boats were not placed until about half past one, and at that hour the Unknown appeared to have come to some unknown grief, taking in her jib and sending a man aloft, and was not ready until about twenty minutes past two. At that hour, in obedience to the word of the umpires, she started hopefully on her travels, apparently sailing at her wonted pace, followed by the Iris in fifty-nine seconds afterwards, the wind W.N.W., and although not so much of it as at half-past twelve (the hour named for the start), still all that could be desired—a good scupper two sail breeze. On starting the Unknown stood to the eastward, the Iris to the westward, the former tacking on, the Iris canting from the stake boat. Both yachts continued on a long stretch on this tack, the Iris on going about giving the "first cut," and that such a "dead cut" as to make it quite evident to the knowing ones that, "barring accidents," it was a hopeless case as far as the Unknown was concerned. The Iris rounded the first turn to windward 3m. 35s. before the Unknown, then set her square sail deliberately, taking two minutes to do it. The Unknown, as is her custom, setting hers expeditiously, and, unlike the Iris, who took hers in betimes, carried hers until nearly abreast of the stake boat, the run to leeward eventuating in a gain of ten seconds for the Unknown. In the last turn to windward the Unknown held her own and in the final rounding there being about the same difference as on the first turn to windward.

THE VACANT STATE SENATORSHIP.

ALBANY, Dec. 20, 1870.

The Attorney General, in response to an inquiry from the Governor, has rendered an opinion that the latter is not empowered to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Blood, and that the laws do not provide for holding a special election for the purpose. The matter will be left to the Legislature to remedy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was in better demand and rather firmer. Flour was steady. The cotton market was active and a further improvement of about ⅛c. was established in prices.

The Wall street markets were all dull outside of the Stock Exchange, and even in that department the only activity was confined to transactions in the clique railway stocks.

GOLD STAGNANT—110⅝ A 110¾.

The gold market was utterly quiet, despite the rumor of the resignation of John Bright from the British Cabinet, reported fresh fighting in France and other matters calculated to stir up considerable animation. The quondam dealers in the Gold Room have apparently betaken themselves to other fields of venture more promising of wide fluctuations and frequent movement than are now displayed in that apartment. To-day, as yesterday, all the sales of gold were at 110⅝ and 110¾, the only change in the tenor of the market being the better demand for cash gold, for which there was a more active borrowing demand. The dulness of yesterday is reflected in the decrease of the clearances to less than $16,000,000. The record of the day's quotations is as follows:—

10 A. M.	110⅝	2 P. M.	110¾
11 A. M.	110⅝	3 P. M.	110¾
12 M.	110⅝	4 P. M.	110¾
1 P. M.	110⅝	5:30 P. M.	110⅝ a 110¾

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from four per cent for carrying to two per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$15,551,000
Gold balances	1,072,821
Currency balances	1,152,627

FOREIGN EXCHANGE STEADY.

The foreign exchange market was a shade firmer toward the close, and quotations were steady, if not firm, on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109⅝ a 109¾ for sight.

MONEY SEVEN PER CENT.

The rate on call was seven per cent among the stock houses and six to seven among the government dealers. The stock houses paid the rate in coin early in the day, but were accommodated at seven currency in the afternoon. Otherwise there was no irregularity in rates, and the market was quoted "a good seven per cent money market."

Prime commercial paper is quoted 7 a 8½ per cent discount.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ending December 20, 1870, was $5,903,096.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was firm at the early Board, when the best prices of the day were made, the market at the time showing an improvement of ⅛ a ¼ per cent compared with the prices of the previous day. Afterward this advance was lost, but prices at the close were steady and the market strong as follows:—United States currency sixes, 110¼; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 109¾ a 110; do. do., coupon, 113½ a 113⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 107⅝ a 107¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107⅛ a 107⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅜ a 106⅝.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS STRONG AND ACTIVE.

The Southern list, in direct contrast to the general condition of affairs at the Stock Exchange, was strong, with a fair degree of activity. It will be noticed that this change began two days since. On the same day cotton changed from heaviness to firmness, and has since advanced in price. This coincidence has been often noticed by those who keep the record of both markets. The best prices prevailed on the street at the close, when the following quotations were made:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63½ a 64; do., new, 63 a 63⅛; Virginia, ex coupon, 64 a 66; do., new, 64 a 65; do., registered stock, old, 50 a 50½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 82; do. sevens, 91½ a 93; do. sevens, old, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 43½ a 44; do., funding, 1866, 36 a 38; do., do., 1868, 28 a 29; do., new, 23½ a 24; do., special tax, 17½ a 19; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92¾ a 93; Louisiana sixes, 70½ a 71½; do., new, 67 a 68; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do., eights, 89 a 92; do., Penitentiary sevens, 75 a 78; do. railroad eights, 80 a 83; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 102; do., railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 82 a 88; do., new, January and July, 68 a 68½; do. do., April and October, 66 a 67; do. registered stock, old, 70 a 75; Arkansas sixes, 65 a 67; do., sevens, 65 a 68.

STOCKS WEAK AND DECLINED.

The stock market opened barely steady, and in its hesitation was again attacked by the clique, who concentrated their attention upon Ohio and Mississippi, which they forced to 26⅞. The rest of the market sympathized with this "break" and fell off about one per cent. Rock Island, which was taken next in order by the clique, who appear to be visiting the list of railways one after another, sold down to 103⅞ late in the evening, when the whole market closed at the lowest prices of the day. The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 64 a 68; Consolidation Coal, 25; Western Union, 44⅞ a 45⅛; Quicksilver, 4 bid; Mariposa, 5½ a 7; do. preferred, 10½ a 10¾; Boston Water Power, 18 a 20½; Adams Express, 64⅛ a 64½; Wells-Fargo Express, 31 bid; do. scrip, 2 a 2¼; American Express, 45¼ a 46; United States Express, 32 a 33½; Pacific Mail, 39¾ a 40; Atlantic Mail, 24; New York Central consolidated, 90⅜ a 90½; do. scrip, 86⅞ a 87; Erie, 23⅜ a 23½; do. preferred, 47; Harlem (ex div.), 128 a 130; Reading, 96⅛ bid; Lake Shore, 90⅞ a 91; Panama, 77; Union Pacific, 12⅝ a 13; Illinois Central, 133½ a 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103 a 103½; Chicago and Northwestern, 69 a 69¼; do. preferred, 80⅛ a 80½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 81 a 82; New Jersey Central, 104⅞ a 105; Rock Island, 104⅛ a 104¼; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 54⅞ a 55; do. preferred, 79⅛ a 79¼; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 48⅛ a 48⅜; Fort Wayne, 94⅛ a 94¾; Alton and Terre Haute, 25⅛ bid; do. preferred, 53⅛ a 55; Chicago and Alton, 112 a 116; do. preferred, 113½ a 116; Ohio and Mississippi, 26⅞ a 27; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, 48; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 102⅝ a 102⅞; Morris and Essex, 86 a 87½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 1⅜ a 1⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 99⅞ a 100; do. preferred, 107 a 107½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The character of the decline in stocks to-day may be gathered from an inspection of the following table, showing the highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative shares:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	91⅛	90⅜
New York Central scrip	88⅜	86⅞
Erie	23⅝	23⅜
Reading	97⅛	96⅛
Lake Shore	91⅞	90⅞
Wabash	49⅛	48⅛
Northwestern	70⅞	69
Northwestern preferred	81⅜	80⅛
Rock Island	105⅞	103⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	55⅛	54⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	80	79
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	26⅞
New Jersey Central	105	104⅞
Union Pacific	13⅜	12⅝
Western Union Telegraph	46	44⅞
Pacific Mail	40⅝	39⅝

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVIDEND.

The extraordinary conduct of the directors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in making their subsequent scrip dividend payable to stockholders of record at the time the books closed for the cash dividend already declared was the subject of prompt action to-day on the part of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, who ordered that purchasers of the stock since the closing of the books shall be entitled to any dividend which had not been announced at the time the books were closed for transfers. This settles the case for the present in the street, but it is most probable that a great deal of litigation will follow in the courts. The following is the circular announcing the scrip dividend:—

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY STREET.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:—

A semi-annual dividend of four per cent has been declared payable on the 30th instant. The transfer books are closed from the 14th instant to the 3d proximo. Hereafter it is expected to return to quarterly dividends.

All the valuable lands held by the company along and near the railroad have been transferred to the Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company at present cost, and scrip stock of the said land company received in part payment therefor, with thirty dollars credited on each share, subject to further calls of seventy dollars on each share. The balance of the purchase money will be paid by calls to be made from time to time for these remaining instalments.

The transfer does not cover or affect the lands and water rights of the American Dock and Improvement Company.

An allotment has been made among the stockholders of this scrip stock in the proportion of one scrip share of the stock of "The Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company" for every five shares of Central Railroad stock held at the closing of the books for the dividend.

No fractional certificates will be issued, but the stock representing such fractions will be sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds divided among the parties entitled thereto. Persons wishing to buy or fill will apply to Samuel Knox, Treasurer.

No calls will be made until full information of the value of the property has been furnished.

Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon as they can be prepared.

By order of the Board,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$309,779
Gold payments	68,872
Gold balance	60,899,675
Currency receipts	5,447,956
Currency payments	330,568
Currency balance	12,835,630
Customs	274,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Dec. 20—10:15 A. M.

$500 US 5-20, c, '62	107⅞	200 shs Reading R R	97¾
4000 U S 5-20, c, '67	110⅛	300 L S & Mich S RR	91⅞
12000 US 6's, cur'ncy	110⅜	100 do.....b30	92
20000 do	110¼	21 do	91⅞
1000 Tenn 6's, old	63¾	100 do.....bet c	91⅞
5000 do	63⅝	900 do	91⅞
41000 Tenn 6's, new	61¾	100 do	91⅞
4000 N C 6's, n	23⅝	100 Union Pac RR	13⅜
5000 S C 6's,n,Jan&Jly.	68	100 do.....b30	13⅜
1000 do	67⅞	200 Chi & N W RR..b30	70¾
5000 do	67¾	900 do.....b30	70⅝
5000 Un Pac 7's, l g bs.c	61⅞	100 do	70½
3000 U Pac RR 1st m	81	400 do.....b c	70½
1000 Mor & Es 2d m	97	400 do.....b30	70¾
5000 St L & I M 1st m	89½	200 C & N W pfd	81⅜
4000 Mil&StP 7 3-10 con	93⅛	200 do	81⅛
1000 Tol & Wab 1st m	94¼	300 do.....s3	81⅛
10000 Col, C & Ind C, 1st	82	100 do.....b c.c	81¼
4000 do	82⅛	100 C, C, Cin & I RR	81⅜
5000 do	82¾	40 do	81
10000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	86¼	8 do.....b c	82
6000 N Mo 1st m b	87⅜	200 N J Central RR	105
11 shs Park Bank x dv	162	200 do	104⅞
50 Merchants' Bk	117	5 do	104
140 West Un Tel	46	400 Chic & R I RR	105⅜
100 do.....bet call	45⅞	300 do.....c	105⅜
129 Pac M SS Co.....b c	40⅝	15 do	105⅞
100 Adams Ex.....s60	64½	200 Mil & St Paul RR	55⅛
100 do	64¼	100 do.....s3	55⅛
24 Wells-Fargo Ex	31⅜	700 Mil & St P pfd.....c	79⅞
500 N Y C&HR RR..b c	91⅜	200 Tol, Wab & West	49⅛
100 do.....b3	91⅝	200 Del, Lack &W RR	102⅞
1100 do.....c	91⅝	100 Ohio & Miss RR	29
200 do.....c	91⅛	800 do.....s3	28⅞
20000 N Y C & H R cf	87¾	200 do.....b3	29
30000 do.....b c	87⅜	35 Ohio & Miss RR prf	71⅜
20000 do.....b30	88	100 Han & St Jo RR	101
20000 do	87⅝	100 H & St Jo RR pref	107¾
90000 do	87⅜	100 Alt & Ter H pref.b c	55
200 Erie RR	23⅝	9 Hartford&N H scrip	155
100 Erie RR pref	47		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c. '65	109¾	$1000 US 5-20, c, '68	110⅜
50000 US 5-20, reg. '67	106⅝	10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	106⅜
1000 US 5-20, c, '67	110½	5000 do	106⅜
20000 US 5-20, c, '68	110⅝		

One o'Clock P. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, old	62⅝	900 shs Reading RR	96⅛
5000 do	62¾	1300 L S & M S RR	91
20000 do	63	14 do	91
3000 do	62½	200 do.....b c...c	91⅛
5000 do	63⅛	300 do	91⅜
5000 Tenn 6's, new	62¼	600 Un Pac RR	13
5000 do	62⅞	300 do	12¾
14000 do	62⅜	100 do	12⅞
10000 do	62¾	200 Cleve & Pitts	103
10000 do.....s60	62⅞	100 Chic & N W RR	69
2000 N C 6's, new	23⅜	600 Chic & N W pref	80⅛
5000 SC 6's, n,Jan&J'y.	67½	1000 do	80⅜
3000 do	68	55 C C, C & Ind RR	81⅞
8000 Cen Pac RR g b	92¾	500 N J Central RR	104⅞
5000 U Pac 7's, l g b	61⅞	300 do	105
200 shs Mariposa pref	10½	200 do	104⅞
100 Pac M SS Co	39⅞	100 do.....s60	104⅞
900 do.....bet call	39¾	100 do	105
300 W Un Tel...bet call	44¾	400 Chic & Rk I RR	104⅝
600 do	45	300 do	104½
1000 do	45⅛	100 do	104⅞
2400 do	45	100 Mil & St P RR	54⅞
100 Atlantic M SS Co	24	500 Mil & St Paul pf	79¼
25 Wells-Fargo Ex	32	300 Tol, W & W RR	48⅞
100 U States Express	53	200 do.....s60	48⅜
100 Adams Ex.....b c	64¾	100 P, Ft W & C gtd	94½
2100 N Y C & H R, bet c	90¾	300 Del, L & W RR	102⅞
200 do	90¾	200 Bos, H & Erie RR	1⅜
50000 NY C & H R cts,b c	87	1100 Ohio & Miss RR	26⅞
10000 do	87⅛	100 H & St Jo RR	100½
60000 do	87¼	100 do	100
30000 do	87⅛	200 H & St Jo RR pf	107½
200 Erie pref	49	200 C, C & I C RR	17
600 Reading RR	96⅛		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	45⅞ a 45⅜	N J Central	104⅞ a 105
Pacific Mail	40 a 40⅛	Rock Island	104 a 105¼
N Y Cen con	90⅜ a 90⅝	St Paul	54⅜ a 55
N Y Cen scrip	86¾ a 87	St Paul pref	79 a 79½
Erie	23⅞ a 23⅝	Wabash	48⅜ a 48⅝
Reading	96⅛ a 96¼	Ohio & Miss	26⅝ a 26¾
Lake Shore	91 a 91⅛	Bost, H & Erie	1⅜ a 2
Northwestern	69 a 69½	Union Pacific	12⅝ a 12¾
Northwest'n pf	80½ a 80¾		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The demand from all classes of buyers was more active, and a good business was transacted, exporters being the principal operators. The offerings were not large, and prices advanced ⅛c. per lb., the market closing weak, however, at the improvement. The sales were 5,524 bales, of which 3,463 were for export, 1,265 for spinning, 476 on speculation and 330 in transit. Cotton for future delivery opened fairly active and strong at ⅛c. a ¼c. higher prices, but closed quiet, with a part of the advance lost. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—December, 100 at 15 1-16c., 200 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 3-16c., 400 at 15⅛c.; 700 at 15 1-16c.; 100 at 14 15-16c., delivered 21st; 100 December, at 15⅛c., 100 January, at 15⅛c., together; 100 December and 100 January, at 15⅛c.; January, 500 at 15⅛c., 300 at 15⅛c., 1,500 at 15⅛c., 500 at 15 5-16c., 1,000 at 15⅛c., 700 at 15⅛c.; 100 January, at 15⅛c., and 100 February, at 15⅛c., together; 100 January and 400 February, at 15⅛c.; February, 1,300 at 15⅜c., 200 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 7-16c., 400 at 15⅛c.; 100 February and 300 March, at 15⅛c.; March, 100 at 14⅞c.; April, 200 at 15⅛c.; total, 9,750 bales. Also late yesterday—December, 100 at 14 15-16, 300 at 15c.; January, 100 at 15 1-16c., 200 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 3-16c., 400 at 15⅛c.; January and February, 100 each at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15⅜c.; March, 200 at 15⅝c. Total, 1,900 bales. Grand total, 11,650 bales. We append the current quotations for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13	13¼	13⅜
Good ordinary	14⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
Low middling	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	15¾	15⅞	16	16⅛
Good middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	17

COPPER.—The market for ingot was quiet, the demand being limited, but prices were firm, especially at the extreme close, when Lake was quoted at 22¾c. a 23c., cash. There were sold 150,000 lbs. at 22½c. a 22⅝c. for Tennessee and Lake.

COFFEE.—Rio was steady, with a moderate demand. There were sold 5,000 bags, ex Augusta, on private terms. Other kinds were slow of sale, there being but little inquiry, but there was no change to note in values. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 15c.; fair do., 15⅛c. a 15⅜c.; good do., 16⅛c. a 16⅜c.; prime do., 17⅛c. a 17⅜c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18⅛c.; Java, government bags, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Maracaibo 15c. a 18⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c. a 17⅛c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8⅛c. a 9c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15⅛c. a 18c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c.; Savanilla, 15⅛c. a 18c.—all gold, duty paid. G. de P. Arden made the stock of Rio to-day as follows:—29,846 bags in New York, 19,628 do. in Baltimore, 6,273 in Mobile, 3,500 in New Orleans, 5,561 in Galveston and 627 in Savannah.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 12,698 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. and 400 bags corn meal, 7,940 bushels wheat, 47,217 do. corn, 18,125 do. oats, 499 do. rye and 2,800 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were nominally unchanged. There were sold about 6,700 bbls. Southern flour was dull, and prices were generally heavy. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was quiet, but steady. Sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was dull and unchanged. A few small lots coarse Western were sold at $1 35 per 100 lbs. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a	$4 90
Superfine State	5 10 a	5 50
Extra State	6 00 a	6 10
Choice do	6 20 a	6 40
Superfine Western	5 10 a	5 50
Extra do	5 85 a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 30 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90 a	6 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 10 a	6 50
Family	6 50 a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	5 90 a	6 25
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 40
St. Louis choice double extra	6 50 a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 75
Rye flour	4 25 a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 25 a	4 35

Wheat was in fair demand and 1c. better, closing firm at $1 38 for choice No. 2 spring. The sales were about 100,000 bushels, at $1 22½ a $1 30 for old spring wheat, $1 35 for new No. 2 in store, $1 37 a $1 38 for do. delivered, $1 42 a $1 45 for small lots amber winter and $1 60 a $1 65 for white. Rye was dull and nominal, at 85c. a 88c. for new and old Western. Barley was still held above the views of buyers, and we heard of no important sales. Corn was dull, the sales being 50,000 bushels, at 71c. a 73c. for new mixed Western, 74c. for high mixed, 74c. a 76c. for yellow and 80c. a 83½c. for new white Southern. Oats were dull, but unchanged. The sales were about 29,000 bushels, at 56c. a 57c. for black Illinois, on the track and afloat, and 60c. for mixed and white Ohio.

FREIGHTS.—The market was moderately active and firmer, and rates were higher in some cases. For vessels for charter the demand was moderate, but rates were firm. There was still a scarcity of vessels suitable for the petroleum trade. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 22,500 bushels wheat, at 6⅛d.; 1,500 bales cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d., and per steamer 1,600 bales cotton at ⅜d. a 9-16d., and bacon at 45s.; to Bristol, 7,500 bushels wheat at 8d.; to London, 15,000 bushels wheat at 8½d. a 8⅝d., and 500 bbls. flour; to Antwerp, 2,000 packages bacon and lard a 35s. 6d. The charters were:—A French bark, to Marseilles, with 2,600 bbls. petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; a bark, for the same port, with 3,600 bbls. crude do., at 5s. 6d.; a vessel from Philadelphia to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, with 4,800 bbls. petroleum at 6s. a 6s. 6d., and 6d. off if to a direct port; a ship (now in Boston) from Philadelphia to Bremen, with about 4,000 do. do., on private terms; two ships to Liverpool, general cargo; a ship to London, general cargo, and one to Antwerp, general cargo, on private terms; also a bark with about 2,000 bales cotton from Charleston to Liverpool at ⅝d., and a bark with 2,500 quarters grain to Penarth Roads for orders at 6s. 6d.; if to a direct port in the British Channel, 6s. 3d. We note the sale of the ship Industry, 1,106 tons, to New York parties, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—Cloth was dull and nominal at 23½c. a 24c. Of bags, which were steady in value, 150 bales were sold at 18⅛c. cash.

HEMP.—There were no sales reported, and prices were entirely nominal at our last quotations.

HOPS.—There was no demand except for small lots to supply the immediate wants of brewers, and prices were weak, especially for the common qualities, which were plenty. A few small lots were sold within the range of 7c. a 16c. for common to prime.

HIDES.—The demand was moderate, but prices were steady for almost all kinds. The total stock to-day was 35,200 hides, against 75,400 at the same time last year. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 25c. a 26c.; do. 20 to 23 lbs., 26c. a 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 25c. a 25½c.; Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 24½c. a 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.; California, 23 to 25 lbs., 23½c. a 24c.; Central American trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 21c. a 22½c.; do. not trimmed, 22 to 24 lbs., 19c. a 21c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 22c. a 23c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Tampico, 23 to 23 lbs., 21c. a 22c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 22c. a 23c.; Maracaibo, 20 to 23 lbs., 16c. a 18c.; Bahia, 21 to 22 lbs., 18c. a 20c.; Porto Cabello, 20 to 22 lbs., 22c. a 23c.—all gold.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was quiet, and prices of almost all kinds were nominal. Glengarnock was quoted at $33 50, with sales of 100 tons on private terms. American was dull, but unchanged in value, closing at $31 for No. 1 and $29 a $30 for No. 2. We heard of no sales of consequence. Wrought scrap was quoted at $40, at which price the last sale was made. Rails were quiet, but steady at $70 a $71, currency, for American, and $55 a $58, gold, for English. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $75.

LEATHER.—Hemlock sole was passably active, the demand being chiefly from manufacturers, and prices were steady. The receipts are fair, but the stock is only moderate. The assortment is good. Oak was in fair request at our quotations below. We quote:—Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, heavy, 29c. a 30c. per lb.; do., middle, 29c. a 30c.; do., light, 27½c. a 28c.; California heavy, 28c. a 29c.; do., middle, 28c. a 29c.; do., light, 27c. a 28c.; Orinoco, &c., heavy, 27½c. a 28½c.; do., middle, 27c. a 28½c.; do., light, 26c. a 27c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c. a 26c.; poor damaged, do., 19c. a 22c.; in the rough, 28c. a 32c. Oak—Slaughter, heavy, 39c. a 35c.; do., middle, 32c. a 40c.; do., light, 38c. a 42c.; cropped, heavy, 37c. a 53c.; do., middle, 38c. a 46c.; do., light, 37c. a 39c.; in the rough, heavy, 31c. a 36c.; do., middle, 31c. a 35c.; do., light, 32c. a 35c.; bellies, 18c. a 21c.

LEAD was quiet, but steady at former figures; a small lot ordinary foreign was sold at $6 30, gold.

LATHS.—The demand was fair, and prices were steady and firm, with moderate offerings. There were sold 300,000 at $2 75.

LUMBER.—Eastern spruce was held with firmness at $20 50 a $21 50; about 220,000 feet were sold within the range; the offerings were moderate.

MOLASSES.—There was no business of consequence reported in foreign, which was heavy and nominal, with continued free offerings. New Orleans was again in active request, and prices were strong, especially for the better qualities. There were sold at public and private sale 1,400 bbls. at from 67c. to 75c.—the latter figure for choice.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits turpentine was light and we heard of no sales, except about 50 bbls. in lots at 46½c. Merchantable lots in yard closed at 46c. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin was quiet, but prices were firm, especially for strained, the sales of which were 750 bbls. at $2 10 a $2 12½; about 400 bbls. were sold within the range of $2 15 a $2 60 for No. 2, $2 75 a $3 75 for No. 1, $4 a $5 for pale, $5 25 a $7 for extra do. and window glass. Wilmington tar was quoted at $2 40, without sales.

PETROLEUM.—There was no business of consequence transacted in crude in bulk, which was quoted at 13c. for January delivery. There is no crude on the spot, and none offered for next week's delivery. We heard of no sales. Crude in bbls. was quoted at 17½c., at which price the last sale was made. There were no sales reported of naphtha, which was held at 9½c. The market for refined oil was decidedly less active, but holders were generally firm in their views, and full prices prevailed. The closing figures for cargoes were 23c. a 23½c. For future delivery there was more demand, but buyers were generally unwilling to meet the views of sellers, and the business was therefore light. There were sold 2,000 bbls. for January at 23½c., and 500 do. for December on private terms. We heard of no spot sales. For jobbing lots a moderate demand prevailed at previous figures—26c. a 27c.—the latter figure for prime white. In Philadelphia the market for refined was dull and weak, closing at about 22½c. for December. The sales were 2,000 bbls. crude, for the first half March, at 16½c.; 1,000 do. refined, for December, at 22½c., and (rumored) 1,500 do., for March to May (500 each month), at 24c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,340 bbls. pork, 310 do. beef, 673 do. cut meats, 797 bbls. and 33 kegs lard. Mess pork on the spot, was still in only light jobbing demand, and offered at former figures, but it was passably active and steady for future delivery at quite steady prices. There were sold 110 bbls., part at $19 25 for inspected new mess and $20 75 for prime mess; also 500 bbls. mess, on the spot and for December, at $19; 250 do. for January at $19 and (late yesterday) 500 do. for December, 500 do. for February, both at $19. Dressed hogs were quoted at 8½c. a 8⅝c. for heavy to medium, with a moderate demand. Live hogs were quiet and weak, the market closing at 6⅞c. a 7c. for fair to prime lots; the arrivals were 4,000 head, which were mostly for slaughterers. Bacon was moderately active at about the prices previously current. There were sold 350 boxes long clear at 10½c. a 11c., a small lot short clear at 11½c. and 500 boxes short rib and Cumberland cut in Chicago for January delivery at 8⅜c. Cut meats were quiet and a trifle lower for some kinds. The sales were 160 packages within the range of 10⅛c. a 13c. for Western and city pickled hams, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for do. shoulders, 15c. a 16½c. for smoked hams and 10½c. a 10⅞c. for bellies in bulk and boxes. The market for lard, on the spot, was dull and heavy. Prime Western steam closed at 12⅜c., and sales were made of 150 packages within the range of 12⅛c. a 12½c., the latter price for choice. We heard of no sales for future delivery. December was quoted at 12⅜c. and January 12⅛c.; of city lard there were sold about 250 tierces at from 11⅞c. to 12⅛c. for No. 1 to steam. Beef hams were steady, with small sales within the range of 29c. a 31c. Beef in bbls. was steady, with a moderate demand, the sales being 100 bbls., in lots, at from $10 50 to $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 50 for extra do. Beef in tierces was less active but steady, and prices were strong; the offerings of the better qualities were small. About 250 tierces were disposed of at from $25 to $31 for prime and India mess. There was no change to note in the market for butter. The demand was light and principally for small quantities, and prices were rather heavy for some kinds, though we make no change in our quotations. Cheese was steady in value, but in limited demand; the best grades were in small supply and held with firmness. We quote:—Butter—State, half firkin tubs, extra, 40c. a 42c.; fair to good, 34c. a 37c.; common to fair State, firkins, 32c. a 23c.; Welsh tubs, fair to extra, 30c. a 35c.; fresh pails, 35c. a 47c.; Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, common to prime, 30c. a 34c.; Western and Northwestern, firkins, fair to prime, 26c. a 30c.; common to ordinary Western, 13c. a 19⅛c.; Canada, fair to prime, 24c. a 32c.; roll butter, common to prime, 25c. a 32c. Cheese—Fair to extra State factories, 12⅛c. a 16⅛c.; skimmed to ordinary do., 8c. a 13c.; fair to extra State farm dairies, 13⅛c. a 16⅛c.; common to good Western, 10c. a 14c.

RICE.—The market was quiet, the demand being light. There was no particular change in prices. A few small sales were made within the range of 6⅛c. a 7c.

SHOT was unchanged. We quote:—Drop, 8c. a 9½c.; buck, 9c. a 9½c.

STEARINE was dull and heavy, and prices were lower, closing at 11½c. a 12⅛c. for good to prime in hhds. and tierces. The demand was very light, and we heard of no particular sales.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was quiet but steady at 29c.

SKINS.—For deer the market was quiet and prices were barely steady; the sales were 8,500 lbs. Truxillo, 5,000 do. Vera Cruz, and 4,000 lbs. Campeachy on private terms. Goat was moderately active for light stock, but dull for heavy; sales 250 bales Curacoa and 23 do. Texas on private terms. We quote—Goat—Tampico, 57c. per lb., gold; Matamoros, 57c. do., do.; Vera Cruz, 52½c. do., do.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c., a 57½c. do., currency; Payta, 55c. a 55c. do., do.; Curacoa, 55c. a 57½c. do., do.; Cape, 40c. do., do. Deer—Honduras, 40c. per lb., gold; Vera Cruz, 38½c. do., do.; Central American, trimmed, 42½c. do., do.; do., do. not trimmed, 36c. do., do.; Sisal, 38c. a 40c. do., do.; Angostura, 80c. do., do.; Para, 38c. a 39c. do., do.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was still dull, there being scarcely any demand, and prices were nominal at former quotations. To sell to any extent holders would have been obliged to accept of ⅛c. a ¼c. lower prices. There were sold 890 boxes clarified at or about 10c. Refined was quiet and heavy, closing at 14⅛c. a 14⅜c. for hard, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c. for soft white, 13c. for extra C. We quote:—Cuba—inferior to common refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good refining, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; good to prime refining, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅛c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8c. a 10c.; melado, 5c. a 8c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 9⅛c. a 10c.; do., 10 to 12, 10⅛c. a 10⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c.; do. white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; grocery do., 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.

SEEDS.—Linseed was still in fair request and very firm, the sales being 3,000 bags per India, at $2 15 gold, duty paid, on 60 days' time; 2,000 do. per A. Victor, at $2 12½ do.; and in Boston, 3,500 bags, 4,000 packages ex Cromwell, at $2 12½ do., both on 60 days' time. Clover was in good request and firm at 11⅛c. a 11⅜c.; 790 bags were sold at the inside price. Timothy was dull and nominal.

SPELTER.—The demand was still slow, but prices were unaltered. We quote:—V. M. and Silesian, 5⅜c. a 6⅛c., gold. *No sales.*

TALLOW.—The demand was light, but prices were steady, especially for prime. About 50,000 lbs., in lots, were sold at 8⅞c. a 9c.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky was in good demand, and 510 hhds. were sold at from 6⅛c. to 18c. Of gold leaf we heard of no sales of consequence; prices were firm, however. Of Spanish 100 bales Havana were sold at from 85c. to $1 05.

TIN.—Pig was dull, and we heard of no important business. Straits were quoted at 33c. a 33⅛c., gold. Five tons English were sold at 33⅛c., gold. Plates were dull and unchanged. Sales 250 boxes coke at $7 37½, gold, and 250 do. charcoal terne on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 229 bbls. The demand was less active and prices declined a trifle, closing at 94½c. Sales 250 bbls. at 94½c. a 95c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Dec. 20, 1870.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 spring, $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 35. Corn quiet at 81c. a 82c. for mixed Western. Oats unchanged at 58c. for Western. Barley, 95c. a $1 for Canadian. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed in fair demand; shorts, $20 a $21. Shipstuffs, $25 a $26; middlings, $30 a $35, per ton. Highwines unchanged at 91c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 68c., to New York 58c.; to Albany 50c.; grain and mill feed to Boston $6 80; to New York $5 80; to Albany $5 per ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1870.

Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring Chicago, $1 04⅛ a $1 05⅛. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 68c. a 68½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 71c. a 72c. Highwines quiet at 86c. iron, and 85½c. for wood bound. Provisions steady. Mess pork, $19, cash. Lard, 11c. a 11⅛c. Dressed hogs advanced 15c.; sales at $6 85 a $7. Live hogs firm at $5 75 a $6. Cattle dull and nominal. Receipts—6,000 bbls. flour; 63,000 bushels wheat; 53,000 bushels corn; 11,000 bushels oats; 1,700 bushels rye; 10,000 hogs. Shipments—4,500 bbls. flour; 8,500 bushels wheat; 2,000 bushels oats; 2,400 hogs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 20, 1870.

Crude turpentine at $1 70 a $2 90. Tar at $1 70. Cotton closed steady at 14c. for low middling. Spirits of turpentine, no sales.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20, 1870.

Tobacco—Sales 137 hhds., at $5 25 a $6 50 for common to good lugs; $6 75 a $14 25 for low to fair leaf; $23 for medium bright wrappers. Bagging quiet. Hemp and flax, 26½c. a 27c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20, 1870.

Cotton quiet and firm; offerings light; middlings, 14⅛c. a 14⅜c.; net receipts, 5,679; exports, 37; sales, 1,500; stock, 81,242.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1870.

Cotton in fair demand, and prices advanced; middlings, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 7,067; gross, 7,353; exports to Great Britain, 5,325; to Vera Cruz, 444; coastwise, 40; sales, 9,500; stock, 167,534.

BRAKEMEN'S STRIKE ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.—A general strike of the brakemen on the Erie Railway against a proposed reduction of wages commenced last Saturday morning. The railway company having met with the same difficulty on two or three occasions before, resolved not to set the strikers at work again, and to supply their places as soon as possible with new men. This prompt action on the part of the company enraged the men, and they at once commenced committing depredations along the line. At Hornellsville, a short distance of track was torn up on Saturday, and yesterday about a mile of track between Hornellsville and Canisteo was greased. The strikers have also stolen couplings from cars wherever they could get a chance. When a freight train was about to leave Owego this morning it was found that every coupling on a long train had been taken out and carried away. In consequence of the strike the running of freight trains has been greatly hindered, but passenger trains are running regularly. The company is hiring all the brakemen it can get, and will probably soon have the number desired. Mr. Phelps, the agent at this station, advertises for a hundred new men.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican, Dec. 19.*

Mrs. Margaret K. Riddle, mother of the late Hon. George Read Riddle, United States Senator from Delaware, died at New Castle, in that State, on the 30th ult., in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

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OUR SHIPPING INTEREST.

The American Steamship Line of Philadelphia.

The Capital Subscribed—Work to be Commenced at Once—One Million Dollars Capital—Competition with New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1870.

The American steamship line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, to be controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, about which so much has been said and written during the past three years, is at last a fixed fact.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a recent regular meeting of its board of directors promised to subscribe $400,000 toward the establishment of the line provided the merchants of Philadelphia would raise $300,000, thus making the capital $700,000, the $400,000 subscribed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to give that corporation a controlling interest. A meeting of the Board of Trade was called, the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad accepted, and committees representing the leading branches of trade appointed to solicit subscriptions. The committees after two weeks work report over $300,000 subscribed on behalf of the merchants of this city. It is now proposed to increase the capital to $1,000,000.

THE OBJECT

of this line of steamships is to restore to Philadelphia some of her lost prestige as a commercial centre. Since the war Philadelphia has been progressing backwards in about the same ratio that her sister cities have been going in the opposite direction. By establishing this line of steamers it is thought a great deal of foreign trade can be brought to this city—trade which is now entirely monopolized by New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad propose to receive grain and other articles of Western produce and transport it direct to this city and Europe via their road and the steamship line, and give through receipts therefor.

TWO LARGE ELEVATORS,

owned by this company and situated on the Delaware river, foot of Washington street, will be brought into requisition so soon as the steamers commence running. Another elevator (one of the largest in the country) owned also by the Pennsylvania Railroad will be used for storage when necessary. This elevator is situated at Thirty-first and Market streets, and is now being used for local business.

FOUR IRON STEAMSHIPS,

335 feet in length, 43 feet breadth of beam, of 2,800 tons burden and containing all the modern improvements and inventions, will be built immediately,—two at Wilmington and two at or near Philadelphia. The cost of each steamer, when finished, will be $500,000.

NO FORMAL ORGANIZATION

has as yet been effected. It is generally understood, however, that Mr. [illegible] Wright, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be president of the line. To him is Philadelphia principally indebted for the success of this undertaking. He has given his influence, time and attention to the matter from its inception. When others felt like halting, by the wayside he never gave up hoping and believing in the ultimate success of the scheme, and now that it has reached the desired culmination his co-workers recognize the services he has performed in its behalf.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS

have been received from ship builders and others interested in the construction of steamships, in regard to contracts, &c. It is fully decided to build the steamers on the Delaware river. Applications from builders in other sections of the country will not be considered. It is especially determined that New York shall have no hand in their construction or management. Avowedly organized for the purpose of relieving the so called metropolis of some of its foreign trade, the company are determined to keep New York shipbuilders and brokers at a distance. "This is a Pennsylvania undertaking, and we are going to show New York what we can do," hence the sensitiveness with which New York aid is viewed.

THE STRONGEST FAITH

is manifested by all classes in the success of the line. With the prudent management that the Pennsylvania Railroad company so well understand, it would seem that their efforts in this direction will not go altogether unrewarded. Let our New York ship owners look to their laurels. Pennsylvania is after them and means to win them. How far she will do it, and herein will lie the competition. The city that can offer the best inducements to Western shippers will win the [illegible]. The Pennsylvania Central says she can do it. Do New York ship owners and railroad men [illegible] it?

THE COURT HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The Mansard Roof [illegible] Well [illegible] the Dome [illegible].

The Court House Commissioners did not meet yesterday, owing to the absence of Senator Norton. The question of the roof is still the botheration of the commissioners, and they are deciding and undeciding their ways and plans [illegible]. It almost every time they see one [illegible] the dome idea is killed, but the Mansard roof they find now will be an impossibility for the reason that the roof on both wings has been already completed at great cost, in such a solid manner that it would be rather an extravagant [illegible] put [illegible] of the French pattern on the building. The architect promises to erect, in lieu of the dome, a [illegible] of an elegant character not quite so costly, which will be a fitting finish to the present [illegible].

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

COLWIN—SHIFFER.—On Wednesday, December 14, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Fifth avenue and 42d street, by the Rev. Dr. Durkee, Mr. STEPHEN COLWIN to Miss LILLIE SHIFFER, daughter of M. G. Sileck, Esq. All of this city.

KENDRICK—GOLDSMITH.—In this city, on Saturday, November [illegible], by the Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., rector of St. Stephen's church, JOHN KENDRICK, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn., to Miss ELLA, daughter of R. H. Goldsmith, Esq., of New Haven.

LANDON—[illegible].—On Sunday, December 18, by the Rev. John [illegible], ALBERT R. LANDON, M. D., to HATTIE D. JA[illegible], both of [illegible], N. J.

WILLIAMS—[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 20, at the Church of the Resurrection, by the Rev. John [illegible], ISAIAH D. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to [illegible], of Staten Island.

Died.

ADAMSON.—On Monday, December 19, at No. 26 New Chambers street, ROBERT ADAMSON, in the 51st year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from the above place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

SIMMONS.—Precinct—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of John Hancock Lodge No. 70, [illegible], to be held at their rooms Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday morning, December 22, at nine o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Robert Adamson. By order. [illegible] GODDARD, W. M.

JOHN H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

BEEBE.—On Sunday evening, December 18, JAMES W. BEEBE, in the 62d year of his age.

The remains were taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

Yonkers papers please copy.

BENT.—At Portchester, on Sunday, December 18, THOMAS BENT, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian chapel, Portchester, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. New York and New Haven cars leave Twenty-seventh street depot at half-past eleven A. M.

BIRNEY.—On Tuesday, December 20, SARAH, wife of John Birney and daughter of Alexander and Matilda Carmichael, aged 41 years, 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

BRADY.—Mrs. BRADY, wife of John Brady.

The friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 227 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

BREESE.—At his residence, at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, on Saturday, December 17, Rear Admiral SAMUEL LIVINGSTON BREESE, United States Navy.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's church, in this city, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Mount Olivet, near Maspeth, L. I., on Tuesday, December 19, SARAH E., only daughter of Charles M. and Anna M. Chamberlain, in the [illegible]th year of her age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CLAGUE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, FREDERICK WILLIAM CLAGUE, a native of the Isle of Man, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 236 West Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

English papers please copy.

CROWLEY.—On Tuesday, December 20, RICHARD CROWLEY, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence 1,412 Third avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

DOLAN.—On Tuesday, December 20, DANIEL DOLAN, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence 21 Madison street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

EISEMANN.—On Tuesday morning, December 20, MICHAEL EISEMANN, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 Attorney street.

FAYE.—On Tuesday evening, December 20, P. J. FAYE, Jr., aged 2 months, only son of P. J. and M. J. Faye.

His remains will be removed for interment in Calvary Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 1,045 Second avenue.

FRANKS.—On Tuesday, December 20, after a short illness, WILLIAM A. FRANKS, aged 41 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, 113 (new No.) Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

GELLATLY.—At Hay, New South Wales, on Monday, September 26, PETER MASON, son of the late John Gellatly, formerly of this city, aged 43 years.

HAGER.—On Monday, December 19, ANGELINA, wife of Byron G. Hager, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 219 Summer avenue, Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

HEALY.—On Monday evening, December 19, ELLEN, widow of James Healy, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother Morty Sullivan and of her sons, James and Mark Healy, are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 418 East Eighteenth street, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East Fourteenth street, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, from thence to Calvary Cemetery at half past one o'clock.

HOLLAND.—On Tuesday, December 20, GEORGE HOLLAND, comedian, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, on Thursday afternoon at one o'clock. Relatives, friends of the family, and members of the theatrical profession, are respectfully invited to attend.

HOLLINGSHEAD.—On Tuesday, December 20, WILLIE HOWARD, infant son of William and Hetty Hollingshead, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, (old) No. 48 Wilson street, Brooklyn, E. D.

HUGHES.—In Brooklyn on Tuesday morning, December 20, PATRICK HUGHES, aged 12 years and six months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Brooklyn Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 138 Portland avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

KEYBORN.—On Monday, December 19, CHRISTOPHER KEYBORN, in his [illegible]th year.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 85 Suckett street, Brooklyn.

Boston, New Haven and Dublin papers please copy.

KOOPS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 20, PETER KOOPS, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Charles street, opposite Cricket Grounds, Hudson City (Twelfth ward of Jersey City), on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LEONARD.—On Monday, December 19, JOHN F. LEONARD, a native of the county Cork, Ireland, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 945 Third avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LODWICK.—On Monday, December 19, at 337 West Thirty-fifth street, after a protracted and painful illness, BESSIE DEANE, the beloved wife of Jason A. Lodwick, aged [illegible] years and 5 months.

MANN.—At Utica, N. Y., on Sunday, December 18, ALICE CONSETT, only child of Charles A. Mann of Utica, and granddaughter of Rev. Dr. Paterson, of St. Paul, Minn., aged 2 years and 3 months.

MAUNDER.—On Sunday, December 18, JOHN MAUNDER, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother Peter Maunder and brother-in-law, W. M. Thurman, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 470 West Twenty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MEIGHAN.—On Monday, December 19, of scarlet fever, GRACE MEIGHAN, youngest daughter of Thomas C. and Maria Meighan, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 191 (old No.) Court street, between Degraw and Harrison streets, Brooklyn.

MURRAY.—Mrs. MARGARET MURRAY, in the 59th year of her age.

There will be a requiem mass at St. Gabriel's church, Thirty-seventh street, on Thursday morning, at nine o'clock.

MURPHY.—On Tuesday, December 20, Mrs. MARY MURPHY, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 349 East Sixteenth street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from thence to Bergen.

McMILLAN.—On Tuesday, December 20, ALEXANDER McMILLAN, aged 68 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother-in-law, John Cadmus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary chapel (Rev. William D. Walker), East Twenty-third street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, December 16, [illegible], only child of the late Warren and J. L. Newcomb.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the New York Hotel (Washington place entrance), this day, at twelve o'clock.

NEWHOUSE.—On Monday, December 19, MARY COLLINS, wife of James Newhouse, of the county Armagh, Ireland, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence 2[illegible] [illegible] street, near Bleecker, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'CONNELL.—On Monday, December 19, CATHERINE [illegible], only child of David and Maria L. O'Connell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of her uncles John Mitchell and James Mitchell, are requested to attend the funeral from No. 310 East Eighty-second street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

O'DONNELL.—UNITED STATES LODGE, No. 207, F. and A. M.—Brethren—You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at half past eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother James O'Donnell. By order.

HENRY RANSON, M.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

PLANKARD.—On Monday, December 19, GEORGE NORMAN, only son of George P. and Julia L. Plankard, aged 2 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also the members of Continental Lodge No. 129 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grand parents, 129 North Oxford street, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

REESE.—On Monday, December 19, HENRY REESE, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 343 East Forty-seventh street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROBB.—On Saturday afternoon, December 17, JOHN ROBB, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 64 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 159 West Twenty-fifth street, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Sunday, December 18, of consumption, Miss REBECCA ROBINSON, late of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 38th year of her age.

ROURKE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, December 20, JOHN ROURKE, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 2[illegible] Columbia street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHEEHAN.—On Monday, December 19, CATHARINE, wife of James Sheehan, a native of Kilrush, county Galway, Ireland, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence 170 Madison street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, CATHARINE SHIELDS, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 178 [illegible] street, corner of High, to the church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, on Thursday morning, at half past eight o'clock, from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, December 20, ELIZA DOREMUS, wife of Edwin Smith, and daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah P. Doremus.

STEPHENSON.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, December 18, DAVID STEPHENSON, Esq., aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from his late residence this day.

TAIT.—On Monday, December 19, WILLIAM, son of George L. and Kate L. Tait, aged 3 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 318 Twelfth street, South Brooklyn.

TANSEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 20, of hemorrhage, PATRICK O'C., son of the late Patrick Tansey, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 17 Chrystie street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

TRACY.—On Tuesday, December 20, THOMAS J. TRACY, aged 32 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 246 East Twenty-sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, December 20, after a short and severe illness, HARRY FARMER, son of Robert E. and Anne M. Walker, aged 11 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family, also the friends and relatives of his grandfather, Charles Satterly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 146 Ninth avenue, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WATERS.—On Monday, December 19, TIMOTHY WATERS, aged 45 years, late Captain First regiment, New York Volunteers, and ex-foreman of Engine Company No. 2[illegible].

Funeral from 767 Seventh avenue, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WORK.—On Tuesday, December 20, GEORGE H. WORK, in his [illegible] year.

The funeral services will be held at 59 East Fifty-fourth street, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock.

THE ANNEKE JANS ESTATE.

ANNEKE JANS' HEIRS vs. THE GREAT TRINITY CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE McCUNN.

McCUNN, J.—The above is the amended complaint in this case. The plaintiffs ask for a receiver.

The defendants interpose a demurrer:—

"First. They say, that it appears upon the face of the complaint that there is a defect of parties defendant, in this the omission of the corporation therein named to wit:—

"The rector and inhabitants of the city of New York in communion of the Church of England as by law established."

"Second, That the said complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action."

A demurrer to a pleading admits all the material facts stated therein but denies that those facts in law do not constitute a cause of action and submits that question, and that question alone, to the judgment of the Court. A demurrer admits all the allegations, but it admits nothing but what is material and well pleaded, consequently, such allegations as compose this complaint, they being all immaterial, are not admitted. Moreover a demurrer is only a technical admission and does not involve a confession; consequently the demurrer herein is not in any way damaging to the character of the defendants. Again conclusions of law are never admitted by a demurrer; consequently, the charges of waste and diversion, and that the defendants have departed from the Protestant faith, contained in the pleadings before me, being conclusions of law, are not admitted.

In regard to the non-joinder of parties. It is sought by this action to take away the property of this church and corporation. It will be seen by the complaint that the only defendants named in the suit are Mr. Morgan Dix, one of the clergy of the Trinity Church corporation and Wm. E. Dunscomb, one of the counsel to said corporation. The corporation is not made a party, and yet the plaintiff seeks to take from it its property and put it in the hands of receivers.

I emphatically this cannot be done without the corporation being first heard, after having been made a party. How preposterous it would be to sue two of the directors of a railroad company individually, and seek in that action to have a receiver appointed to take charge of all the affairs of the road, or for one of two cestui que trusts to sue for the removal of the trustee without joining the cestui que trusts.

The legal estate of every corporate body is vested not in the individual corporators but in the corporation itself. The estate however, is a trust for the benefit of the corporators. By the wise policy of the law corporate bodies are forbidden to be seized to a use, but, by a like policy, the law permits them to be vested with a trust. Hence, if these two defendants actually have an interest in the estate of the corporation of Trinity church it can only be as cestui que trusts. (2 Bac., 11, Sanders on Uses, 227, 1 Vesey, 464, 46[illegible].)

The complaint shows—and it is about the only fact it does show—the existence of a corporation and that such corporation is vitally interested in the question sought to be raised in this controversy. It is, therefore, a necessary party to its final determination. These considerations make it evident that the corporation must be a party to the proper determination of the controversy. If the plaintiff desires to establish his claim to be a corporator, or to preach in the parish church, or to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the corporate property, he clearly cannot have such relief in an action against two private individuals who, as far as appears by the complaint, are not members of the corporation at all. Again, the property is described in the complaint as being in the possession of the defendants and their associates styling them "The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church." It is not alleged that they are not entitled to these offices, and if they are so entitled their possession and acts are those of the corporation, and the corporation alone is the party to be held responsible for them. By implication in this pleading their title to the offices is admitted, their predecessors being spoken of, which is equivalent to admitting that defendants have succeeded to the offices. Defendants being, by the supposition of the complaint, possessed of certain property not in their own right, but in the right of the corporation ought not to surrender such property to a receiver without having the corporation before the court to defend its rights. The defect of parties is the omission of the corporation, "the Rector and inhabitants of the city of New York in communion of the Church of England as by law established." This is the corporate name of the corporation according to the language of the complaint so that this defect appearing upon its face, the first ground of demurrer is well taken.

As to the second ground, that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The allegation that the defendants have departed from the Protestant faith and baptism was, I suppose, intended to sustain the charge of the diversion of the trust estate from the design of the original corporators. Now if the object of the founders of Trinity church was to suppress vice and immorality it is very plain to all that to adhere to the Protestant faith and Protestant form of baptism is not at all necessary for that purpose.

The charges in the complaint from the seventeenth paragraph to the end make up the offence of diverting the trust funds from the purposes of the founders. Now, supposing them true, they do not in any way affect the estate, if we except the statement in paragraph eighteen that a "salary" is paid for preaching blasphemies. Statements in a pleading must be taken as strongly as possible against the party making them. This statement does not necessarily imply any more than that the salary which is due on account of services generally is not withheld on account of the alleged blasphemies. Even if what was preached on some occasions had been plainly heretical, the treasurer of the corporation would not have been justified in stopping salaries. The remedy to prevent preaching heretical doctrines is of another kind, and to be applied for in a different way. There is nothing in the charges of the twenty second and twenty third counts. They must be construed strictly, and when so construed they amount to nothing. In regard to the allegation that the income of this corporation is very largely in the excess of its charter ($60,000 per year) the answer to that is simple. This Court cannot provide a remedy. Application in such case must be made to the Attorney General. Again, the plaintiff bases his right to bring this action upon the allegation of his being a successor of some persons who were some 170 years since corporators of this corporation of his religious tenets agreeing with those of certain persons who were living some hundred and fifty years since and who were supposed to be wardens and vestrymen of said corporation of his willingness to preach in the parish church of said corporation and to do whatsoever may be necessary and proper to secure his rights as a corporator; also upon his having taken the sacrament in a chapel of said church. Now, all this is very bad pleading, because it does not show or attempt to show how he became a corporator or a successor of a corporator. As to his willingness to preach in "Trinity Parish Church," I have no doubt whatever in regard to such willingness. Nay more, if such willingness were good cause of complaint, or if such condescension on the part of the plaintiff could be made the basis for a good cause of [illegible], there are many of the clergy in the [illegible] who would most willingly condescend in like manner to preach in Trinity church. Indeed I am afraid if such were the case and this Court had jurisdiction over the subject matter there would be no end of actions against the corporation. Apart from all this, however, he does not state a single fact showing that the plaintiff has a right to preach in Trinity church, or that defendants have any power either to permit or prevent him from so preaching.

It is not alleged that it was the duty or in the power of the defendants to provide for the poor of the city or to prevent Church street from being [illegible], or to do any of the other things which they are charged with having left undone. As to the scheme of the defendant, Dr. Dix, for the establishment of houses of mercy and the like, these are not matters which can be inquired into by this court, nor can the seeking to acquire spiritual weight and [illegible] the intention of the legislature with contempt be considered a wasting the church property.

Numerous cases are cited by counsel for plaintiff, not one of which bears in the slightest degree on the questions raised by the demurrer. Indeed if all the sound law was piled up from such citations it would be in vain to give even a patchwork construction upon which to build the weak and constrained theories in this complaint.

Perhaps from viewing doubtful cases in this light a habit of false construction of [illegible] arising in some [illegible], the one under consideration, [illegible] formed by some counsel, and predilections in their minds [illegible] tangled [illegible] into a desired shape to suit their purposes long before [illegible] patience after truth and good law has addressed itself to the task. From this temptation [illegible] the counsel for the plaintiff has not wholly escaped, because how else could he have cited [illegible] cases as the Lady Hewley case (4th Simmons [illegible]), Field [illegible], Attorney General against Drummond, [illegible] and many others [illegible], all applicable to [illegible] controversies between different sects of dissenting Protestant sects and not having the slightest bearing on the point before us?

There is another and a very grave objection and I hold a valid reason in law, why this plaintiff should not be listened to.

Before a suitor can claim the interposition of a court of justice, either in law or in equity he must have some wrong to remedy, some grievance to redress or some claim to enforce. It is for accomplishing these righteous objects courts of law and courts of equity are organized. They are not, however, to be used as the resorts of the [illegible], the malignant, or the foolish. They should be, and I trust are, the tribunals wherein disputes between man and man are fairly, justly and humanely disposed of, and as the very basis upon which to grant the justice, the first question absolutely the very first thing presented to the mind of any court in any litigation is whether the party invoking the majesty of the law is entitled to relief, and whether he has justly and fairly placed himself in a position to claim the judgment of the court whose justice he [illegible]. If he has not then there [illegible]. [illegible] these general principles to the subject matter before us, the question presented to us is this, [illegible] to the remedy he seeks and has he placed himself in a light so as to enable him to demand [illegible] a right [illegible] his position.

On the 6th day of May, 1697, William the Third, through Governor Fletcher, then Captain General of the Province of New York and Territories, granted to the [illegible] the foundation and [illegible] old Trinity Church [illegible] a charter under the corporate name of "The Rector and Inhabitants in communion of the Church of England as by law established" (see charter, line 110). The charter among other things provides that the parish shall be named "The Parish of Trinity Church" (charter, line 115). The charter also describes what land is shall go with the enclosure of the church for graveyard purposes and the like. After [illegible] that the [illegible] said corporation shall be [illegible] the said Rector and inhabitants in communion [illegible] shall nominate and appoint [illegible] couple of said parishioners as they shall think fit and shall be willing to accept the same to be members [illegible] said church and be entitled to vote at the annual elections for church wardens and vestrymen of said corporation. This the charter [illegible], so far as the admission of members to said church was concerned, and also so far as concerns officers, &c., until 1814 (some slight alterations excepted) when, among other things, it was enacted that all male persons of full age who for the space of one year preceding an election shall have been members of the congregation of Trinity church aforesaid or any of the chapels belonging to the same and forming part of the same religious corporation, and who shall hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in Trinity church or in any of the said chapels or have partaken of the holy communion therein within the said year, and no other persons, shall be entitled to vote at the annual election for the church wardens and vestrymen of the corporation.

Now this section was intended as explanatory and as a direction for those who were entitled to vote for officers of said church, and plaintiff claims that because a part of this section declares that any person who has partaken of the Holy Communion within one year shall be entitled to vote, and that as he entered said church as a stranger, and not a member of said communion and formally partook of the Communion in Trinity chapel, without any previous probation or preparation, and without the priest who administered the sacrament consenting, or even knowing who he was, that consequently he is entitled to vote at the election of such officers. This would be an odd doctrine indeed. That a stranger, a member of an entirely different religious persuasion can vote, is simply preposterous. With the same propriety can a resident of Philadelphia—a stranger, a bad man indeed, an alien to this country, come to this city, register his name and vote at our elections. The proposition is too absurd for serious entertainment. What is meant by this section of the amended charter above cited is simply this, that any just and good man who had properly prepared himself for the Holy Communion, and who had been duly and properly accepted by the rector into the church as a true and good communicant, could vote at the election of the officers of said church and have all the rights and benefits accruing from the corporation; this is what was intended by that section, and what was meant by it, and nothing else. It did not mean and cannot by any tortured form of construction mean that any adventurer, for the purpose of causing litigation and for the express purpose of acquiring wealth, could enter said church and wickedly go through the form of a communion and be called a member, and that for the purpose as it would seem from the complaint, of harassing its organization. Could folly or wickedness contrive a scheme of spiritual intolerance more wounding to the sensibilities of any religious people and more to be repudiated by the generous principles of our free institutions! But, again, the plaintiff does not say he is an Episcopalian or a member of the Church of England or of Trinity Church but says he is "a Protestant, a Trinitarian and a believer in the doctrines of the Christian Communion as established at the Synod of Dort," and that he belongs "to the Dutch Reformed Church." It is clear, therefore, if he is a Dortite and belongs to the Dutch Church, he is not an Episcopalian, or a member of the English Church or a communicant. He says, however, as I have above related that he took the sacrament in Trinity chapel, and that that act of itself without being a member of the Episcopal community, entitles him to vote.

Now, let us see about this. Let us examine the cause which led to the adoption of this law.

The church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity church, following the example of their English ancestors—their original house being too small—founded two or three other places of worship, and called them chapels of Trinity Church. The natural effect of this system was that this church and its chapels formed one church, their several congregations were knit into one body, and the communicants in each congregation went on Easter Tuesday to the poll of Trinity church and voted for the same church wardens and vestrymen, and those, by their office, took all the churches under their common government.

As the charter incorporates those who are in communion with the Church of England, communicants alone before the Revolution were admitted to the privilege of voting for charter officers, and the records of the Church furnish no instance of a contrary practice.

At length the Episcopalians, by the increased population of the city, were too numerous to be accommodated in Trinity church and its chapels. In this situation a respectable portion of the Episcopalians had recourse to the act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies" (Jones & Varick's ed. of Laws, vol. 1, pages 104 and 10[illegible], passed 1784) for relief, and in the year 179[illegible] they began to incorporate themselves under that act into separate churches and societies.

The members of the new corporations thus organized under the Religious Societies' Act elect their own church wardens and vestrymen. They neither hold pews nor seats in Trinity church nor do they commune in that church or contribute to its support. The vestries of the new corporations appoint their own rectors, clerks and sextons and they manage all the spiritual and temporal concerns of their churches as they please, paying no regard whatever to the vestry of Trinity church.

As a consequence of the new corporations, the congregation of Trinity church consists of those only who attend worship in that church and its chapels, St. Paul's church and St. John's church, and Trinity chapel, the latter having been recently built as a chapel by Trinity church.

No member of either of the new corporations ever claimed, or pretended to claim, a right to vote for the churchwardens and vestrymen of Trinity church prior to the election held for those officers in March, 1812. At that election several persons known to be members of the new corporations, offered themselves as voters, but they were rejected because neither of them was a pew or seat holder, or communicant in Trinity church or either of its chapels. After this attempt to vote by outside Episcopal communicants a memorial was presented to the Legislature, asking among other things, for an interpretation of the charter relative to the right of voting.

A bill was accordingly introduced, and in its passage through the Houses met with little opposition, except from its pretended interference with the elective franchise and in the House of Assembly it was referred to the Attorney General to report "whether, in his opinion, its passage would in any wise defeat or vary any existing vested rights under the charter or any acts altering it." The Attorney General reported that he "had examined the charter and the acts altering it with the bill referred to him and he was of opinion that its passage would not defeat or vary any existing rights under the acts or charter."

As the claim to vote had a tendency to create uneasiness in the minds of the members of the church, and to excite dissensions among Episcopalians in general, one of the objects of the bill was to obtain such an interpretation of the charter as would effectually extinguish the claim. Now it is common for legislative bodies in novel and special cases which have eluded the penetration of former legislators to pass acts, in the nature of declaratory acts, to pluck up discord and litigation by the roots, that general quiet may be promoted. Such acts resemble bills of peace in chancery.

By this showing, that the members of the new corporation are not also members of the corporation of Trinity church we [illegible] to rest all questions respecting their supposed right to the corporate property.

Members of every corporation have an interest in its estate while they continue members and no longer. A right to the corporate property is strictly local in its enjoyment. When ever a corporator removes and settles permanently without the precincts of the corporation his franchise ipso facto ceases. Thus if an inhabitant of the city of New York quits the city and takes up his residence in the county of Westchester he relinquishes his rights as a member of the city corporation, and he cannot resume them in any other way than by returning and again fixing his residence in the city.

These principles being indisputable, prove the utter futility of the claim which the plaintiff makes as to his being a corporator or as to his interest in the estate of the corporation of Trinity church as such corporator.

Whoever reads the act for incorporating religious societies and reflects upon its provisions, and also upon the freedom of our civil and religious institutions, must be persuaded that the Legislature intended that every society incorporated under the act should enjoy a separate and independent existence, and be wholly governed in its spiritual and temporal concerns by officers of its own choice. The act provides that "the persons qualified to vote at elections for church officers shall be male persons of full age, who shall have belonged to the church or congregation for the last twelve months preceding the election and who shall have been baptized in the church, or shall have been received therein either by the rite of confirmation or by receiving the holy communion or by purchasing or by hiring a pew or seat in the said church or by some other [illegible] of the parties and of the rector; that the voters on a certain day in every year shall by a majority of votes elect two church wardens and eight vestrymen, and that the church wardens and vestrymen so elected shall have power to call and induct a rector [illegible] to fill a vacancy happening therein and to [illegible] take into their possession and manage all the temporalities belonging to such church or congregation." (R. S., vol. III, p. 292.)

Keeping in view the wise intention of the Legislature, that the act carefully confines the right of voting for church officers to the persons who shall have honestly belonged to the church or congregation for the last twelve months preceding the election, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell that if the members of distinct corporations or sects were to possess the right of voting in common for the officers of this church it would open a door to mischiefs [illegible] to all religious societies and hurtful to the growth of genuine religion. For example, two or more sects might, by combining, outvote another religious body, and by subjecting members of the latter [illegible] their own creatures into offices and [illegible] brought [illegible] might appoint a clergyman against the decided opinions and wishes of the congregation.

The same creatures might also manage the temporal affairs of the congregation in a way destructive of their interests.

The next inquiry is whether the members of the new corporation, or strangers, such as this plaintiff, have a right to vote at the elections of the corporation of Trinity church.

The foundation for the claim of this right is the single circumstance that the charter incorporates "all persons in [illegible] of New York, and in communion with the Protestant Church of England."

The operative words of the charter, when the real meaning of the grantor is extracted from them will be discovered not to afford the slightest pretext for the claim of the plaintiff. The charter [illegible] must be interpreted with reference to the actual state of things at the time it bears date. Looking from this ground we shall see that the State at the date of the charter was a province of Great Britain and consequently subject to its laws. The Protestant Episcopal Church was the established church of the mother country and the Crown, in its generosity sought to place Trinity Church on a footing as similar to that of the Church of England as local circumstances would permit. The population of the city at the same period was so inconsiderable that the whole number of Episcopalians on the Island was not sufficient to fill the building already erected for public worship.

On the other hand, the revolution which accomplished the independence of this country, the rapid increase of the population of the city and the new Episcopal corporations which have sprung from the parent church, being out of the reach of human foresight [illegible].

With confidence then it may be asserted that the Episcopalians inhabiting the city of New York are not all of them parishioners of the parish of Trinity church. Such of them as are members of the new corporations have become parishioners of the parishes [illegible] to them, the legal effect of which is virtually to dissolve their connection with the parish of Trinity church.

It is no less demonstrable that members of the Dutch Reformed Church as this plaintiff is and who are not accustomed to take the sacrament in Episcopal churches, are also of the communion [illegible].

By the discipline of the English Church no person can at the same time be a regular communicant in separate parishes under the care of different and independent rectors. The canons of the church particularly direct that the sacrament shall not be administered by the rector of one parish to the parishioners of another, without the license of the rector of the latter parish, except to travellers or persons in danger of death or in cases of necessity. (Burns' Ecclesiastical Law, 67 and 682.)

The rector is authorized under certain circumstances to refuse the sacrament even to his parishioners and to be regular, the parishioner should communicate at least thrice in every year.

The only legal evidence that the parishioner is a communicant is his receiving the sacrament in the parish church, and with the consent of the priest, and the rector cannot take notice of the receipt of the communion in other churches.

To admit a communicant under any other circumstances would be deemed an offence against ecclesiastical discipline, both in the priest administering and in the parishioner receiving the sacrament and it is an undeniable position in law that no right can be derived from the commission of a wrong.

Upon these principles it was constantly maintained before the Revolution that no persons but those who were received or born in the church, or communicants in Trinity or one of its chapels were entitled to vote under the charter. The third section of the act entitled "An act for making such alterations in the charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church as to make it more conformable to the constitution of the State," passed 17th of April, 1784, embraces the same principles with respect to communicants, by restraining the privilege of voting to such inhabitant of the city as shall, in the said church, partake of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least once in every year."

Some [illegible] the distinction by using the words "the said church," [illegible] spiritual body of the church, and not to the building of Trinity church and hence they argue that communicants in any other Episcopal church are qualified to vote.

It will [illegible] assist our search after the true import of the words "the said church" if we take the entire section with its preamble into consideration, and proceed at once to ascertain [illegible] which it seeks to provide.

Bearing in mind the [illegible] the last [illegible] it is worthy of notice that [illegible] declaring the manner of inducting a rector, [illegible] that it is inconsistent with the [illegible] different [illegible] by vesting the church wardens and vestrymen of the corporation with full power to induct a rector [illegible] as often as there shall be a vacancy.

Here the term church leaves no room for inference. By referring it to Trinity church we torture it into a sense that would defeat the very exercise of the power to induct a rector.

Then comes the following section, with its preamble, which defines the qualifications of the persons who were thereafter to be considered as members of the corporation:—"And whereas doubts have arisen in those parts of the said charter and law first above mentioned which speaks of inhabitants in communion of the said Church of England: for remedy whereof be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all persons professing themselves members of the Episcopal Church who shall either hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in the said church, and shall regularly pay to the support of the said church, and such others as shall in the said church partake of the Holy Communion of the Lord's Supper at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the city and county of New York, shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, benefits and emoluments which, in and by the said charter and law first abovementioned are designed to be secured to the inhabitants of the city of New York in communion of the Church of England."

It is asked, then, whether the word church in the section cited means a building dedicated to Divine service, or whether applying the question more directly to the case in hand, we are to understand by the word the building of Trinity church.

In expounding a statute we are to presume that the legislator used words in their most usual signification, that he had the subject matter constantly in mind, that all its expressions were directed to a reasonable end, that his train of thought was uniform, and that he intended to infuse into every part of the statute the same spirit.

By the help of these rules the meaning of the word church will be easily removed.

In the first clause of the section before us the legislator declares that those inhabitants of the city shall be members of the corporation of Trinity Church "who shall hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in the said church."

These words cannot possibly be satisfied otherwise than by interpreting the word church according to its common acceptation, to mean a building dedicated to the service of God.

The legislator speaks in the act at large of many of the inhabitants of the city as members of the corporation of Trinity Church, of the induction of a rector, and of the necessity of altering the charter so as to make it conformable to the constitution of the State. Indeed, the whole subject which engages his mind appears to be that corporation and its charter. It would, therefore, be a very unnatural exposition of the section to apply the word church to any building except the one belonging to the corporation of Trinity Church, and the more so as Trinity Church and its chapels were the only Episcopal buildings in the city at the time.

In the second clause of the section the legislator further declares that "such others" shall also "be members of the corporation as shall, in the said church, partake of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the city of New York."

As this clause expressly enjoins it upon the communicants to take the Sacrament in the said church, we must, out of decency admit that a building in which the Sacrament might be administered was in the legislator's eye, or else we must attribute to him a want of due reverence for that most holy ordinance.

It cannot reasonably be doubted that the building here also meant by the legislator was Trinity church.

In fixing the qualifications of corporators the legislator judged it expedient to give them pews and seats in Trinity church and this church is the last antecedent to that in which the communicants are to partake of the Sacrament. Why, therefore, should we imagine that the legislator in one clause meant to make the holding of a pew or seat in Trinity church an indispensable qualification of membership, and that in the clause next succeeding it was his intention to allow the communicants of different churches to be members? Would not this singular change of mind justly expose the legislator to the charge of fickleness? And to this charge might there not as truly be added the serious imputation of wilfully violating the settled discipline and ancient practice of the Church by obliging the vestry of Trinity church to acknowledge as their communicants men who regularly took the sacrament in churches entirely free from their control?

It follows as a necessary consequence, that the true meaning of the section under consideration requires the inhabitants of the city to commune—I mean honest and pure communication—or to hold pews or seats in Trinity church, in order to qualify them to be members of its corporation. If, in fact, the section stood alone and doubts arose as to its true meaning, they would instantly be dispelled by construing the section in connection with the title and other parts of the act. The express purposes of the act are to relieve and benefit Trinity church, and wherever the word church occurs without designation or epithet it will be found that Trinity church alone is contemplated by the legislator.

Admitting the premises to be true and the reasoning from them to be just, we shall be authorized to conclude that this plaintiff had no vested rights in the corporation of Trinity church, and, of course, that the right of election cannot be "divested or impaired by the limitation provided by the bill," because

1. This plaintiff is not a parishioner of the parish of Trinity church.
2. He is not a communicant in that church.
3. He does not hold a pew or seat in that church or contribute to its support.

Since the days of Henry VIII the gift of all the clergy in the English Church to their livings, or rather the gift of the livings to the clergy, was vested in the crown. This was nominal, however, for the crown always allowed the bishops of the different dioceses to exercise the right of granting livings. (There are exceptions to this rule where private parties have the gift of livings.) In the charter granted to Trinity church by the crown in 1697 (Charter, page 295), the right as rector in the church in the city of New York was conferred by said charter upon the Bishop of London, first, and after his decease the power of appointing and installing a rector was to be done as other rectors and parsons were appointed in said English Church. The vestry had the right, however, by said charter, to levy and assess from the inhabitants in communion with the Church of England to support and maintain said church. In order to make matters in church affairs conform more to the liberal views then beginning to be entertained by the people of the colony, the power, among other improvements to collate and induct a rector, was, by colonial act of the Legislature, passed 1704 and approved by the Crown through the then Governor, Lord Cornbury (Van Schaack's Laws, p. 60), vested in the church wardens and vestrymen. This was the first improvement in the charter of the church. The next improvement we find was that conferred in the 38th section of the constitution of this State, formed in 1777, which section confirms all the grants formerly given by the Crown to the church before 1775. The next improvement we find appended by law to the charter of the church was that contained in the act of 1784, section 3, where it is declared, among other things, that all persons who pay to the support of the church, or hold or occupy a pew in the same, or who shall partake of the Holy Sacrament once in each year shall be entitled to all the benefits and emoluments of the church. This act also appointed a new set of church heads and vestrymen (1st Jones & Varick's Laws, page 1[illegible]). This act annulled all parts of the charter of Trinity church which was inconsistent with the new constitution of this State. The last act above referred to was by many thought to deprive Trinity church of its name and title, formerly given it by the Colonial Legislature. A law was accordingly passed in 1788, by the Legislature of this State (2 vol. Jones & Varick's Laws, 347), confirming their old name, or nearly so. This act allowed them to take the corporate name of "The Rector and Inhabitants of the city of New York in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York," and finally, on January 25, 1814 an act was passed which declared, among other things, section two:—

"And be it further enacted, that all male persons of full age who, for the space of one year preceding any election, shall have been members of the congregation of Trinity church aforesaid, or of any of the chapels belonging to the same, and forming part of the same religious corporation, and who shall hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in Trinity church or in any of the said chapels or have partaken of the Holy Communion therein within the said year, and no other persons shall be entitled to vote at the annual election for the churchwardens and vestrymen of the said corporation." Now, all the several acts and amendments which I have referred to were passed in order to mould the institutions of the church—Trinity church and others—to suit the changed condition of the government and to accord with the rapid improvement and progress of the age. And I hold, as a principle that although the Legislature has ever been inflexible in its resolution to preserve the inviolability of private property yet it has at times exercised its discretion in moulding the elective franchise of corporations into new shapes, the better to adapt it to the changes occasioned by the freedom of our government and the progress of society, the one being considered as a subject too sacred to be touched, and the other as a subject fit to be carefully handled.

In regard to the allegation contained in the sixteenth paragraph of the complaint it is alleged that the trust estate in possession of said defendants and their associates styling themselves The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity church in the City of New York, consists of lands in said city anciently described as "the King's Farm and Garden," and a grant made by Wouter Van Twiller to Anneke Jans and Roeloff Jansen her first husband for [illegible] services, said grant consisting of sixty two acres Dutch measure of land next north of said farm and garden and south of Christopher street, and between Hudson river and Broadway on the west and east in said city; also the Parish Church and edifice, as described in said original charters of 1697 and 1704.

This Court can only say, from a most careful inspection of all the charters, grants and conveyances to said corporation and set out as a part of this complaint or referred to therein, that their title to said lands and property seems most indisputable. A brief glance at the muniments of title cited in this pleading, and which vest said property in the church, must convince at once the greatest sceptic of this act. The Dutch West India Company was founded in 1621, and in 1623 they procured from the Dutch government a grant, among other things of all the lands situate on the Island of Manhattan—now the city and county of New York—and about the same time they formally took possession of their property, and then and there established a settlement or town. It was called New Amsterdam. After planting such settlement (1626) they purchased the entire island from the Indians [illegible] for the sum of $24. In 1664 the English forces under Colonel Nicolls captured the settlement and all things appertaining thereto together with the entire Dutch territory New Netherlands in America from the Dutch and held it for several years. The English renamed New Amsterdam and called it the city of New York, after the Duke of York, King Charles the Second's first brother. In 1673 the Dutch recaptured the island from the English, and held it a few months, and finally, in 1674 when Holland and England made peace with each other, the entire island together with all other possessions of the Dutch on this continent was ceded to the English crown. When the Dutch recaptured the city of New York in 1673 they renamed the town and called it the city of Orange, and during the short time which they retained it in their possession they established what they called "the Reformed Christian Religion conformable to the Synod of Dort," prohibiting any other kind of faith therein. (See first volume Documentary History of the State of New York, by Dr. O'Callaghan, page 609.) Everardus Bogardus was the first minister of the Dutch church and to him was assigned by the Dutch West India Company, or which [illegible] certain lands and tenements as house, glebe, &c.

The church in which he preached was within the precincts of a fort which then stood on the extreme point of the island where the Battery now is. After the English took possession, in 1674, Governor Andrews established the English Church, known as "The Church of England in America," and the first service was held in the church within the fort in which the Dutch service had formerly been held. The English government did not, as the Dutch had formerly done, prohibit any other form of religion but their own; they allowed all the inhabitants to enjoy their own form of faith. The Episcopalians continued to worship in the old fort for some years until Governor Fletcher, the Captain General of the province in 1697 procured for them the charter now known as the Charter of Trinity church and also a grant with the charter of land running from Broadway to the Hudson river, being the same land upon which Trinity church and its graveyard attached now stand. This was the first grant to the church. The next grant I find was that in the reign of Queen Anne. This was a grant, in 1705, to the Corporation of Trinity church by deed patent from Lord Cornbury, the then Governor of the province. It consisted of a tract of land called the Queen's or King's Farm lying on the west side of Manhattan Island, extending from where St. Paul's church now stands to Skinner's road, now Christopher street, and from Broadway to North river. The property is described in the grant as follows:—"All those our several closes, pieces and parcels of land meadows and pastures, formerly called the Duke's Farm and the King's Farm, now known by the name of the Queen's Farm, with all [illegible], &c., &c. * * * bounded on the east partly by the Broadway, partly by the common and partly by the swamp, and on the west by Hudson's river, and also all that piece or parcel of ground situate and being on the south side of the churchyard of Trinity church, aforesaid commonly called and known by the name of the Queen's Garden (this was called the Dutch Domine's Bowery) [illegible] fronting to the Broadway on the east and extending to low water mark on Hudson's river on the west. * * *"

(See Wm. Bradford's map, made 17[illegible], now in possession of the Court.)

Some dispute arose by some of the then inhabitants of New York about the grant of 1705, saying that it was not valid, and a suit was brought and it was decided [illegible], but for the purpose of ending all litigation and as it [illegible] the same the entire grant, in 1714 was again confirmed by the Queen through Lord Bolingbroke. (See Book of Patents, No. 7, page 598, Secretary of State's office.)

Now these grants cover all the lands about which there is so much said, and to which certain pretended claims are [illegible], and none of which as far as I have seen, have the slightest resemblance to legal [illegible].

When the crown made these several grants to the Church, it was in the full possession and enjoyment of all the property so granted, and through its governors and officers of law it gave the full possession of all said property to the corporation of Trinity church, which property has been thus lawfully in their possession until this hour except such as the church corporation has seen fit to dispose of. These grants have all been confirmed since the Revolution by the Legislature of the State of New York, to the corporation of Trinity Church.

A debt is by the wise policy of the law outlawed and irrecoverable unless it has been acknowledged by the debtors within six years before suit is commenced. Twenty years' possession with claim of rightful ownership of land (which the law has always considered the most sacred of all property) is a bar to all recovery by another, let his claim be otherwise ever so just and equitable. Now the fact of this corporation being in the lawful and just possession of this property for over 150 years taken together with the law I have just laid down, should satisfy the most unreasonable mind that the pretended claim set up in the sixteenth paragraph of this complaint is of the most absurd kind.

About this Synod of Dort, absurdly called in this complaint "The Ecumenical Council of Dort," I regret that I am constrained in any way to refer to the subject, but as the matter has been referred to in the plaintiff's pleadings and has been made the basis of a count in said complaint, I think some explanation is required as to what this meeting at Dort, anciently called Dordrecht, was. It is a universally admitted historical truth that the Church of England holds the Catholic faith to be necessary. It does not in any one of its articles of faith use the word Protestant or call itself in the title the Protestant Church. On the contrary, it calls itself the Church of England as by law established, and it acknowledges but one baptism for the remission of sins, and in its twentieth article it recognizes the authority of the Church (English Church) in matters of faith. Luther, we all know, is esteemed by Protestant dissenters almost as a saint, but he is not recognized in the calendar of the saints of the English Church as are St. Peter, St. Clement, St. Boniface, St. Gregory and many others. Then the English Church observes in some degree as their principal feast days Christmas, Easter, Ascension and Whitsuntide. Now these holy days are all denounced by the assembly at Dort, who were, as the complaint alleges, the founders of the faith or doctrines which this plaintiff, in the twelfth paragraph of his complaint, claims to profess as a faith.

The assembly of men at Dort, ridiculously called in this complaint an "Ecumenical Council of Dort"—it is notorious to the merest child in history that it was not a council at all. It was a mere gathering of men, a Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church and some delegates from Scotland, brought together to settle some trifling and miserable disputes between Calvinists, Arminians, Gomarists, and the like. Its decrees or settlements were never recognized by the English Church. Indeed, the English people knew nothing whatever of the Synod until it was over and when its proceedings were brought to their knowledge by one or two of James I's bishops, who happened to be near the city where the Synod was held the doctrines laid down by that council were quite repudiated both by king and bishops.

Ecumenical, universal—Ecumenical Council means a universal council, a council of all not of a part, and is only applied to the councils of the Catholic Church, whereas the Synod of Dort, which the plaintiff improperly calls the "Ecumenical Council of Dort," was simply a meeting of a few of the presbyterians of the Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch Churches. The word synod signifies simply a meeting of the few adjoining presbyteries. (See Walker's Dictionary, also Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, vol. 15, page 65[illegible].)

In regard to the question of granting leave to amend. This I cannot do because I am satisfied that the plaintiff's notions as to his rights and remedies are wild, visionary and absurd, and I think I will be doing an act of great kindness to him in dismissing the complaint altogether. As to the question of costs and allowances I think my proper course will be to put defendants to their remedy by motion for that purpose. I will say here, however, that I think as the amount claimed to be involved is very large, the allowances should be in proportion, so that those who go to law with this corporation or any other person or corporation, will see at once that they have at least a probable cause of action, and if they have not and still persist in notoriety of this kind, they will be compelled at least to pay for such litigation.

ASSASSINATION OF TWO AMERICAN CITIZENS IN HONDURAS.

The following letter from the United States Minister to Salvador gives the details of the assassination of two American citizens in the Republic of Honduras. The murdered gentlemen were dentists, residing at Ceres, in Alleghany county, N. Y. They had gone to Central America to practice their profession, and were doing well. It is to be hoped that our government will take prompt measures to have the assassins punished. The lives of foreigners are held at too cheap a rate by the majority of the citizens of the Spanish American Republics, and it is time they were taught a severe lesson, and now there is a fitting opportunity:—

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 1, 1870.

Mrs. Dr. T. C. LEDYARD, Ceres, N. Y.:—

DEAR MADAM—It is a painful duty I have to perform in apprising you of the death of your husband, Dr. T. C. Ledyard. He and Mr. Robert Newton Bell had been travelling through the States of Honduras and Salvador, practising their profession (dentistry). Early in October they started from Sachitoto, in Salvador, to go to Santa Rosa, in Honduras. Senor Don Juan Bosque, of Sachitoto, had let them have two of his mules to go as far as Santa Rosa, and the gentlemen had engaged as a servant a man by the name of Bartolo Galves to go to Santa Rosa with them and bring the mules back to Senor Bosque. This man, Galves, had previously been a servant of Señor Bosque for five or six years, and he had every confidence in him. Well, it appears that after they had entered the State of Honduras this man, Galves, procured the assistance of another man to assassinate the two gentlemen, and this horrible crime they put into execution on or about the 15th of October last near the town of Sensenti, in the State of Honduras. They were evidently murdered for the gold which they had with them, which I believe was between two and three thousand dollars. Their bodies were found and buried. I have heard indirectly that their baggage has been sent to Santa Rosa, in Honduras. In their baggage there was found $125, three small diamonds and seventeen opals. The accomplice from Honduras has been arrested and is now in Sensenti, and has confessed that he was hired by the man Galves to assist in the assassination. Galves returned to Sachitoto with the mules and reported to Senor Bosque that the gentlemen had arrived at Santa Rosa all right. The Judge of Sensenti reported the case to the Judge of Sachitoto and asked to have Galves arrested. The last named judge sent to the Alcalde of Guyabal, a small town near Sachitoto, where Galves lived, but the Alcalde replied that there was no such man there. I have requested the government of Salvador to use all their exertions to have Galves arrested and brought to trial. The act having been committed in Honduras, and what effects there are left being there, the United States Minister, Mr. Henry Baxter, who lives in Tegucigalpa, will investigate the matter. It will be well for you to communicate with him on the subject, and I shall do the same, giving him such particulars as I have. I enclose three letters of yours to your husband. I sincerely sympathize with you in this sad affliction and I hope you will command my services in the matter at your pleasure. Yours truly,

General ALFRED T. A. TORBERT,
United States Minister.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN TO-MORROW.

[From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 19.]

The eclipse of the sun of Thursday, December 22, 1870, is the second return of the eclipse of November 30, 1834, when the shadow of the moon passed from Alaska to Kansas and thence over Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, to near the Bermuda Islands, and caused in part of each of these States a total eclipse, which was well observed, at Milledgeville, Ga., by the late M. Nicollet, an eminent French astronomer, and at Beaufort, S. C., by the writer of this notice. At Beaufort the eclipse was central, and the duration of totality 1 min. 49.6 sec., but it was quite two minutes, where the eclipse was central in Kansas, at noon. At both the above mentioned places the beautiful corona was readily seen, also unexpectedly, the star Antares, that day in conjunction with the sun, and, therefore, distant only by its latitude 4½ deg., but there was not then, or, as we think, in the magnificent total eclipse in Boston on June 6, 1806, the slightest trace or indication of the rosy or pink flames so conspicuous and which attracted so much attention in the second and third returns of the latter in Italy and Spain, in July, 1842 and 1860, or in the eclipses in Sweden in July, 1851, in India in August, 1868, and in Iowa, &c., in August, 1869. With the great aid of the recently adopted instrument, the spectroscope, astronomers have determined these rosy flames to be incandescent hydrogen, but as to the nature or the location of the beautiful corona there is still great doubt and diversity of opinion which doubt the large number of savans now stationed along the shores of the Mediterranean hope to be able to remove by their observations on the total eclipse of Thursday next, which they are fully prepared to make in the most careful manner.

A small part of this eclipse may be seen in Newfoundland, but not in the United States. The centre of the shadow will first touch the earth at sunrise—at 6 hours 50 min. A. M. (Boston mean time) in the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 56 deg. N., long. 44 deg. W.; it thence passes over the southern part of Portugal and Spain, the northern part of the Province of Algiers, the southeast part of Sicily, Turkey, near Adrianople to the eastern coast of the Black Sea, where it will leave the earth at 8 hours 38 min. A. M. (Boston mean time), at sunset, in lat. 46 deg. N., lon. 41 deg. E., and at 7 hours 34 min. 41 sec. A. M. (Boston mean time), the eclipse will be central at noon of the place in lat. 36 deg. 24½ min. N., lon. 5 deg. 1 min. W., or about 24 min. N. E. of Gibraltar. The least north latitude of the central path will be 35 deg. 24 min. in lon. 3 deg. 45 min. E., in Algiers. This eclipse will be total at Lagos, St. Lucar, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Xerez, Malaga, Oran (in Algiers), Syracuse in Sicily, and Adrianople, but not total in Lisbon, Seville, Algiers, Palermo or Constantinople. At St. Lucar, Xerez and Oran it will be, by a rigorous computation from the best tables, almost exactly central, and the duration of totality will be 2 min. 9.8 sec., 2 m. 9.9 sec. and 2 min. 10.7 sec. (longest at Gibraltar light (24 miles south of the central path) the length of totality will be 1 min. 54.1 sec., at Cadiz (13 miles south), 2 min. 5.5 sec., at Syracuse light (12 miles south), 1 min. 45.9 sec., and at Adrianople (1½ miles north), 1 min. 11.9 sec. and the width of the shadow in Spain will be about 85 miles. At St. Lucar the eclipse will begin (local times) at 10 hours 24 min. 0.8 sec. A. M., and its duration 2 hours 34 min. 37.1 sec., at Cadiz it will begin at 10 hours 24 min. 13.5 sec. A. M.; Gibraltar 10 hours 29 min. 42.9 sec. A. M.; Oran 10 hours 57 min. 33.5 sec.; Syracuse 0 hour 37 min. 35.7 sec. P. M., and at Adrianople at 1 hour 43 min. 2.5 sec. P. M., and the duration at Oran, where longest, of 2 hours 33 min. 0.9 sec., will be but 2 hours 9 min. 27.5 sec. at Adrianople.

The eclipse of next Thursday will, we believe be the last one either annular or total, in the west of Europe during the remainder of the nineteenth century. In 1871 there will be an annular eclipse on June 18 and a very fine total one (longest duration of totality 4 min. 25 sec.) on December 12, both of which will be central, the latter near noon, in Northwestern Australia, in lat. 15 deg. 54 min. S., long. 121 deg. 14 min. E. For two central eclipses at the same place in less than six months, the least time in which the phenomenon could possibly occur, and only a third of the least time in which it has occurred within our recollection. This is indeed most remarkable.

MARRIAGE OF A NEW YORKER TO ONE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN.—We learn by the last Europe(?) mail that Mr. Charles Allen Perkins, Assistant Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, who formerly resided in this city, was married on the 12th of November, at Lisbon, to Princess Doña Maria Isabel Francisco de Bourbon y Bourbon, daughter of her Royal Highness the Infanta of Spain. The ceremony took place at the St. Louis des Français Roman Catholic church, Father Miel officiating. Afterwards at the Legation of the United States, the chaplain of the United States steamship Franklin performed the ceremony over again, as the bridegroom is a Protestant. The bride is a niece of the ex-Queen Doña Isabel II and the ex-King Don Francisco de Assis of Spain. Many distinguished American officers and the aristocracy of Lisbon were present at the ceremony, [illegible] and banquet wound up the affair.—Philadelphia Press, Dec. 19.

PERSONAL NOTES.

One end of the Ohio double baby has got the croup.

Gambetta's name in Italian signifies "a little leg." Leg bail in his case would be simply a personal recognizance.

Some suggester suggests Fred Douglass for Mayor of Washington, now that he proposes to take up his residence there.

The Sultan has decorated with the Turkish order of merit George Mountford, of Boston, formerly United States Consul at Candia.

Young Mr. Gatch, out West, has proved himself a man of spirit. He was objected to by the father of a young lady, and in revenge burned his barn.

Miss Addie Miller, of Washington, Mich., has sued her brother-in-law, Rev. J. L. Walker, for breach of promise to marry, estimating her anguish at $10,000.

Jay Cooke and family have returned to Germantown for the season. Mr. Cooke will sail for Europe early in the spring to look after the interest of his branch bank, about to be established in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanson have filed cross bills for divorce in Chicago. He testified that she poured a panful of boiling water over his head and then scraped the hair off with the pan, he submitting "to see how far she would go." He now thinks she went too far.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Morton's St. Domingo Resolution Before the Senate.

General Schenck and the English Mission.

DEBATE OVER BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL.

Enabling Acts for Colorado and New Mexico.

TEXT OF THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

Government Asylums for Disabled Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

A Success for the President on the St. Domingo Question.

Senator Morton succeeded to-day in getting his St. Domingo resolution before the Senate, and a lively debate followed upon the question of referring it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Morton, who is a member of this committee, did not seem willing to have it sent there, for the obvious reason that it would not likely be reported to the Senate this winter. The vote on taking up the This resolution stood, yeas, 36; nays, 17. is regarded as a test vote on the passage of the resolution, and Morton does not entertain any doubt now of its final success. Buckingham, of Connecticut, felt it his duty, in the absence of his colleague, Mr. Ferry, to oppose the resolution, and so he moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. With a view to obtaining a show of hands, Mr. Sumner called for the yeas and nays on the motion to refer, but the Senate adjourned without taking a vote. Of course, the same vote that enabled Morton to take up the resolution will enable him to prevent it going to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This is the fight just now, for its reference to that committee would be equal to its defeat. Senator Sumner leads the opposition to the resolution. He does not oppose its passage, but he wants to have it sent to his committee. He said very little himself to-day, but seemed to enjoy the manner in which Schurz, Patterson, Morrill of Vermont, Thurman and others criticised the action of the President in negotiating the St. Domingo treaty. To-morrow Mr. Sumner proposes to deliver an elaborate speech on the question, and those with whom he has talked say it will be very bitter. Conkling will reply to Sumner and Morton will close the debate. It is the understanding that a vote will be taken on the passage of the resolution before the Senate adjourns to-morrow. Should the resolution pass the Senate to-morrow an effort will be made to put it through on Thursday, so that the President can appoint the Commissioners during the holiday recess.

General Butler's Amnesty Bill.

Ben Butler's Amnesty bill occupied the attention of the House for the greater part of the day. Butler has the floor to-morrow, when he will demand the previous question on the passage of the bill and close the debate. The most telling speech against the bill to-day was that of Judge Bingham, of Ohio. Bingham secured and retained the undivided attention of the House while he spoke, the republicans coming over in a body to the democratic side of the House, where Bingham sits, to hear him. Ben Butler was among the auditors, but he seemed to be engaged in conjuring up a reply rather than listening to Bingham's eloquence. The indications are that Butler will be badly defeated. He gave notice to-day that if any of the amendments or substitutes now pending were adopted he would move to recommit the whole subject to the Reconstruction Committee. Of course this would defeat the measure for this session. At all events, there is very little prospect of any general amnesty bill being passed in either House.

Consideration of American Shipping Interests.

The House Committee on Commerce had under consideration to-day the subject of American shipping. Mr. Barney made some remarks to show that the cost of building ships was so much greater in the United States than in Scotland that nothing short of free ships would enable us to compete in the carrying trade with foreigners. Captain Codman, who is here in the interest of New York shipowners, delivered an address before the committee, in which he argued that our present navigation laws favor the interest of foreigners to the disadvantage of Americans. He said it was a mortifying fact that of the ships engaged in foreign commerce more were sailing under the English than under the American flag. Many of those vessels were American property, though they were held in English names, manned by English seamen, controlled by English laws, subject to English taxes, and in case of war subject to the order of the English government. In applying the principle of protection he drew a parallel, showing that within the United States where legislation could protect American skill and labor and production to the extent of absolute protection, it was not done, while on the ocean, over which as the highway of the world protection could not be extended, American legislation practically protected foreigners in the monopoly of the carrying trade by excluding our own people from advantages which were guaranteed to others. He argued against the system of subsidies, and in favor of perfect freedom in buying and building ships. He advocated the bill which Mr. Ingersoll introduced last week, to encourage shipowning and shipbuilding in the United States. The bill is similar to other pending propositions, and provides that vessels, wherever built, shall be allowed American registers and all the privileges of the American flag, and shall have liberty to engage in any legal trade, except the coasting and inland trade, and that all materials used in the construction of vessels which are not used in the coasting and inland trade shall be admitted from abroad free of duty.

Provisions of the Ocean Telegraph Bill.

The following are the provisions of the bill relating to telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries, as to-day agreed upon by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and which Hon. Fernando Wood will report:

All communication established, or that may hereafter be established, between the United States and any foreign country by means of telegraphic or magnetic lines, or cables, laid in any part thereof, in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be subject to the following conditions, stipulations and reservations, to wit:—

First—The government of the United States shall be entitled to exercise and enjoy the same or similar privileges with regard to the control and use of any such line or cable that may, by law, agreement or otherwise, be exercised and enjoyed by any foreign government whatever.

Second—The citizens of the United States shall enjoy the same privileges as to the payment of rates for the transmission of messages as are enjoyed by the citizens of the most favored nations.

Third—The transmission of despatches shall be made in the following order:—

1.—Department of State, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the government interested.

2.—Despatches in the telegraph service.

3.—Private despatches.

4.—The lines of any such cables shall be kept open to the public for the daily transmission of market and commercial reports and intelligence, and all messages, despatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they are received, except as hereinbefore provided.

5.—Before extending and establishing any such line of cable in or over any waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States, a written acceptance of the terms and conditions imposed by this act shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the company, corporation or party proposing to establish telegraphic communication.

That, subject to the foregoing conditions, stipulations and reservations, and subject to such grants as have heretofore been made by Congress, to lay and maintain telegraphic cables from the shores of the United States, the consent of Congress is hereby given to the laying and maintaining of telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables between the United States and foreign countries, in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands within the jurisdiction of the United States. Any person connected with any company engaged in the transmission of news to foreign countries, who shall, contrary to his duty, disclose or in any way make known or interpret the contents of any message or any part thereof, and any person who shall injure or destroy any cable or other property of the company, or interfere with the working, repair or use of any cable, or line connected with such cable, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding three years, and the party injured thereby shall have a right of action for damages.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute all persons offending against the provisions of this act, in any District Court of the United States.

The Seizure of the American Schooner Granada.

The President has sent to Congress a reply to the House resolution for all the information which may be in the possession of the Department of State relative to the alleged seizure of the schooner Granada, of Provincetown, Mass., a regularly licensed vessel, by the British cutter Ida while lying peaceably at anchor in the harbor at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, under the pretext that said schooner had on board too much provisions for a two months' fishing voyage. The Secretary of State encloses numerous letters and affidavits, one of the former saying that the seizure looks like a wanton and unprovoked outrage.

General Schenck Preparing to Resign His Seat in Congress.

General Schenck met with the Committee on Ways and Means, of which he is chairman, for the last time to-day. He informed the committee that he does not expect to be in Congress after the holidays. The programme now is to send his name to the Senate to-morrow, have him confirmed at once, in order that he may resign his seat in the House on Thursday. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts will act as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for the balance of the session.

National Asylums for Disabled Soldiers—Report of the Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers resumed their session to-day at the office of the Surgeon General. Mr. Gunckel, as Secretary of the Board, made his annual report, from which the following facts are taken:—The whole number of disabled soldiers supported during the year were 4,194, being an increase of 400 over last year. Of the whole, 2,101 were supported at the Central Asylum, Dayton, Ohio; 719 at the Eastern Branch, Augusta, Me.; 798 at the Western Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.; 451 at Philadelphia and 125 by outdoor relief. Of the whole, 8 lost both arms and 5 both legs, 309 each one arm and 388 each one leg, and 3,245 disabled by other wounds; 113 were blind and 48 insane, and 1,667 were treated in hospital, mostly for consumption, rheumatism, diarrhœa, &c. Of the whole, 1,055 were married, 2,553 unmarried; 1,455 native born and 2,163 of foreign birth; 863 received pensions, out of which many supported their families at home. All labor and service at the Asylum is done by inmates. Last year 663 were paid, in sums varying from five dollars to twenty-five dollars per month, the sum of $67,000. Workshops are established at each asylum and last year realized $30,000, while the farms and gardens realized $29,000 more. Each asylum has a library and reading room, and there were taken out and read last year 24,563 volumes. They receive, besides, some sixty daily newspapers, over 200 weeklies and 120 periodicals. They have also schools at each asylum, at which many disabled soldiers are prepared as school teachers, bookkeepers, clerks and telegraph operators, to earn a living for themselves. About four hundred attended school last year. Amusement halls, with ten-pin alleys, billiards, bagatelle, &c., and concert halls, where musical and dramatic entertainments are frequently given, and give ample amusement to the inmates. There are also chapels, with regular religious exercises at each asylum, and Christian associations, Bible classes, Sunday schools and temperance societies, &c. These influences have worked a marked change in the conduct and morality of the men, so that discipline has become easy and rules almost unnecessary.

The report gives the daily bill of fare for each asylum, with the diet list of each hospital, showing that the inmates are afforded all the substantials and most of the delicacies of the markets, yet the average ration per day during the year has been only twenty-five and one-third cents per day, while the average total cost of maintaining each man, including transportation, clothing, medicines, food, light, fuel, salaries, and all expenses of every kind, is only one hundred and eighty-four dollars per annum—less, it is believed, than at any similar institution in the United States.

The report gives the States these soldiers come from as follows:—New York, 837; Pennsylvania, 729; New Jersey, 96; Ohio, 655; Indiana, 226, and proportionate numbers from all the other States. During the year there were 142 deaths—more than one-half from consumption; and 891, who had recovered health or learned trades or been prepared in schools to earn their own living, were honorably discharged.

After the transaction of the usual business the Board adjourned, to hold its next meeting at the Southern branch, near Hampton, Virginia, in March next.

Government Accounts With the Pacific Railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to a House resolution, recently adopted, calling for information relative to the financial account between the government and the Pacific Railroads. He encloses letters from the Union Pacific Railroad directors, the Comptroller of the Treasury and others, and also the opinion of Attorney General Akerman. After giving the points of the latter, he says that the department accepts the opinion as a correct interpretation of the law in the case. He makes no recommendations.

New Funding Bill.

The following is the full text of the bill reported to-day from the Senate Committee on Finance:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the amount of bonds authorized by the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, to be issued, bearing five per cent interest per annum, be and the same is increased to five hundred million dollars, and the interest of any portion of the bonds issued under said act or this act may be made payable quarter yearly.

Duties on Merchandise in Bond.

Section twenty-one of the Tariff act of July 14, 1870, provides that:—

On oranges, lemons, &c., there shall be allowance for decay on the voyage, unless the loss shall exceed twenty-five per cent of the quantity, and then the allowance shall be only for the damage over twenty-five per cent.

The same section of the law also provides that so much of section fifty-nine of the act of March 2, 1799, as authorizes certain allowances for leakage and breakage on imported wines and liquors, is thereby repealed, and only actual breakage and leakage shall be allowed after the act goes into effect. The question arises whether these provisions of law are applicable to merchandise of that character remaining in public store or bonded warehouse on the 1st of January next, on which the duties have not been fully paid, or only to such merchandise arriving after that date. The Treasurer decides that it applies equally to both cases and classes of goods, and that entries of such merchandise remaining in bond on the 1st of January must be reliquidated according to the provisions of the law above recited.

Executive Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Robert S. Clinton, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Clifton, Canada; Jasper Smith, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul at Funchal; Thomas F. Purnell, to be United States Marshal for the Western district of Texas.

The two first-named gentlemen have for a number of years held important positions in the State Department in this city.

The Haytien Representative.

An impression generally prevails that the Minister from Hayti is a colored man, but General Preston is represented by his friends to be a native of Jamaica and of pure English parentage.

Enabling Acts for Colorado and New Mexico.

The House Committee on Territories at their meeting to-day discussed the question of reporting enabling acts to allow the people of Colorado and New Mexico to form State governments. The committee is in possession of a large number of facts and figures going to prove that both these Territories are in a condition to entitle them to admission into the Union.

A REPUBLICAN ROW.

The Kings County General Committee in Session—A Fancy Scrimmage—The Manly Art Resorted to—First Block for Jackey Worth—First Knock Down for Somebody Unknown—Chairs in the Air.

The Kings County General Committee met last night at their rooms in Washington street, and wound up their proceedings in a free fight. It was a general "knock down and drag out," the chairs being used by some of the members as weapons. The reporters were compelled to take refuge in a little outer room in order to escape broken heads.

THIS LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS

has been brewing for some time past, and last night being the last meeting of the committee, some of the members thought they would improve the opportunity of settling their differences by resorting to their muscle.

The first business which came up was a report of the committee appointed to reorganize the Ninth Ward Association. Mr. Fisher attempted to support the report in a short speech; but he was interrupted by Mr. Davenport and others, who shouted to him to "shut up";

"YOU'RE A BEAT

and a dead one at that." Mr. Fisher replied in terms equally complimentary. In this round no blood was drawn. The report was laid on the table.

There was a motion to change two of the inspectors of election in the Sixteenth ward. This ward is represented in the committee by Jacob Worth, who occupied the seat of John Raber in the Assembly in 1868. Two of the inspectors it was said, were not sound republicans, and, in justice to the republicans of the ward, Mr. Fisher thought the committee should remove them and appoint substitutes.

Mr. GEORGE C. BENNETT, chairman, ruled the subject out of order.

Mr. JACOB WORTH opposed the matter, and attempted to explain the affairs of the the ward and the motives which led to the objection to these men.

Colonel CHARLES MORTON, seconded by F. D. Webster, appealed from the decision of the Chair and claimed that

THE INTERESTS OF THE PARTY

demanded a settlement of the question. The question as to whether the general committee had power to remove these men had caused a great deal of trouble.

Mr. WORTH called Mr. Morton to order for stating what was not true.

Mr. MORTON—What I state is true.

Mr. WORTH—I repeat that it is not true, and I defy the gentleman to prove it.

Mr. MORTON—If you say so again I'll knock you down.

Mr. WORTH—The h—l you will! You had better try it!

Mr. MORTON, without any more ado, rushed at Mr. Worth and

PLANTED HIS BUNCH OF FIVES

between Mr. Worth's eyes, causing them to turn purple. Worth returned the blow and countered on Mr. Morton's nose. Then the men clinched and

STRUGGLED FOR THE FALL;

but the crowd about them was too compact and they could not get down. About this time some of the other members took a hand in, while others jumped upon the benches or fled from the room. Two chairs were hurled by some one among the crowd, the police were called for and the scene was one of wild confusion. One man who did not belong to the committee, but who had just dropped in, was

KNOCKED DOWN WITH A CHAIR

and severely injured, and while Morton and Worth were struggling together to settle the question some one turned off the gas, and the row broke up.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1870.

Exchange closed yesterday as follows:—On London, 17 a 17½ per cent premium; United States, sixty days' sight, currency, 4½ a 5 discount; in gold, sixty days' sight, 5 a 6 per cent premium, in gold, short sight, 6 a 6½ per cent premium.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	7 21	Moon rises.morn	6 10
Sun sets........	4 35	High water...eve	7 37

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Iowa	Dec 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Dec 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Dec 24	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of London	Dec 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Dec 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	Dec 24	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Cork	Dec 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Dec 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tyrian	Dec 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Dec 31	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Hansa	Dec 31	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Colorado	Jan 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Jan 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Jan 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 20, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Grey, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Sturges, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H F Dimock.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool—Charles H Marshall & Co.

Ship Sir Robert Peel (Br), Larrabee, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship J P Wheeler, Harris, Bristol—Wm Nelson, Jr.

Ship British America (Br), Lockart, Cork for orders—Snow & Burgess.

Bark Lanercost, Ralph, Liverpool—S G Reed & Co.

Bark Arabella (Br), Hopper, Glasgow—Arkell & Tufts.

Bark Eureka, Holloway, Cork or Falmouth—D R De Wolf & Co.

Bark Nardoo (Br), Paul, Genoa and Gibraltar—H Baetjer & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Griffin, Cuidad Bolivar—D A De Lima.

Bark Volant, Castar, Key West—Beaner, Brown & Pinckney.

Brig Valkyrien (Nor), Hansen, Cadiz—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Prinz Oscar (Nor), Berendsen, Constantinople—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Scotland, Weeks, Port au Spain—D Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Geo E Dale, Pierce, Havana—H W Loud & Co.

Brig Guiding Star, Frethers, Cardenas—Jas E Ward & Co.

Schr Anna C Leverett, Thompson, Tampico—Brugiere & Thebaud.

Schr Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Port au Prince—Young, Smith & Co.

Schr Julia A Rider, Johnson, Indianola and Lavacca—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Josephine, Brown, Franklin, La—Warren Ray & Co.

Schr Frank Walter, Brewster, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaight.

Schr W R Beebe, Lozier, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr J Ponder, Hudson, Chester, Pa—Baker & Dayton.

Steamer S C Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Nevada (Br), Green, Liverpool Dec 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse and 160 passengers, to Williams & Guion. 16th, at 8:30 AM, lat 43 05, lon 59, passed steamship Minnesota, from New York for Liverpool; 18th, at 1:30 PM, lat 40 36, lon 67 50, steamship City of Paris, do do; same day, at 1:45 PM, lat 40 35, lon 67 52, steamship Italy, do do; same day, at 2:30 PM, lat 40 36, lon 68, two brig-rigged steamships, bound east; 19th, at 10:20 PM, anchored inside Sandy Hook lightship, and passed Sandy Hook at 7:45 AM 20th.

Steamship City of Cork (Br), Allen, Liverpool Dec 3 via Halifax 13th, with mdse and 68 passengers, to John G Dale. 5th inst, 154 miles west of Fastnet, passed ship Jas Jardine, from Savannah for Liverpool; 15th, lat 43 15, lon 58 22, a North German steamship, bound east; 18th, 242 miles east of Sandy Hook, a North German steamship, do.

Steamship Sidonian (Br), Mackay, Marseilles Nov 17, Gibraltar 21st, via Bermuda Dec 14, with mdse and 150 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had strong NW gales from Gibraltar to Bermuda; was obliged to go into the latter port for a supply of coal; from thence to this port encountered heavy head gales.

Steamship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro Nov 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco Dec 1, Para 6th, and St Thomas 14th, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana Dec 15, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. 19th, at 11 AM, 65 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Northern Light, hence for Havana.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Dec 17, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec 17, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Ashland, Ingram, Charleston, with cotton, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 53 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Passed steamships City of Merida off the Capes of Delaware and Lodona 20 miles south of Hatteras. Had fine weather to Hatteras and SW and WNW gales from thence.

Steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, Newbern, NC, Dec 17 and Hatteras Inlet 18th, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Clara (Br), McConnell, Buenos Ayres Oct 15 via Montevideo 21st, with hides, &c, to Brown Bros & Co—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Crossed the Equator Nov 22 in lon 41 30; off Rio Janeiro, during a moderate SE breeze, broke maintopsail yard; had fine weather to Hatteras; since had successive gales from W to NW. Nov 18, off Pernambuco, spoke ship Lyttleton (Br), from Buenos Ayres for New York.

Brig Agusta (Swed), Norgren, Rio Janeiro, 59 days, with coffee, to C M Fry, Ramsay. Crossed the equator Nov 15, in lon 35 48; had strong NE winds to Cape Oifuda, thence to the latitude of Bermuda strong SE winds; lost and split sails; has been 14 days north of Bermuda and 10 days north of Cape Hatteras, with strong variable gales; had a pilot on board 8 days.

Brig Continental (Br), Pitts, Windsor, NS, 10 days, with plaster, to J F Whitney & Co. Was 7 days west of Fire Island with fierce NW gales.

Schr Hattie E Smith (of Newburyport), Brown, Mayaguez, PR, 16 days, with oranges, to Jos Eneas—vessel to B J Wenberg. Was 9 days north of Hatteras, with constant NW and WNW gales. 14th inst, while lying to during a violent NW gale, had deckload washed overboard.

Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, Savannah 12 days, with lumber, to Jonas Smith & Co. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras with heavy W and NW gales.

Schr Henry Middleton, Brower, Beaufort, NC, 5 days with naval stores, to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr Ocean Wave Zelulf, Norfolk.

Schr Daniel Williams, Mills, Baltimore.

Schr Rhoda Holmes, Bragg, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A E Martin, Weeks, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr L D Small, Tyson, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Gov Burton, Shaler, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, Falmouth for New York.
Schr E G Irwin, Johnson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Newport for Philadelphia.
Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, New London for Baltimore.
Schr James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby for Elizabethport.
Schr Wave, Hubbard, Hartford for Trenton.
Schr Sally Burton, Palmer, New Haven for New York.
Schr Casper Lawson, Hull, New Haven for New York.
Schr Horace L, Frances, New Haven for New York.
Schr Jed Frye, Langley, New Haven for New York.
Schr Watchful, Reynolds, New Haven for New York.
Schr Frances M Loring, Higgins, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr Mary Tice, Tice, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr M A Coombs, Coombs, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr James Hoffman, Shropshire, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr G C Burdett, Rogers, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Bridgeport for Baltimore.
Schr J R Mitchell, Morrill, Stamford for New York.
Schr Emily, Morrill, Stamford for New York.
Schr G W Purnell, Post, Stamford for New York.
Schr Alert, David, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester for New York.
Schr David Nelson, Ferris, Portchester for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Enos Briggs, Patten, Virginia for Providence.
Schr Charles G Smith, Hanson, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Gilling, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Wm F Phelps, Cranmer, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Annie S Martin, Weeks, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Edith B Everman, Lloyd, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Wm R Genn, ——, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Mary Augusta, Mayo, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Oliver Speiman, Smith, South Amboy for Somerset.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr J Goodspeed, Dart, South Amboy for Norwich.
Schr W W Brainard, Dibble, Elizabethport for Mystic.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Hester, Davis, Hoboken for Portchester.
Schr M A Predmore, Hart, Weehawken for Providence.
Schr America, Patten, New York for Cornwallis, NS.
Schr B F Chandler, Lake, New York for Windsor, NS.
Schr Ada, Belyea, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Robert Myham, Doane, New York for Boston.
Schr Escort, Rafford, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr L A Toles, Day, New York for Norwalk.

BELOW.

Brig Asterope (Br), Tregurthen, from Malaga Oct 31, with fruit, to Gomez, Wallis & Co—vessel to Geo F Bulley & Co. (Received a pilot 14th inst from boat Washington, No 22).

SAILED.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Virgo, Savannah; Jas Adger, Charleston; Regulator, Wilmington, NC; Hatteras, Norfolk; bark Jas E Ward, Havana.

Wind at sunset WNW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP SAN FRANCISCO, Higgins, from New York for Bermuda, had steamed down the channel and up the sound, and was about entering the harbor of Hamilton, having nearly passed through Timlin's Narrows, when the order was given to port the helm, but the vessel failing to answer the helm quickly struck heavily on the shoal under the port bow and so rapidly filled with water that it became necessary to beach her in order to prevent her from sinking. The freight was partly removed by means of lighters. Divers had succeeded in stopping the holes in the vessel's bottom on the 12th, and two steam pumps were brought into operation that day, and by evening she was freed of one-half the water in the hold. Hopes were entertained of getting her into Hamilton on the 14th, when the remainder of her cargo would be discharged and the vessel docked.

STEAMER TWINKLING STAR, which left Kingston about Nov 25, with a cargo of fruits for New Orleans, put into Savanna-la-Mar in distress on 5th inst, having a portion of her machinery broken.

SHIP NORDEN (Nor), Hasraldsen, from Newport, E, arrived at St Thomas 7th inst, leaking.

SHIP HELICON, from New York for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro Nov 18 with rudder broken.

BARK E A SOUDER (Br), Cann, 72 days from St John, NB, for Montevideo, put into St Thomas 7th inst, leaking badly. She is loaded with lumber and has a bad list, owing, it is thought, to the lumber soaking.

BARK VETERAN, from Cronstadt for New York, put into Edgartown Dec 18, got on the flats, but got off same day without damage, as before reported.

BRIG LIMA (Br), Hill, from Demerara for New York, put into Bermuda Dec 7 for repairs and sails, having encountered a heavy gale from SE Dec 1, in which split sails and sprung a leak badly under the bowsprit. Bore up to make repairs.

BRIG LENA (of Halifax), from Milk River, Ja, for Philadelphia, with logwood, is ashore (Dec 20) near Little Light on Cape Henlopen, and full of water.

BRIG KATAHDIN (of Bangor), Saunders, from Rio Grande for Boston, with hides, put into St Thomas 14th inst, with foremast sprung and foretopmast gone.

SCHR ELLA H BARNES, Averill, at Bridgeport, from Baltimore, with coal, lost her jibboom coming up the coast in the recent gale. Also got aground in New York harbor, and while the tug was taking her off parted her hawser and the captain received a broken leg and other injuries, which made it necessary for him to be taken home to New Haven.

SCHRS HACKMAN, of Rockland; ELIZA CROWELL, of Bangor, and TIGER, of Camden, bound east, in ballast, while putting into Portland, Me, harbor, went ashore outside Barry's Island at 4 AM Dec 20. The Eliza Crowell and Tiger foined and are full of water. The Tiger was cut down to the water's edge.

SCHR ELECTRIC SPARK, Halsey, from Key West for New York, put into Newport 18th inst, having been driven off by the late heavy weather, and carried away jibstay and headgear, burst sails and received other damage.

SCHR JAMES ALDERDICE, Willets, of and from Philadelphia, with coal, arrived at Bridgeport 18th inst with loss of foresail in the gale of 15th, when off Sandy Hook.

SCHR ANNIE BAYARD, of and from St John, NB, for Matanzas, put into Bermuda Dec 7 leaking badly. The deckload was removed and the vessel taken on the patent slip, where she was on the 12th, being calked.

SCHR B F BAKER, Eldridge, before incorrectly reported missing, arrived at Key West from New York, discharged her cargo and proceeded to Pensacola, where she arrived 2th ult, and is now on her return voyage to New York.

SCHR ROXIE I CONNOR, before reported capsized opposite Pine street wharf, Philadelphia, was raised 18th inst and hauled into the wharf.

SCHR EDWARD COLLYER, from Northport for New York, was struck by a squall AM of 20th inst and capsized on Nigger Head, Hell Gate, and is a total loss.

LONDON, Dec 20—The bark Melcoete, Wren, from New York Nov 9 for Bremen, grounded at Heligoland, but got off and proceeded leaky.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Mackay, of the steamship Sidonian, will please accept our thanks for favors.

Purser Oscar Crocheron, of the steamship Rapidan, from Havana, has our thanks for favors.

STEAMSHIP GUIDING STAR, Hildreth, from Antwerp via Southampton Nov 20 for New York, was coaling at Bermuda Dec 16.

STEAMSHIP CONCORDIA, which arrived on the 18th inst from Boston, to load for Europe, is consigned to Messrs Austin, Baldwin & Co (not as previously reported).

SHORT PASSAGE—Fall River, Dec 19—Editor of New York Herald—On my passage to this place in the schr Racer we made the run from Watch Hill to Point Judith in 1 hour and 41½ minutes, distance 19 miles, vessel loaded decks to the water with brick. I will offer the above time for any vessel under 80 tons measurement to match, she to be loaded as the Racer was; time taken exactly south of both lights.

W N HOWARD, Captain schr Racer.

COTTON FOR EUROPE—E A Soullard yesterday cleared the British ship A Lovett, Captain Perry, for Bremen, with 9,506 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,174,164 lbs, valued at $184,562. Messrs Brigham, Holst & Co cleared the ship Theobald, Captain Theobald, for Liverpool, with 2,901 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,417,265 lbs, valued at $207,441. E A Soullard cleared the bark Eugenie (Br), Captain Dunkerton, for Amsterdam, with 1,213 bales of upland cotton, weighing 575,152 lbs, valued at $95,660.—Savannah Republican, Dec 16.

Notice to Mariners.

Capt Nickerson, of steamship Norman, at Philadelphia 19th, reports that the second block buoy north of the Pea Patch is gone.

TRINITY HOUSE, London, Dec 7, 1870.

WEST COAST—NEW LIGHTS FOR MILFORD HAVEN.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the advertisement from this house, dated Oct 2, the two white fixed leading lights into Milford Haven are now exhibited from Great Castle Head.

The upper light is shown from a tower 112 feet above high water mark at spring tides, and the lower light is shown from a window in the lightkeeper's cottage, 76 feet above high water mark at spring tides.

The two lights in line bearing by compass N 63 20 E lead through the best water between St Ann's Head and Midchannel Rock.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Whalemen.

A letter from the second officer of bark Osmanli, Williams, of NB, reports her at Jervis Bay in October, having taken 700 bbls hpbk oil this season.

A letter from Capt Slocum, of bark Louisa, of NB, reports her off Norfolk Island Oct 17, from Brompton Shoals, where, in company with bark James Maury, Smith, NB, took 600 bbls hpbk oil. Did better than any other vessel except the Osmanli. Ship Europa, Nye, NB, and bark Ionia, Norton, do, had taken 150 hpbk each. The Louisa was bound south right and sp whaling.

A letter from Capt Fisher, of bark Sunbeam, of NB, reports her at Kema Sept 28, with 1,100 bbls sp oil all told.

A letter from Capt Pierce of bark Minnesota, of New York, reports her off Norfolk Island Sept 14, having taken nothing last 4 months. Reports on Vasque ground, barks Albion, Thomas, NB, 190 sp since July 10; Crowninshield, Praro, FH, 120 sp since July; Northern Light, Baker, NB, 80 sp since June.

A letter from Capt Blackmer of bark Active, of NB, reports her at Honolulu Nov 28, with 1650 bbls whale oil and 18,000 lbs bone. Reports Oct 7 experienced a terrible gale, in which was thrown on beam ends; started 89 bbls oil so as to right the ship. Lost boats, sails, &c. Would sail to cruise and home.

A letter from Samuel Stephenson, dated Bay of Islands, Nov 2, reports that bark Live Oak, Deckerman, NB, had touched, with 700 bbls sp oil, all told, who reported, no date, barks Tamerlane, Fordham, NB, 30 sp, 60 hpbk; Eliza Dimond, do, 650 sp and wh, all told; Ionia, Norton, do, 25 sp since last report; Northern Light, Baker, do, 180 sp do; Sea Ranger, Allen, do, 175 do do; Hunter, Chase, do, 350 do do; James Maury, Smith, do, 90 hpbk, do do; Louisa, Slocum, do, 99 do, do do; Albion, Thomas, do, 200 sp since Aug; Osmanli, Williams, do, 80 sp since last report.

A letter from Captain Potter, of bark Coral, of NB, reports her at Tonga, Friendly Islands, Sept 15, having taken 900 bbls hpbk oil this season. Reports at do, bark Napoleon, Fuller, NB, 225 hpbk and 75 sp since leaving Bay of Islands in March.

A letter from Captain Briggs, of ship James Arnold, of NB, reports her at Norfolk Island Aug 2, with 200 bbls oil all told.

A letter from Captain Wilson, of ship Milton, of New Bedford, reports her off and on at Bay of Islands Nov 2, having taken 300 bbls sp oil last cruise, 700 bbls sp all told.

Ship Josephine, Cogan; and barks Hercules, McKenzie; Janus, E F Nye, and Trident, C Marchant, all of New Bedford, at Honolulu, are to sail for home.

The following is a comparative statement of the reported catch of the whaling fleet at Honolulu for the fall seasons of 1869 and 1870:—

	No. of vessels at Honolulu.	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
1870	46	885	47,668	591,600
1869	54	1,363	40,140	545,400
Increase 1870	—	—	7,528	46,190
Decrease 1870	8	478	—	—

Ship Cornelius Howland, Homan, of NB, arrived at Honolulu Nov 22. Capt Homan and his mate, Mr. Potter, report that they took a polar whale off Point Barrow with the head of a harpoon marked "A G" imbedded in the blubber, and the wound had healed over. This harpoon is supposed to belong to the bark Ansel Gibbs, of NB, which has been engaged in the whale fishery at Cumberland Inlet, in Davis Strait, for ten or eleven years past.

Spoken.

A bark-rigged steamship, supposed North German, bound east, Dec 15, lat 48 36, lon 47 52.

A Hamburg-American steamship, bound east, Dec 16, lat 44 48, lon 56 29.

A Williams & Guion steamship, bound east (probably Manhattan, from New York for Liverpool), Dec 17, lat 44 21, lon 57 28.

Ship Prussia, Patten, from Boston for New Orleans, Dec 5, lat 30, lon 67 25.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Dec 8—Arrived, Record, Colfer, Philadelphia; 5th, Ormus, Pettengill, do.

Arrived at Flushing 6th, I F Chapman, Boreham, New York.

ANJIER, Oct 20—Passed by, Henry, from Shanghae for New York; Benefactress, Eldred, Japan for do; 24th, Jung Frau, Jones, Foochow for do.

BATAVIA, Oct 20—Sailed, Hedvig, Hammergren, New York (and passed Anjier 21st); 24th, Geo Peabody, Bursley, Samarang.

BAHIA, Nov 29—In port, brig Rush, Wilkins, from New York, disg.

BERMUDA, Dec 6—Arrived, steamship Delta, Shaw, Halifax for St Thomas (and proceeded); 7th, brig Lima, Hill, Demarara for New York; schrs Annie Bayard, Whelpley, St John, NB, for Matanzas; M J McMillan, Scholtz, Prince Edward Island; 12th, steamship Guiding Star, Hildreth, Antwerp via Southampton for New York, short of coal.

Cleared 1st, brigs Alva, Armstrong, Turks Islands; Louisa, Doe, Barbados; 3d, Trial, Leach, Marseilles; 5th, barks Kohinoor, Wallington, St Lucia; 7th, Eliza Barss, Vesey, Halifax.

CARDIFF, Dec 6—Arrived, Sarah L Hall, Davis, London; Nebo, Sandberg, Falmouth.

Cleared 5th, Saga, Henschein, New Orleans.

Ent out 5th, Agerøen, Andersen, for New Orleans; Crown Jewell, Corning, New York.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec 10—Sailed, brig Socrates (Sp), Oreseon, Savannah.

DEAL, Dec 6—Arrived, City of Buenos Ayres (s), Jarman, London for New York (and sailed); 7th, Glory of the Seas, Chatfield, San Francisco for London (and sailed).

DOVER, Dec 5—Off, Blue Nose, Rettie, from New York for Rotterdam.

DUNGENESS, Dec 6—Passed, Svea, Halvorsen, from New York for Amsterdam.

FALMOUTH, Dec 7—Arrived, Rover of the Seas, Peterson, San Francisco.

Sailed 7th, Sarah & Emma, Carter, Cork.

GLASGOW, Dec 5—Arrived, Caledonia (s), Orenstone, New York.

GOREE, Oct 19—Arrived, Arthur Eggleso, Roberts, Boston (and sailed Nov 14 on her return); 20th, Zingarella, Strickland, do (and sailed Nov 6 for St Thomas); 25th, W Hallett, Wilson, do.

HAMBURG—Sailed from Cuxhaven Dec 3, Tarquin, McDiarmid, New York.

HAVANA, Dec 11—Arrived, brig Redwood, Gardner, New York; 13th, bark Emma F Harriman, Randall, Boston; 14th, steamship Morro Castle, Adams, New York; schrs Arthur Burton, Frohock, do; Wm Flint, Post, Wilmington.

Sailed 11th, ship Eblana (Br), Scott, Mobile; bark Anna (Nor), Whitmore, Philadelphia; brig Herald, Hansen, do; schrs Clara Jenkins (Br), Rice, Mobile; 13th, Cynosure, Pinkham, Charleston; 14th, barks Aurora (Sp), Borotan, do; Nueva Barrera (Sp), Romero, New York.

KINGSTON, Ja, Nov 25—Arrived, schrs C L Eaton, Shackford, New York; 27th, Lizzie & Watson, Watson, Norfolk (and sailed Dec 6 for New York via Savanna-la-Mar); Ella May, Mayo, Boston (and sailed Dec 6, to return via Port Antonio); Clifton, Lonson, Trinidad; 28th, brig Mary E Ladd, Wyman, New York; Dec 6, brigs Louise, Ham, Halifax; Union Star, Merriam, Greytown; 7th, schr Conservative, Sterling, New York.

Sailed Nov 23, schr New Dominion, Gaucher, New York, via Savanna-la-Mar; 29th, ship Lydia Skolfield, Melcher, New Orleans; schr Kathleen, Wyman, New York; Dec 1, brig Omer, Comeau, do.

In port Dec 9, ships Bonaventura (Br), for Orleans; Blackwall, for do; Calista Haws, for Pensacola; bark Cook, Cook, for Charleston; brig Haidel, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6—Arrived, City of Brooklyn (s), Brooks, and Colorado (s), Freeman, New York; Cordelia, King, New Orleans; 19th, ship Arracan, Spencer, Charleston.

Sailed 6th, Cordelia, Wells, Barcelona (since reported put into Queenstown leaky); Medusa, Dinsmore, New York; 7th, Pomona, Crocker, Philadelphia (since reported lost).

Cleared 6th, John O Potter, McClure, Singapore; Advance, Morrison; Kathleen, Lester, and J W Hunt, Hunt, New Orleans; Caspian (s), Scott, Baltimore.

Ent out 6th, The Queen (s), Thomson, and Colorado (s), Freeman, for New York; Brothers' Pride, Boulton, do; British Trident, Armstrong, Pensacola.

LONDON, Dec 7—Ent out, Highland Mary, Churchill, for Boston; North East, Copeland, San Francisco.

MOVILLE, Dec 20—Arrived, steamship Britannia, Campbell, New York (Dec 1) for Glasgow (and proceeded).

MESSINA, Nov 25—Arrived, Western Sea, Harding, Genoa; 30th, Julia Kelly, Knight, Madeira.

Sailed 29th, Nellie Husted, Maloney, Boston.

MARSEILLES, Nov 30—Sailed, Corinna (s), Dryden, New York.

MAYAGUEZ, Dec 3—In port, schrs R M Atwood, Doane and Jas K Lawrence, Torrey, for New York in a few days.

MATANZAS, Dec 10—Arrived, brigs Torrent, Tibbets, Philadelphia; Concord, Kelly, Baltimore; 11th, schr Slutch, Hubbard, do.

Sailed 10th, brigs James Davis, Partridge, St Mary's; Ellen Stevens, Mountfort, New York; Morancey, Hill, Wilmington; 11th, bark Geo S Hunt, Gray, New York; brigs S V Nichols (Br), Chase, do; 13th, W D Andrews, Cobb, do; Hattie B, Daggett, Baltimore; schr Marcus Hunter, Orr, Portland.

NEWPORT, Dec 6—Arrived, M Louise Miller, Starrett, Danzig.

Sailed 5th, Fannie, Clapp, Cienfuegos; Blair Athol, Haines, Galveston.

Ent out 5th, Bavelaw, Anderson, for Mobile.

PENARTH, Dec 2—Arrived, Malleville, Waite, London.

Sailed Nov 25, Cashmere, Kingman, Hong Kong; 27th, Calhoun, Crary, Caldera; Herald, Cardner, Singapore.

PILLAU, Dec 2—Sailed, Mary Cook, Taylor, New York.

PALERMO, Nov 25—Arrived, R Dillon, Blatchford, Trieste; J Brightman, Gray, Genoa; 28th, Welkin, Blanchard, Girgenti; Neponset, Bunker, Oporto; 29th, O C Clary, Gould, Tarragona; 30th, Alexandra (s), Peace, Messina (and cleared same day for New York).

Cleared 29th, Tell, Natvig, New York; Giulia, Graf, Philadelphia.

PALMA (Majorca), Nov 19—Arrived previous, bark Norah, Gibbs, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 19—Arrived, bark Rajah of Sarawak (Br), Norton, New York; 20th, steamships Siberia, Harrison, do (Dec 8) for Liverpool (and proceeded); Nebraska, Guard, do (Dec 7) for do (and proceeded).

RIO JANEIRO, Nov 18—Arrived, ship Helicon, Rogers, New York for San Francisco.

Sailed Nov 18, brigs Ina (Dan), New York, with 2,707 bags coffee; Ahne (Nor), do, with 4,600 bags; Mentor (Nor), Mobile, with 2,900 bags; 19th, barks Wavelet (Br), McVey, New York, with 442 bags; 20th, Cricket, Kean, Baltimore, with 5,200 bags; brigs Arved (Dan), do, with 2,514 bags; Kosmopolit (Dutch), New York, with 3,862 bags; William & Anthony (Br), Webb, New Orleans, with 4,000 bags; Redwing, Clark, Baltimore, with 2,600 bags; 21st, Tartar (Br), New York, with 3,566 bags.

Cleared Nov 23, bark Ludwig (Belg), Hampton Roads; 24th, ship Natalia (Br), Pensacola.

In port Nov 24, ship Aaron Brown (Br), for New Orleans, to load 5,560 bags coffee; barks Contest (Br), Scott, for New York, to load 7,000 bags; Matchless (Br), for do or Channel, ldg 4,200 bags; Miranda (Br), for do or New Orleans, ldy 5,200 bags; Bolrycito (Br), for New Orleans, ldy 7,0 ... bags; Trafalgar (Br), for do, ldg 5,000 bags; Catharine (Br), for do, ldg 5,000 bags; brigs Carl (Swe), for New York, ldg 2,500 bags; Freja (Swe), for do, ldg 4,600 bags; Alpha (Br), for do, ldg 5,000 bags; Canada (Pr), for do, ldg 2,800 bags; Dauntless (Br), for do or Channel, ldg 3,900 bags; Eliza Sherris (Br), for Hampton Roads for orders, ldg 3,600 bags; Asta (Dan), for Baltimore, ldg 3,100 bags; Sapacia (Br), for New York or New Orleans, ldg 3,800 bags; Hebe (Br), for Mobile, ldg 4,000 bags; Prothesa (Br), for United States, ldg 2,800 bags; Henriette (Br), for do or Gibraltar for orders, ldg 3,500 bags.

ST THOMAS, Dec 7—Arrived, bark E A Souder (Br), Cann, St John, NB; 14th, brig Katahdin, Sanders, Rio Grande for Boston.

Sailed Nov 29, brigs Monroe, Agen, Galveston; Dec 2, Alfred, Daniel, Cape Hayti; 6th, barks Richard Pearce, Rathbun, Galveston; 9th, Joseph Bushby (Br), Watkins, Pensacola.

ST JAGO, Dec 5—Cleared, schr Luisa (Sp), Suck, Charleston.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 19—Sailed, bark J W Elwell, for New York.

TRINIDAD, Dec 4—Arrived, brigs Clarabelle, Tracy, New York; Concha (Sp), Romero, Malaga.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 19—Sailed, schr Clara, Boston.

BOSTON, Dec 19, PM—Arrived, steamer Roman, Baker, Philadelphia; schrs Finback, Graham, Tangier; John M Ball, Calmon, and Fawn, Baker, Baltimore; Julia E Pratt, Nickerson; Sidney C Tyler, Barrett, and L & A Babcock, Lee, Philadelphia; Richard Bullwinkle, French, South Amboy, NJ.

Cleared—Steamer McClellan, Howes, Baltimore via Norfolk; schr Galena, Hale, St Michael.

20th—Arrived, bark Agate, Brown, Liverpool; brigs Open Sea, Coombs; Abbie Watson, Alden, and Mary Cobb, Philadelphia; schrs Uber, Hoyt, Miragoane; J B Marshall, Wilmington, NC.

BALTIMORE, Dec 19—Arrived, steamer George Appold, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; schrs S C Noyes, Bradley, Salem; Jas L Maloy, Russell, Bridgeport; J W Roberts, Thompson, Gloucester; C W Pierce, Pierce, Portland.

Cleared—Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Provincetown and Quincey Point; brig Harry, Sedgley, West Indies; schrs J T Williams, Newberry, New York; C E Gibson, Thatcher, Aspinwall; J Whitehouse, Farnham, Galveston; Rebecca Florence, Rich, Winterport; Vapor, Newberry, Hoboken; Katy J Hoyt, Parker, New Haven; Emma Bacon, Bearse, New York; S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Bridgeport.

Sailed—Barks Traveller, in tow; Moonbeam.

20th—Arrived, steamer Geo Appold, Howes, Boston.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Ella Jane, Allen, New York; Garland, Linsley, and Brandywine, Fengar, do; C P Shultis, Youngs, Hoboken; Belle, Simpson, and Julia A Tate, Tate, do; Ella H Barnes, Averill, Baltimore; James Alderdice, Willets, Philadelphia; George F Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport; Motto, Stafford, Providence; sloop E A Willis, Clark, Cold Spring.

Outside, awaiting orders, three-masted schooner Rosalind, Baltimore.

20th—Arrived, schr Jennie Rosaline, Tooker, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Schrs Ella Jane, Allen; Belle, Simpson, and C P Shultis, Youngs, New York; Wind, Warwick, Trenton.

CHARLESTON, Dec 20—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from New York; schr Rosalie, Harbor Island.

Sailed—Brig Mariposa, for Boston; schrs Sue Enslow, West Indies; Mary Mankin, and Gettysburg, New York; Montana, Boston.

DARIEN, Ga, Dec 14—Arrived, ships Great Britain (Br), Chilcott, Liverpool; Adriana (Br), Saulberg, Hull; schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 18—Put in, bark Veteran, Cathcart, Cronstadt for New York.

FERNANDINA, Dec 15—Arrived, schr United States, Hamilton, New York via Newbern, NC, for Omoa, Hon; 16th, brig Nellie Clifford, Smith, Havana; schr Louisa Crockett, Thurlow, Boston.

Cleared 16th, schr L A Edwards, Marshall, New York.

FALL RIVER, Dec 17—Arrived, schr Ney, Chace, Elizabethport.

18th—Arrived, schr D N Sinner, Huntley, Jacksonville.

19th—Arrived, schr A H Whittemore, Greenough, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr Hattie Combs, Jameson, Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Dec 13—Arrived, ship Esmeralda, Cuthbert (not as before), Para; brig Julia E Arey, Babbidge, Rockland.

Cleared—Brig Rosalie, Lloyd, Liverpool.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 19—Arrived, schr David Crockett, Goodwin, Boston for New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 17, PM—Arrived, schrs Adrian, Baldwin, New York for Boston (and sailed); Berma (Br), Milton, do for Amherst, NS; Charles S Rogers, Mayo, Elizabethport for Salem; Gen, Thomas, —— for Rockland (and sailed); James M Glanagan, Norwood, and John B Clayton, Champion, Boston for Philadelphia; Winged Racer, Paine, do for Tangier, Va; Calvin S Edwards, Corson, Hingham for Baltimore; John Cadwalader, Townsend, Hyannis for Philadelphia; Sarah O Smith, Banks, Gardiner for New York; Fred Gray, Lakeman, Bangor for Newark.

Sailed—Brigs Monica, Abby Watson; schrs N H Hall, W R G (Br), Alquiszar, Clara Rankin, R K Vaughan; W A Hunt, B P Lowell, Catawamteak, Calvin, Rachel Vanaman, Starlight, Sinaloa, Wild Hunter (Br), Chillon, Catharine, John (Br), Wm F Garrison, Julia & Martha, Lookout, James Henry, Arizona (Br), M Reinhart, Sidney C Tyler, Grand Island, Mary H Westcott, Idaho, James G Craig, Kendrick, Fish, Nicola, Mary A Harmon, G M Partridge, Addie Blaisdell, R Bullwinkle, G W Kimball, Jr; Nile. Also sailed, schr Croton, Wall, having repaired.

18th—Arrived, schrs Sarah Bernice, Wood, Hoboken for Boston; C L Dyer, Cookin, Elizabethport for do; J B Knowles, Merritt, Weehawken for do; Island Belle, Pierce, and Walter H Thorndike, Hall, New York for do; General Meade, Allen, do for Quebec; Frank M Freeman, Paine, Baltimore for Danvers; James Jewett, Coombs, do for Belfast; Ann Eliza, Sawyer, do for Frankfort; T Benedict, Crockett, Woodbridge, NJ, for Portland; Sadona, Holbrook, and Damon, Johnson, Elizabethport for do; C Matthews, Lunt, Port Johnson for Portsmouth; James L Newton, Reich, Boston for Baltimore; Charles E Jackson, Collins, Philadelphia for Lynn; Alexander H Cain, Simpson, do for Gloucester; R & L Corson, Corson, Boston for Philadelphia; Eunice P Newcomb, Higgins; Freddie W Alton, Doane, and Charles F Atwood, Burroughs, Boston for Tangier, Va; Minnehaha, Saunders, do for New York; Black Diamond, Merrill, do for Greenpoint, LI; Mary P Hudson, Vaughan, do for Philadelphia; Martha T Pike, Howard, Newburyport for Baltimore; R Prescott, Freeman, Portland for Tangier, Va; J F Chandler (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS, for New York; Atlantic (Br), Davison, Hillsborough, NS, for do; Bedabedec, Hix, Vinalhaven for do; Albert Jameson, Candage; R G Whilden, Fossimore, and David Wasson, Jones, Rockland for do; Florence Mayo, Fuller, Thomaston, for do; Kedron (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS, for do; Maria C Frye, Frost, Calais for do; Emma D Finney, Quillen, Rockport, Mass, for do; John D Griffin, Gould, Gloucester for do; Ring Dove, ——, Calais for Philadelphia.

Returned—Brig J Leighton.

Sailed—Schrs Calvin S Edwards, J B Clayton, Adelia (Br), Bedabedec, J F Chandler (Br), Albert Jameson.

19th, AM—Arrived, schrs William Butman, Smart, Hoboken, for Boston; Virginia, Small, Philadelphia for Portland; M E Torrey, Torrey, Baltimore for Sedgwick; Venilia, Eaton, do for Winterport.

Sailed—Schr Sedona, Damon.

INDIANOLA, Dec 3—Arrived, schr A G Webber, Cook, New York.

Cleared 5th, schrs Elizabeth, Taylor, Mobile; 6th, A G Webber, Cook, Galveston.

LAVACCA, Dec 16—Arrived, schr S T Baker, Davis, Wood's Hole.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 15—Arrived, ships S Vaughn, Falbrook, Martinique; Shakespeare, Fechter, Savanilla; bark Rosario, Freva, Malaga. Below, coming up, bark Comtesse Duchatel (Fr), Dunont, from Bordeaux; brig Margaret, Jonson, from Frontera; schr J G Whipple, Goodspeed, from Utilla.

Cleared—Barks Lincoln, Trott, Hamburg; Agamemnon, Baillie, Liverpool.

18th—Sailed, steamship Victor, Gates, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 15—Arrived, ships Friga, Hogdon, and May Queen, Ross, Liverpool; Margaret Pollock, Mitchell, Glasgow; La Gloire, Rood, and Mayflower, Case, Cardiff.

Sailed—Steamship New York; bark Waverley.

NEWBERN, NC, Dec 17—In port, wind bound, schrs Wm Cox, for New York; D W Saunders, for Providence.

NORFOLK, Dec 17—Arrived, schrs William Thomas, Peterson, and G Stancliff, Fryne, New York; Enos Briggs, Robbins, Providence.

NEWBURYPORT, Dec 18—Arrived, schr William Jones, Spear, New York.

Sailed 17th, schr Martha T Pike, Howard, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 17—Arrived, schrs Lady Suffolk, from Elizabethport; John P Collins (lately wrecked in Newport harbor), Gray, Newport; 18th, W D Mangam, Chase, New York; Thos Potter, Handy, Marion for New York; S S Smith, Snow, and Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham for do.

Sailed 19th, schrs Raven's Wing, Hall, Philadelphia; Lady Antrim, Parker, and S S Smith, Snow, New York.

NEWPORT, Dec 17, PM—Arrived, schrs American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia; L O Foster, Eldridge, New York for Dennis.

Sailed—Brig D B Doane, Veazie, Fall River for New York; schrs Only Son, Collins, New London for Red Bank, NJ; Charles C Bearse, Hodgdon, Port Spain for Boston; Ocean Wave, Bryant, Philadelphia; Mary J Mead, Thrasher, and Samuel L Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton for New York; J S Terry, Rayner, Providence for do; Whistler, Keefe, Taunton for New York; Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland for New York; Josephine, Phinney, Sandwich for do; J Truman, Kelley, New Bedford for do; Eliza T Smith, Baker, and Florence Sherman, Providence for New York; Ella E Sylvester, Goodspeed, do for Deal's Island, Va; James Tilden, Jordan, Ellsworth for New York; Ida Hudson, Greeley, Rockland for do.

18th, PM—Arrived, schrs Electric Spark, Halsey, Key West for New York; Wm E Leggett, Baker, Hoboken; Effie T Kemp, ——, Boston for Tangier; Irene E Messervey, Wall, Fall River for Baltimore; Benj S Wright, Cobb, Providence for Tangier; Henry Remsen, Allen, and Alice Gurney, Gurney, do for New York; Titmouse, Handren, do for Tangier; sloop Oregon, Wilson, do for New York.

19th, 8 AM—Arrived in the night, brig Daphne, Fountain, Providence for New York; schrs Lillian M Warren, Hatch, do for Baltimore; A D Scull, Somers, Providence for Georgetown, DC.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Franklin Pierce, Judge Runyon, Limes; R T Grohin, Wilson; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, and J R Clark, Elizabethport; Addie P Avery, Ryan; C Newkirk, Newkirk, and A F Kindburg, Thomas, Baltimore; Young Tiger, Slocum, and Mary L Simmonds, Gandy, Alexandria; Charles Miller, and Susan Scranton, Henry, Virginia; sloops Apollo, and R H Green, Elizabethport; Charles Lynch, North river.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 19—Arrived, steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston; brigs Chas Miller, Gilkey, do; William Parks, Lampher, Bangor; schrs James Magee, Derby; Wm Wallace, Scull, Somerset; S & M D Scull, Steelman, and Sarah Wood, Hackman, Boston; R W Huddell, Maloy, Norwich; Casper Heft, Sue, City Point; B Bradley, Mulligan, Hartford.

Cleared—Schrs Mary E Staples, Godfrey; J S Watson, Houck, and M S Lewis, Lewis, Boston; A H Cain, Simpson, Gloucester.

20th, AM—Arrived, steamer Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence; bark Cardenas (NG), Kellar, New York; schrs G E Wing, Endicott, do; P Boice, Adams, Fall River; Alabama, Vangilder, Providence.

Cleared—Barks J T Smith (Br), Howard, Marseilles; Providence (Br), Coalfleet, Hamburg.

LEWES, Del, Dec 19, AM—Revenue cutter Miami arrived yesterday and will be stationed here for the winter. Steamer Mystic passed in at 7 AM. In harbor, brig Geo Harris, for Philadelphia, and one schr. Wind WNW.

PENSACOLA, Dec 8—Arrived, brig Julia F Carney, Colburn, Aspinwall via Mobile; 10th, bark Hope (Br), Dunn, Belfast; brig Jeremiah, Boston; 13th, bark E Schultz, French, Aspinwall; schr Nellie Scott, Havana; 15th, ship Gen Nell (Br), Jolf, Limerick.

Cleared 9th, bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, Boston; 14th, ship White Rose (Br), Jenkins, Callao; bark Nelson (Br), Wall, Liverpool; schr Roswell, Providence.

PORTLAND, Dec 18—Sailed, steamer Nestorian, Dutton, Liverpool.

20th—Cleared, brig J H Dillingham, Mudgett, Cardenas; schr Mary Louisa, Simpson, Sagua.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Lottie Eletts, Vaughn, Alexandria; Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Baltimore; J S Weldin, Crowell, Philadelphia; Lizzie Maul, Bullder, do; Wm M Wilson, do; Ruth Halsey, Colt, Weehawken; Eliza Williams, Cornish, do; Koret, Crocker, do; Eugene, Corson, Port Johnson; Rescue, Kelley, do; Susan, Sherman, Elizabethport; Mansfield, Achorn, Hoboken; Coral, Kent, Elizabethport; Pointer, Baker, do.

PAWTUCKET, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs A Trudell, Heiss, Philadelphia; Horizon, Newman, Port Johnson; Favorite, Clark, and Goddess, Kelley, Elizabethport.

SAVANNAH, Dec 16—Sailed, ships Tuscarora, Rowland, and Jamestown, Call, Liverpool.

17th—Arrived, bark Alexander McNeil (Br), Lawton, Cairo via Norfolk (not as reported by telegraph); schr Kenduskeag, Foster, New York.

Cleared—Ship A Lovett (Br), Bremen; bark Eugenia (Br), Dunkerton, Amsterdam.

Sailed—Schr M M Knowles, St Mary's, to load for Barbados.

20th—Arrived, steamship Tonawanda, from Bahia; ship Robena, London; schr J F Allen, Rockland.

Sailed—Steamships Oriental, for Boston; Leo, New York; ships City of Montreal, Liverpool; Maud, do; bark Henry Palmer, Maryport; schr Coretta, Jacksonville.

SALEM, Dec 18—Arrived, schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 17—Arrived, schrs Rising Sun, Jones, Portland; Sun, Davis, New York.

Cleared—Schrs Daniel Brittain, Carroll, New York; Martha Maria, Dean, Curacoa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT COST. AT COST. AT COST.

For Holiday Presents and Housekeeping Purposes, until January 1, 1871. The entire stock of the undersigned, comprising the choicest selections in Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and House Furnishing Goods of all kinds. China and Glassware. Bronze Clocks and Ornaments of all kinds; Children's Carriages, Sleighs; Club Skates and a host of other useful and beautiful Articles. The whole to be sold without reserve, at an Immense Reduction in price, which is marked in plain figures on each article.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Great Central Housekeepers' Emporium, Cooper Institute, corner Eighth street, Third and Fourth avenues.

A MEDICAL WONDER. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-one years. It has cured a hundred thousand cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all cur, ble cases. It cures the loftiest old ulcers, even where the bone has become carious. The Life Balsam does not contain a particle of mercury or any mineral. Principal depot, 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists, $1 per bottle or six for $5. Sent everywhere by express. Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 15c., permanently cures Catarrh.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM different States for various causes. No publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

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A CLUSTER OF BEAUTIFUL CURLS, ONLY $3; ONE length real hair Chatelaine Braids, only $4; handsome, even switches, only $7, at PECKHAM'S Hair Bazaar, 353 Grand street, between Bowery and Lord & Taylor's. Only first quality hair sold. Phalon's Vitalia, 75c.

CONNOLLY'S AMERICAN LAVA WARE. First premium awarded at American Institute Fair, 1870. Small patent Cuspadores. The cheapest and best parlor spittoon ever invented. Saves your carpets from being spoiled. Sold at all the principal china stores. Beware of imitations. Wholesale only at the manufactory, 278 Pearl street.

DRUGGISTS CAN BE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY with Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, at 10 Park place.

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES TO STRENGTHEN and improve the sight; Opera Glasses, Thermometers and Microscopes. SEMMONS, Optician, 687 Broadway.

GENUINE JET JEWELRY OF RICH AND NEW DESIGNS, suitable for holiday presents. E. MYERS, Manager, 687 Broadway.

HARD WOOD BOARDS AND SPANISH CEDAR for Cigar Boxes, and a large and magnificent assortment of VENEERS, comprising everything in their line, both foreign and domestic, to which they invite the special attention of all dealers. Send for catalogue and price list.

GEO. W. READ & CO., 168, 170 and 172 Centre street. Factory, 291 Monroe street, 298 Madison street.

NICOL & DAVIDSON, 686 Broadway, near Great Jones street, offer a splendid stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, consisting of French China Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, $90 upwards; English China Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, $50 upwards; Real and Composition Bronze Clocks and Mantel Sets, Gilt Clocks and Mantel Sets, Marble Clocks and Mantel Sets; Statuary in bronze, Parian and bisque; Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Vases, Bohemian Goods and Rogers' Groups; also a full line of Gorham Plated Goods, at manufacturers' prices.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—ANY INVALID CAN CURE himself without medicine or expense by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA FOOD, which has effected over 70,000 cures of dyspepsia, consumption, diarrhœa and all fevers and stomach disorders. Sold in tins; 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lb., $10. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William st., New York, and at all druggists' and grocers'.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE, OR LAYING ON OF Hands.—Dr. T. P. THORPE, late of the South and West, has permanently located at 66 West Twenty-fourth street, where he will treat all kinds of chronic and acute diseases. His unparalleled success in curing diseases by his new system is too widely known to need comment. Deacon Jacobus, of the Union Park Baptist church, Chicago, was helpless, and entirely speechless from paralysis for three years. I cured him in two weeks. The wife of Rev. Dr. Burns, of the First Baptist church, Memphis, Tenn., was totally blind, from prostration of the nerves and pulmonary disease, for three years. Cured in three weeks. J. J. Owen, of Memphis, was cured of white swelling and blindness. The celebrated Dr. Maginnis, of Memphis, was cured of a dangerous cancer. Multitudes of others could be named, but we invite the afflicted to call at his office and see credentials and overwhelming evidences of the most wonderful cures on record. The poor will be treated, free of charge, every Saturday, from 10 to 3 o'clock. Dr. THORPE'S CHEMICAL BLOOD OR NATURAL STIMULANT AND VITALIZER. Sold by all druggists. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 to 5 o'clock.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR DEtention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eyes, Nose, Face and Person.

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EUROPE.

Premier Gladstone's Letter on the Protection of the Pope.

Dreadful Railway Accident in England.

The Czar and the Maintenance of Peace in Europe.

The King of Bavaria and the Restoration of the German Empire.

Count Beust on the Conference.

The steamship Neveda, Captain Green, of the Guion Line, from Liverpool 7th, via Queenstown 8th, arrived at this port yesterday.

A French decree of the 1st inst. suppresses the bureaux for the inspection of foreign books at the Custom House frontier.

The junction line between the Azoff and the Rostoff-Veronesh Railways has just been opened. It establishes a direct connection between Southeastern Russia and the Crimea.

The King of Bavaria has conferred upon Dr. Döllinger the significant distinction of appointing him member of the chapter of the Order of Maximilian for science and art.

The semi-official St. Petersburg *Golos* says that the proposed conference being likely to consider the substance rather than the form of the Russian demands, a pacific solution may be regarded as certain.

After the publication of the note of Prince Gortchakoff private companies announced in the newspapers the opening of subscription lists for building a fleet in the Black Sea. The *Regierungsbote*, referring to the subject, says there is no occasion for any extraordinary shipbuilding, the defence of the coasts of the Black Sea being secure in time of peace through the ordinary means furnished by the budget.

Expressions which have fallen from Count Bismarck at Versailles, and the purport of which has reached Berlin, are in direct contradiction with the rumors which impute to the Chancellor of the Confederation a willingness to see an amendment of the federal treaties now awaiting approval by the North German Parliament. On the contrary, Count Bismarck considers that any delay in voting the new constitution would be detrimental in every respect.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone and the Pope.

The following is the letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Dease, member of Parliament for Queens county, Ireland:—

DOWNING STREET, Nov. 30, 1870.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, transmitting a memorial from the inhabitants of Stradbally. In reply I have to state that her Majesty's government have not, during the various changes which have marked the reign of the present Pope, interfered, nor have they now proposed to interfere with the civil government of the city of Rome or the surrounding country. But her Majesty's government consider all that relates to the adequate support of the dignity of the Pope, and to his personal freedom and independence in the discharge of his spiritual functions, to be legitimate matter for their notice. Indeed, without waiting for the occurrence of an actual necessity, they have, during the uncertainties of the last few months, taken upon themselves to make provision which would have tended to afford any necessary protection to the person of the Sovereign Pontiff. The subjects to which I have adverted will continue to have their careful attention, although they have had great satisfaction in observing that the Italian government has declared in the most explicit manner its desire and intention to respect and defend the Pope's freedom and independence, and to take care that adequate provision shall be forthcoming for the due support of his dignity. I have, &c., W. E. GLADSTONE.

Dreadful Catastrophe on the Northeastern Railway—Collision Between an Express and a Coal Train—Five Persons Killed and Over Twenty Injured.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Dec. 8.]

Yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon, about eleven o'clock, a terrible accident occurred to the half-past ten express passenger train from Sunderland to Newcastle, on the Northeastern Railway. The train, while dashing past Brockley Whins station at a rapid pace, was run into by a coal train coming from Tyne Docks, South Shields. The collision, which took place about fifty yards from the station, is said to have been caused by a man at the cabin moving points as both trains were running at great speed. The collision was most terrible; both engines were smashed and two first class carriages of the express train completely demolished. Four gentlemen were killed and several injured, as also the guard of the train. The guard subsequently died while one of his legs was being amputated. On the accident occurring messengers were despatched for medical assistance, and soon a number of doctors were in attendance rendering assistance to the sufferers. Mr. Hartley, director, and a number of officials, were likewise in attendance.

The following is a list of killed:—Mr. Frederick Younge, of the Cast Comedy Company, Liverpool; Mr. Henry Richardson, Sunderland; Mr. W. B. Ogden, Sunderland; Mr. J. C. Turnbull, Sunderland. The following are injured:—Mr. Armstrong, Sunderland; Mr. James Ryder, Sunderland; Mrs. Scurfield, Sunderland; Mr. John Reay, Sunderland; Mr. and Mrs. Young, Hartford House, Northumberland; these are not severely hurt. Mr. Britton, Stockton, had both his legs broken. Several other persons, whose names have not yet been ascertained, have been injured. The station at Brockley was thronged during the day by the injured persons' relatives.

American Difficulties—President Grant and General Butler—The Alabama Claims—The Canadian Fishery Question—More British Firmness Demanded.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of December 7 contains an article on "American Difficulties," from which we make the following extracts:—

It would be foolish to deny that the Message of President Grant to Congress, as reported by telegraph, bodes disturbed relations between this country and the United States. The first and the most uncomfortable reflection suggested by the great space given in the Message to grievances against Great Britain is that there is truth in the rumor which attributes to the President some sort of understanding with the unscrupulous General Butler. The significance of the deliberate attempt to exaggerate the Canadian molehill into a mountain would hardly be understood without Mr. Butler's recent speeches. This gentleman has now several times proposed to take a leaf out of the policy of the democratic party before the Confederate war. When that party felt itself distinctly on the decline and found itself full in view of the terrible slavery question, it over and over again did its best, through its Presidents, to strengthen its hold upon office by a quarrel with this country. * * * * * *

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CASE.

The case made by the American President cannot be altogether fairly judged till the full text of the Message has been received. One of his proposals is certainly that Congress should appropriate money to enable his government to keep the Alabama grievance in its own hands. The persons directly injured by the depredations of the Confederate cruiser had been suggesting that they were entitled to go to the British government as individuals for the best compensation they could obtain; but President Grant wishes to buy up their claims rather than abandon the collective political grievance of the United States. This plan for keeping a cause of quarrel in permanent reserve may miscarry, considering that it will cost money, which Congress has hitherto not been liberal in supplying for President Grant's schemes; but the fishery grievance can be worked at a much cheaper rate, and it may be long before we hear the last of it. * * * *

THE CANADIAN GRIEVANCE.

We do not as yet know what are the precise Canadian statutes complained of; but as the chief politicians of Canada, like those of the United States, are almost invariably lawyers to begin with, the chances are that the Legislature of the Dominion has kept strictly within its international rights, though it may have used them vexatiously. It is very probable, therefore, that the government of the United States has no ground of remonstrance under the law of nations, but the President takes up a position which is beyond the range of legal argument, and which affords opportunities for any amount of aggressive expostulation by declaring that the public acts of the Dominion are "unfriendly" and "unneighborly." This assumption of a right to make express complaint of the exercise by another State of undoubted rights is a heresy of public law in which the world is too easily acquiescing. The pendency of

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

is entirely owing to the perversity of American statesmen in coupling the demand for compensation with a vague and indefinite pretension which sometimes takes the ridiculous form of a claim to general damages for unfriendliness. It would not be too harsh to say that this demand is of the sort which might be expected to proceed from a provincial attorney who had given a hasty reading to a text book of the Law of Nations; but it is unfortunately allied to a great many other symptoms of a tendency growing among nations to shelter untenable claims under a loose rendering of public law. The obligations of the benevolent neutral and the duties of the friendly neighbor stand precisely on the same footing.

THE WEAK SIDE OF THE ENGLISH POSITION

is one which it is not open to the President of the United States to urge upon us. It becomes more and more manifest that in establishing the Dominion of Canada we have taken a step of which we have not yet fully comprehended the serious consequences. We have, in fact, created a very considerable nation, with many of the pretensions and most of the susceptibilities of an independent State, but with the extraordinary peculiarity of making the British empire responsible for the effects of its political and public action. President Grant probably shadows forth the truth when he hints that the Canadian statutes of which he complains were really intended to coerce the American Union into renewing reciprocity of commercial intercourse with the Dominion.

MORE BRITISH FIRMNESS REQUIRED.

The traditional policy of the English Foreign Office has been to deal very tenderly with the complaints and pretensions of the United States, even though obviously not advanced in complete integrity of good faith. It may not have been an altogether wise policy. There are some who think that nations, like men, are not the better in the long run for being dealt with like vaporing bullies, whose company is not expected to be regulated by the rules current among gentlemen. Mere British firmness might have produced more American self-respect and self-command. But if the practice of giving way to the United States with a civil bow is to be abandoned, the change of policy should hardly be left to colonial politicians, however respectable.

The London Times on President Grant's Message.

The London *Times* of the 7th deeply regrets that General Grant should have assumed the attitude his message appears to reveal. It seems to be thought in republics, as well as in empires, that the most promising means of counteracting a feeling of dissatisfaction at home is to be found in diverting the attention of the people by discussions with foreign Powers. It has been for some time past confessed that the domestic administration of the President has not corresponded to the hopes entertained when he entered upon his office. He would fain be re-elected for another term when the time comes, and his message shows him gravitating to the position of General Butler, and bidding for domestic support by menacing foreign Powers. His language with respect to the Alabama claims does not warrant any hope of their settlement. He proposes that the United States should ascertain and settle the claims of individual claimants, and should then keep an account open until the British government desired to make a "full and friendly adjustment" of them—until, in other words, we should be inclined to pay in full of all demands. If Congress should accept this proposition we cannot resent a strictly domestic act, but it is impossible not to see how thoroughly unpromising it is of any friendly settlement. The Canadian difficulties are, happily, in a different position. They are not yet closed against discussion, and, if the President is disposed to make any formal remonstrance, it will be considered with the keenest desire to satisfy every complaint. The President asks Congress to empower the Executive to meet the "unneighborly acts" of the Canadian authorities by reprisals—that is, by suspending the passage of goods in bond from Portland to Canada, and, if necessary, by forbidding Canadian vessels from access to American waters. We shall be much surprised, the *Times* says, if Congress complies with these suggestions, and we think it possible that General Grant himself never intended them to be accepted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia's Position—Peace Desired—Extracts from Despatches to Austria, Italy, Turkey and France—No Danger to the Sultan.

Prince Gortchakoff's circular of October 31 was accompanied by several despatches to Russian representatives in other Continental countries. To M. Novikoff, at Vienna, he wrote:—

AN UNDERSTANDING WITH AUSTRIA DESIRED.

The Emperor will readily co-operate with Europe for the solution, in a pacific sense, of the questions agitating the East, and he would be particularly gratified by entering into an understanding with Austria concerning these questions, which, after all, affect most nearly the two empires as Powers conterminous with Turkey.

THE INTERESTS OF ITALY.

The Prince supplied to Baron Nuxkull, at Florence, arguments to be used in conversation with M. Visconti-Venosta, and remarked:—

The Italian government is too fully conscious of its own dignity not to recognize the duties imposed on us by our dignity. No interests of Italy are bound up with the unnatural situation created by the Treaty of 1856 with regard to the Black Sea: while, as to Italy's disposition towards ourselves, this inspires us with more than mere confidence, and we shall be happy if our good relations are still further cemented.

NO MENACE AGAINST TURKEY.

He ordered Herr von Staal, Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, to endeavor to make Aali Pasha appreciate the spirit in which the declaration of the Emperor was conceived, and added:—

This declaration implies no menace against Turkey; on the contrary, the more deeply sensible we are that the Treaty of 1856 establishes such unnatural relations between Turkey and ourselves that the whole state of the East is thereby injuriously affected, the more fully convinced we are that the removal of the offensive restrictions will possibly revive those relations of close amity between the two empires which have more than once subsisted in former times. It will only depend on the Porte whether these ancient traditions are to be renewed.

NO HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE PORTE.

In a private letter to Herr von Staal, Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, the Chancellor gave "dear Staal" a special commission. He says:—

Spare no effort to convince the Grand Vizier that the step which necessity and the duty of vindicating the dignity and security of his empire have compelled his Majesty to take does not imply any hostile or unfriendly intentions towards the Porte. The unnatural state of things established by the Treaty of 1856 not only mars the existing relations between Russia and Turkey, but also gives direct encouragement to those who hope for or reckon upon a rupture between these two Powers. We trust that the Porte will look upon it as a pledge for a higher degree of quiet and safety than the clauses of a treaty which has not stood the test of experience have hitherto given her.

THE DUTY OF FRANCE.

To M. Okuneff, Chargé d'Affaires at Tours, Prince Gortchakoff pointed out that "whatever government may be ultimately established in France, it will have to consider it its task to heal the wounds inflicted by so pernicious a system."

SECURITY FOR THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

In his reply to the Russian note, M. Visconti-Venosta remarks that the feelings of equity and national dignity to which Prince Gortchakoff addressed his appeal would always find an echo among the members of the government of the King of Italy. Their views on this subject he stated in these words:—

We look upon the agreement between the Powers bound to the stipulations of 1856 as the most efficient security for the Ottoman empire. The greatest results of these transactions has been precisely to establish, at least on the main points, a conformity of views among all the interested States. A previous concert is, therefore, in our opinion, the necessary condition of any change that it may seem advisable to introduce, and for our part we should deem it impossible to sanction any proposal which, by its one sided character, might tend to compromise the good understanding which has hitherto existed. We should be glad if the unquestionable impartiality of our views on these important questions and the friendly dispositions which animate us might contribute to keep up a perfect harmony between Russia and the Powers which were parties to the Treaty of 1856.

AUSTRIA.

Count Beust on the Conference.

The following statement on the policy of Austria in the Eastern question has been made by Count Beust to the delegations at Pesth:—

The Black Sea question must be regarded as the outcome of a state of things which, in consequence of the Franco-German war and the intimate relations of the Prussian and Russian Cabinets, must have occurred sooner or later. Austria strives to bring about the meeting of the conference, but at the same time she considers that the Russian method of dissolving a treaty engagement in so unlawful a way should be nullified, and guarantees established against the recurrence of such acts. It is only then that we shall be able to proceed to the consideration of the matters which will have to be treated in the conference. While abandoning the neutral character of the Black Sea it will be necessary to secure the freedom of the mouths of the Danube.

THE POPE.

Relations Between Count Bismarck and Pio Nino.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Rome says—"I am informed that Count Bismarck has applied, through Baron Arnim, to the Pope for his co-operation in the pacification of Alsace and Lorraine, and that his Holiness has agreed to address an encyclical or pontifical brief to the bishops of those provinces, exhorting the inhabitants to submission. This document will be a reproduction of the brief addressed by Gregory XVI to the bishops of Poland in 1832. It is said that Count Bismarck has bought the favor with a promise to secure at least a partial restoration of the temporal power as soon as the Prussians occupy Paris. The Peter-penny received by the Pope since the annexation of Rome amounts to nearly 80,000 francs. The Holy Father, however, is still intent on turning everything into money, and is selling off all his horses, except those required for his own carriages. A council of cardinals has recommended that, if he is obliged to leave Rome, he should arrange to take refuge in Ireland, evidently in ignorance that the boldest British Minister would shudder at such a proposal."

GERMANY.

The King of Bavaria and the Restoration of the German Empire.

The following letter has been addressed by the King of Bavaria to the King of Prussia:—

After the adhesion of Southern Germany to the German Constitutional Alliance, the Presidential rights vested in your Majesty will extend over all German States. In consenting to those rights being vested in a single hand I have been influenced by the conviction that the interests of the whole German fatherland and its allied sovereigns will be effectually promoted by this arrangement. I trust that the rights constitutionally possessed by the President of the confederacy will, by the restoration of the German empire and the German imperial dignity, be recognized as rights exercised by your Majesty in the name of the entire fatherland, and by virtue of the agreement effected between its princes. I have, therefore, proposed to the German sovereigns, conjointly with myself, to suggest to your Majesty that the possession of the Presidential rights of the confederacy be coupled with the imperial title. As soon as I have been informed of the resolutions of your Majesty and the allied princes, I shall direct my government to take steps to effect a formal agreement on the subject. LUDWIG.

THE STRIKE ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Outrages Committed by Dissatisfied Brakemen.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Dec. 19.]

Friday evening about two hundred brakemen employed on the Susquehanna and Western Divisions of the Erie Railway struck, in consequence of the reduction of their wages from $2 to $1 75 per day. The company advertised for men to fill their places, and within a short time, on Saturday, they had no fewer than 600 applications at the office in this city. Fifty of these men were sent to Hornellsville, Saturday, where the strikers are centred, but about thirty of them returned yesterday. The indignant brakemen, since the strike, have indulged in the playful pastime of greasing the tracks, uncoupling the cars of the freight trains and throwing such other obstructions in the way of the business of the road as they could devise, although in no way interfering with the passenger trains. Yesterday the Hornellsville militia were called out to protect the newly installed brakemen against expected violence, but at last accounts the military had been furnished with no opportunity for a display of their prowess. The company are determined to bring the strikers to terms or to dispense with their services altogether, while, *per contra*, the strikers seem determined to hold out to the bitter end. The fever has not communicated to the men on the other divisions, and the men at Hornellsville necessarily offer but feeble resistance to the force bearing down upon them.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

BIBLE LANDS ILLUSTRATED AND GRAPHICALLY Portrayed.— Hon. I. S. DIEHL will deliver two lectures in St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, West Fortieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, giving the results of his residence and travel, during a period of 5 years, among the most noted places mentioned in Scripture. First Lecture, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21. Persia, Arabia, Babylonia, Chaldea, Garden of Eden, Tower of Babel, Stone Books, &c. Second Lecture, THURSDAY, Dec. 22. Palestine—Its rivers, mountains, cities, lakes, temples and tombs. Jerusalem—Solomon's Temple and its excavations, Petra, Sinai, &c. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for single lecture, 50 cents. Course tickets for the two lectures, 75 cents. Tickets may be had at the bookstores or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN of the city of New York.—Fourth Lecture of the course will be given on Thursday evening, December 22, at Steinway Hall. Readings by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE VANDERHOFF. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary 618 Broadway.

MRS. DR. WHITE LECTURES TO LADIES AT 2½ this afternoon, at 529 Sixth avenue. Dr. WM. WHITE gives a medical lecture to gentlemen at 7½ this evening. Lectures free.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, TEACHER OF PIANO, WILL GIVE lessons at her own or at pupil's residence; terms $8 per quarter; excellent references. Send address to Miss A., box 204 Herald office.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, 211 FOURTH AVENUE, New York.—Churches furnished with Organists, Choirs and Substitutes, and seminaries with competent Teachers, by applying to H. SCHROEDER, Director of the American Conservatory of Music.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE Pianoforte and Singing at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 118 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS ALTO-SOLO SINGER DESIRES AN engagement in a church choir; can give the best references. Apply at 159 Varick street, corner of Vandam, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TALENTED AND well-known leader of this city, who is out of engagement. Address PROFESSOR, Herald office. Only responsible managers need apply.

WANTED—A SOPRANO, ALTO, TENOR AND BASS, familiar with Haydn's Mass, No. 2, for 10½ A. M. service on Christmas. Apply at (new No.) 352 Sackett street, Brooklyn, L. I., before 2 P. M., to-day.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES—AFTERNOON and evening classes, at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Private lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence 237 East Tenth street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN WISHES A FEW MORE pupils to teach the French language; new method; pure pronunciation; lessons $1 50 per week. Address PAUL, Teacher, care of Perdrial, 325 Fourth avenue.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in directing advanced education, has the afternoons unoccupied. To those who require guidance and assistance in home study advertiser would be found useful. Address IOTA, box 113 Herald office.

BOUNDBROOK FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEW JERSEY, 30 miles; perfect home, excellent table, thorough education and moderate terms. Circulars at Stanley Day's, 111 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. MILNER, Principals.

FURNITURE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell all their Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $200; do., $160; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE, Carpets and Oilcloth. DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, 87 and 89 Bowery, have the largest and best assorted stock in the city of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $650, for $250; one do., $150; two walnut reps Suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $800; only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A.—FOR SALE, A LATEST STYLE BROCATEL PARlor Suit, made to order, in use eight months, cost $500, for $200; also one do., cost $300, for $120; rep Suits at $60; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, from $50; also Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents upward. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh st., near Sixth av.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & COCHRANE, 428 Canal street. Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture retailed at wholesale prices.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING. Housekeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLY & CO., Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FOR SALE—OWING TO CHANGE OF HOUSEKEEPing plans, a new Pickhardt premium Sofa Bedstead; price $100; cost $200. Apply at 20 East Fourteenth street.

VENETIAN LOOKING GLASSES. T. PFISTER, sole manufacturer in all the United States, 164 West Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

BILLIARDS.

N. B.—WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF the standard size Billiard Table (5½x11 feet, which we have determined to sell off at cost, to make room for other stock. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre streets.

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, Manufactured and for sale only by the patentees, PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York.

WM. H. GRIFFITH OFFERS FOR SALE A SPLENDID stock of different size Tables at greatly reduced prices. Small Parlor Tables for holiday presents. Call and examine. Warerooms 40 Vesey street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE. THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME by the FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY. On Tuesday evening, December 20, 1870, will be presented Charles M. Barras' celebrated drama, THE BLACK CROOK, THE BLACK CROOK, THE BLACK CROOK, WITH ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, NEW MARCHES, NEW TABLEAUX, NEW COMPANY, NEW ARTISTS, AND THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that has ever appeared in America. Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises precisely at 8. BOX OFFICE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK. SPECIAL BLACK CROOK MATINEE CHRISTMAS (MONDAY), AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
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GLOBE. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
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GLOBE. THE GREAT SENSATION,
GLOBE. THE GREAT SENSATION,
GLOBE. A MORNING WITH
GLOBE. A MORNING WITH
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. JUDGE DOWLING.
GLOBE. ALL THE STAR TROUPE
GLOBE. IN A GRAND OLIO OF FUN.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. MATINEE AT 2:30.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GLOBE. EXTRA MATINEE,
GLOBE. EXTRA MATINEE,
GLOBE. MONDAY NEXT,
GLOBE. MONDAY NEXT,
GLOBE. CHRISTMAS DAY.
GLOBE. CHRISTMAS DAY.

MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.

WEE

WILLIE

WINKIE.

GEO. L. FOX'S BEST

PANTOMIME, AT OLYMPIC.

TWELFTH WEEK.

THIS EVENING AT 8.

MISS GLYN, THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE, will appear at STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT, DEC. 21, in her GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 precisely. Tickets $1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Ruliman's Ticket Agency, 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume's, 825 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for Reserved Seats on the night of the performance.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY. GRAND MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½ o'clock. THE GREAT MIACO BROTHERS in their thrilling act the FLYING MEN OF THE AIR, never before witnessed in New York. LITTLE JOSIE. J. E. CARTON. MILES MORRIS. The great Local Drama, NEW YORK BY GASLIGHT. JOHNNY WILD. FRANK KERNS. THE STAR TROUPE OF THE DAY. THE NEW GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, BA-BA, BLACK SHEEP, almost ready and will be presented MONDAY, December 26, AT THE GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN. THIS EVENING. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in John Brougham's great Irish play of the EMERALD RING. SATURDAY—EMERALD RING MATINEE at 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS' in John Brougham's beautiful Hibernian drama, the EMERALD RING. Houses totally packed. Standing room at a premium. MATINEE SATURDAY, EMERALD RING.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY. GRAND GERMAN OPERA. WEDNESDAY, 21. BENEFIT OF ADOLPH FRANOSCH. HUGUENOTS.

SIX GRAND ORGAN CONCERTS AT ZION CHURCH, Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street. First Concert, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 21, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished artists have volunteered their services during the series:— Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano; Mr. CH. FRITCH, Tenor; Mr. W. H. BECKETT, Baritone, of Zion Church choir. Also the celebrated Contralto, Miss JENNY KEMPTON. Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist of Grace church; Mr. J. PIRSSON, Violinist; Mr. ED. BOEHM, First Clarionet of the Philharmonic Society. GEO. F. BRISTOW....Conductor. Tickets for course, $5; single tickets, $1. To be obtained at Alex. Fleming's, Stationer, 839 Sixth avenue; G. Schirmer, 701 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, 912 Broadway; Sears Bros., 45 William street; also at 24 East Thirty-eighth street.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MLLE. AIMEE'S DEBUT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

EUTERPE.—SECOND CONCERT, AT ASSOCIATION Hall, Twenty-third street, on Thursday evening, December 22, eminent artists assisting. S. P. Warner, organist. Tickets $1. At the music stores and at the door.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. AIMEE AS BOULOTTE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap. Also a number of Instruments from other first class makers. STEINWAY & SONS, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of first class makers, including Waters', at extremely low prices for cash during holidays, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid. To let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A DUNHAM PIANO, ONLY $150; A SEVEN OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement, cheap for cash. F. SCHULER, 267 Broome street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND PIANOS OF first class makers, in excellent order, for sale cheap; a Chickering 7¼ octave, four round corners, at a bargain. A. BRAUTIGAM, 701 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE Pianoforte, overstrung bass, full iron frame; brilliant tone; used since June; cost $550; will sell for less than $300. Call 28 Third street.

A BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte; made by celebrated city maker; cost $700 —for $250; in use six months; Stool and Cover. Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture at less than half cost. Call at private residence, 118 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

AS PIANO MANUFACTURERS JENNYS & SON, 225 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, rank as first in America. Their instruments, for true elegance of finish and great durability, are unsurpassed, while their prices are the most reasonable.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—FOR TWO WEEKS WE WILL sell first class square and upright Pianos at manufacturers' prices. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, 55 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—J. N. PATTISON & CO.—GRAND, SQUARE AND Upright Pianofortes, 48 and 50 East Twenty-third st.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO FOR $275; beautiful rosewood case, round corners, carved legs, good as new; great bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, $130; ELEgant 7 octave, with carved legs; used a short time; good as new, at a sacrifice. PEEK & SONS, 146 Bleecker st.

A RARE CHANCE.—ONLY $150, ROSEWOOD SEVEN octave Pianoforte; modern style and improvements; also a magnificent rosewood carved seven octave, less than half cost. 26 Fourth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated maker, used 5 months, fully guaranteed, cost $700, for $250; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel, Paintings, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY AND OTHER FIRST CLASS square and upright Pianos, Prince & Co.'s Organs and Melodeons, for rent, from $2 to $10 per month, or sold low for cash or on small monthly payments. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT—AT OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, 27 West Thirteenth street.

$55 FOR AN EXCELLENT TONED PIANO, IN good order, at 27 West Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

$265.—SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, iron frame, overstrung, 7 octaves, good as new, with all modern improvements, at 425 West Twenty-eighth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE. We are ready with another new Drama. First week of Mr. Harry Seymour's entirely new Spectacular Drama of SUNBURST; OR, THE O'RUARC'S BRIDE. NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, MARCHES and BATTLE SCENES. With Mr. Charles Foster's great success of NECK AND NECK; OR, THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE. Being the fourth week of its representation. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK BUT TWO. 128th to 134th time. Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as "RIP VAN WINKLE." LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance, at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway. In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of "RICHELIEU."

514—THEATRE COMIQUE. Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas. BUTLER & GILMORE....Managers. THIS AFTERNOON. THIS AFTERNOON, THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON. MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. MATINEE. MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. MATINEE. MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. MATINEE. MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK. MATINEE. CHILDREN HALF PRICE. The grand, romantic, demoniacal burlesque, THE BLACK DWARF. HIGH JACK, THE HEELER. THE JEALOUS HUSBAND. ASHCROFT AND NORTON, the great Comic Artists. SIDNEY FRANKS. SIDNEY FRANKS. WILLIAM ARLINGTON, MISS EMMA GRATTAN, MISS EMMA ALFORD. THE SILVER KNIGHTS. See small bills. All the great troupe appear. Afternoon, doors open at one o'clock. Curtain rises at 2½. Evening performance commences at 7¾.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented, with new SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS, a Comedy, in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled COQUETTES; or, the TWO JONESES. Act First—Boat House and Garden of Mr. Minton's Villa. Acts Second and Third—Drawing Room in Mr. Minton's Villa. Act Fourth—Garden and Lawn of Bowles' Cottage. SATURDAY, DEC. 24, COQUETTES MATINEE. AT 1½ P. M. In active preparation, a NEW PLAY, by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. MATINEE DECEMBER 24. COQUETTES. COQUETTES.

HOOLEY'S, BROOKLYN. TREMENDOUS HIT AND GREAT EXCITEMENT. Second week of the great sensational Burlesque Drama, ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Crowds! Crowds! Crowds! Every Night! Every Night! Every Night! CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE. WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS. "CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY." NED WEST, EPH HORN, F. B. NAYLOR, R. WILLIS, Guy Brothers, Booker, McCarton, Harris and all the Stars. CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26, at 2½ o'clock.

DAN BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST., Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. Crowded by the elite and fashion of the city. Brilliant success of the pleasing vocalists Messrs. W. F. STANLEY, C. W. D'ALBERTE, Dempster, Norman, Carter, Foster, Brockway. NELSE SEYMOUR, DAVE REED, DAN BRYANT, J. W. McANDREWS, TOMMY SULLY. LITTLE MAC as Mark Twain's Jumping Frog. THE CLODOCHE CANCAN. First time of the Musical Burlesque of the BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS. BLACK BRIGANDS. ON CHRISTMAS DAY—GRAND MATINEE. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 23d st., BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8 o'clock.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE. THE NEW IRISH ENTERTAINMENT, APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING. Irish Scenery, Songs, Dances and Music. BARRY AYLMER as the Irish Servant Girl.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW now open, day and evening, from December 14 to 22, at 596 Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel. This is the largest, finest and most attractive exhibition of Domestic, Native and Foreign Poultry. Useful and ornamental, land and water fowl and many rare specimens of Birds, Animals, &c. None should miss seeing this unique collection. Tickets, 50 cents. Children half price. Season tickets, $1. To be had at the door.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. The finest in the world. None to equal it. SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL. "Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic. Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, Broadway. (Established 1818.) We are fearfully and wonderfully made. The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

ORATORIO IN JERSEY CITY. THE HARMONIC SOCIETY OF JERSEY CITY, assisted by MME. ANNA BISHOP, J. R. THOMAS, GEORGE SIMPSON and EBEN'S ORCHESTRA, under the direction of W. F. SHERWIN, will give Haydn's Oratorio, THE CREATION, ON THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 22, in Durant's new hall (open for the first time), corner of York, Gregory and Warren streets. Reserved seats to be had only of J. W. Harrison, 16 Exchange place, Jersey City. Tickets one dollar. No extra charge for reserved seats, if bought before noon of 22d.

NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. THE MESSIAH. STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 26. MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano. C. V. HUTCHINGS, Alto. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor. JOSEPH JEWETT, Basso. H. H. BROWN, Organist. DR. JAMES PECH, Conductor. Tickets One Dollar.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. 260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN. Open 10 to 5.

MISS GLYN, AT STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, PUPIL OF MADAME Viardot Garcia, will sing at Little Ollie's Shaksperian Recitations this evening at Chickering's Hall. Tickets $1, at the Hall.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MLLE. AIMEE, THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA.

MISS GLYN, AT STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.

THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FLORENCE DRAmatic Association will take place February 7, instead of February 6, 1871. J. DANENBERG, President.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL. TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

LOOK OUT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAM, EIGHT PAGE DOUBLE PAPER, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23. SEE THE GREAT CHRISTMAS CARTOON ALL OVER THE CITY ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23. THE BEST HOLIDAY PAPER PUBLISHED. FULL OF THE BEST STORIES, ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, AND ALL THE LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY. The EVENING TELEGRAM ON FRIDAY will be the VERY BEST HOLIDAY PAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK. All for, TWO CENTS A COPY.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway. Every evening at 8, Saturday Matinee at 2, the Magnificent Spectacular Burlesque, LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. J. L. HALL AS MRS SHEPPARD. MISS BELLE HOWITT (her first appearance), as Sir Roland Trenchard. MISS LINA EDWIN AS LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. MISS MARION TAYLOR AS JONATHAN WILD. THOMAS WHIFFIN AS JOSEPH BLUESKIN. To conclude with Leffingwell's bit of nonsense, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2. EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8. THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, FIRST PRODUCTION OF THE NEW LOCAL COMEDY ENTITLED SARATOGA! SARATOGA!! SARATOGA!!! given after long and costly preparation, with new local Scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS; original incidental Music and an original Song by ROBERT STOEPEL; ingenious Mechanism by Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS; entirely new Costumes, a la mode, and A GREAT COMEDY CAST. Bob Sackett, one who loved not wisely but four well....Mr. Lewis. Jack Benedict, the pet of the Boulevard........Mr. Harkins. Sir Mortimer Muttoniegg, the pride of the Piazzas. Mr. Parkes. Major Luddington Whist, the swell of the Wells, Mr. Matthison. Papa Vanderpool..........Mr. Davidge. Remington, Sr., a papa of the period..........Mr. De Vere. Wetherires, a beau of the period..........Mr. Browne. Hon. William Carter, a gentleman of the Old School..........Mr. Whiting. Frederic Augustus, his "hopeful"..........Mr. Burnett. Frank Littlefield, the lover of this or any period, Mr. Bascomb. Gyp, the Saratoga waiter of the past, the present and the future..........Mr. Beekman. Effie Remington, the glory of the "Congress," in for every "lark" and up to everything that's "awful," Miss Fanny Davenport. Lucy Carter, the Bride of the Period and the pride of the "Union"..........Miss Clara Morris. Olivia Alliston, the widow of all periods..Miss Fanny Morant. Virginia Vanderpool, the pet of the "Clarendon," Miss Linda Dietz. Mrs. Gaylover, Saratoga knows her well.......Lizzie Winter. Livingston } Belles of } ....Miss Kate Claxton. Ogden } "Marvin's" } ....Miss Louise Volmer. Mrs. Vanderpool, the model mother of Saratoga, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. Muffins, an exile of the period..........Mary Ames. THE NEW SCENERY COMPRISES ACT I.—THE LAKE AND CEDAR WALK, CENTRAL PARK. ACT II.—PARLORS AT THE CONGRESS, SARATOGA. ACT III.—SARATOGA LAKE AND WOODLAND. ACT IV.—CONGRESS SPRINGS, SARATOGA. ACT V.—PRIVATE PARLOR, NO. 73, AT THE CLARENDON. *.* A SPECIAL MATINEE OF SARATOGA, CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL—MONDAY NEXT.

MISS KATE FIELD will deliver her NEW LECTURE ON that mighty genius of Christmas, CHARLES DICKENS, on NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 25, CHRISTMAS NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, at the 5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Admission $1 to all parts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2, Offenbach's charming opera BARBE BLEUE. BARBE BLEUE. The queen of comic opera, MLLE. AIMEE, MLLE. AIMEE, will appear in her favorite role of BOULOTTE. BOULOTTE. EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATINEE, MONDAY, Dec. 26. SECURE YOUR SEATS. Seats now ready at the box office and at the branch ticket offices, G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie office, corner Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Tenth week of the successful engagement of MISS LYDIA THOMPSON. Reconstruction of PARIS. First appearance of MISS ADA HARLAND. Debut of MISS NELLIE HENDERSON. NOTICE.—In the reconstruction PARIS will be divided into two acts, and will constitute the evening's entertainment. MONDAY, DEC. 19, every evening and Saturday Matinee, until further notice, the reconstructed version of the celebrated Burlesque, in two acts, PARIS. PARIS. NEW MUSIC, NOVEL SITUATIONS, STARTLING EFFECTS. In active preparation, the grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza, ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. MATINEE PERFOMANCES, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, THE WHITE CAT, preceded by A WOMAN'S STRATAGEM. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, First week of the BURLESQUE OPERA OF LES BRIGANDS, LES BRIGANDS, LES BRIGANDS, with the celebrated LAUGHING AND WHISPERING CHORUSES. THE CARBINEERS BODYGUARD OF COLONEL FISK. THE 'FRISCO'S BEST BURLESQUE. First appearance of JOHNNY QUEEN since his severe indisposition. Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW YORK CIRCUS. L. B. LENT..........Director. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. FIRST WEEK OF THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE, CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER. NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS. CHARACTERS SUSTAINED BY A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN. IN ADDITION TO THE SPECTACLE, DARING HORSEMANSHIP, BY THE GREAT MELVILLE FAMILY. GYMNASTIC EXERCISES BY THE ARTISTIC CORPS OF ATHLETES, &C. TRAINED HORSES, PONIES.

MISS GLYN, AT STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.

LAST NIGHT OF THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. The Fair will close THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at 11 o'clock. The auction sale will be held on Thursday evening.

LITTLE OLLIE, AGED SIX YEARS, WILL MAKE HIS debut this evening, at Chickering Hall, 11 East Fourteenth street. He will recite the "Seven Ages," scenes from "Macbeth," "Julius Cæsar," &c. Tickets $1.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, CORNER BROADWAY, 6TH AVENUE AND 35TH ST. ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. PANORAMA EVERY AFTERNOON. PERFORMING DOGS. GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL. MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, LIVING ART GALLERY, ORIGINAL PUNCH AND JUDY. CHRISTMAS TREES, MIRTH AND MUSIC, FUN, FROLIC AND FESTIVITY, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHOICE RESERVED Seats for "Saratoga," for sale at Theatre Ticket office, Astor House, rotundo.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A rare and constantly increasing stock of WOOD CUTS, from fresh and original designs, on hand at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 97 Nassau street, Old Herald Building.

THE BALL SEASON.

BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Thursday, December 29, 1870. Lady's Hunting Watch to be given away.

CHARITY BALL, JANUARY 10, 1871, AT THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IN AID OF THE STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. Under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels. Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT, President. Mrs. RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, Mrs. E. E. PHELPS, Mrs. PARKE GODWIN, Mrs. JAMES BROOKS, Mrs. E. A. RAYMOND, Mrs. S. H. WALES, Mrs. D. S. BLODGETT, Vice Presidents. Mrs. RALPH MEAD, JR., Secretary. Mr. HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer. Mrs. E. A. RAYMOND, Assistant Treasurer.

FIREMEN'S BALL. THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given in THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1871. TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS, admitting gentleman and ladies. JAMES F. WENMAN, President, 146 Pearl street. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street. JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William street. Dress Circle and Proscenium Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 MINETTA ST., NEAR BLEECKER, IN THE REAR.—A respectable young English woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; a Protestant; city reference.

7 CLARKE ST., IN STORE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; can make pastry, biscuits, and do all kinds of cooking; or would do general housework; good reference.

41 SPRING ST., BETWEEN MOTT AND MULBERRY sts., rear building.—A respectable woman as good, thorough cook. Best city reference.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—AS first class cook; understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; a good baker of bread; good city reference.

112 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A small private family; no objection to assist in the washing or to go a short distance in the country; has best city reference if required.

130 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., grocery.—A respectable woman to cook and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Good city reference.

166 EAST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook in a private family. Good reference.

170 3D AV.—AN EXCELLENT COOK; HAS FOUR years' reference from her last place; no objection to washing. Inquire Wednesday and Thursday.

202 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is a good plain cook and first class washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMpetent woman as thorough cook and excellent baker; no objection to a boarding house; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A neat, competent woman as good cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Good city reference.

236 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; good baker of bread and pies; best city reference.

244 EAST 55TH ST.—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, IN a first class private family; one as cook; will assist at washing; the other as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; city reference. Call for two days.

251 SPRING ST. REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good plain cook in a small private family; is a first rate washer and ironer; understands her business generally. Best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

261 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; city reference.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first class cook in a hotel, restaurant or club house. Call for two days.

342 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL in a private family to cook, wash and iron; city reference.

423 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A MIDDLE aged English woman, Protestant, as good cook, washer and ironer in a small, respectable family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference can be given.

427 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS FIRST class cook; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

443 EAST 12TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as first class order cook in a restaurant; thoroughly understands her business.

868 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH sts.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,112 2D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; excellent references.

Chambermaids, &c.

15 WEST 17TH ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; most satisfactory references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children. City reference.

213 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist at washing and ironing and help to mind children; best city reference. Call for two days.

216 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young Protestant German girl as light chambermaid and seamstress.

218 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do housework; best city reference from her last place.

221 EAST 57TH ST.—A STEADY AND WILLING girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; good city reference.

244 EAST 55TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

413 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress who has lately landed; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING, IN ALL ITS branches, at moderate prices, by Mrs. RICHARDSON, formerly of Varick street, she having resumed business. Her old customers are invited to call at 179 (old No. 175) Bleecker street.

41 EAST 33TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS THOrough seamstress and lady's maid; understands dressmaking, hairdressing and working on three sewing machines; no objection to assist in a nursery; city or country. Best city reference.

112 WEST 35TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A DRESSmaker would go out to work by the day; understands cutting and fitting, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

149 EAST 32D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV., FOURTH floor, front room.—A good seamstress wants work by the week or month; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; no objection to the country. Reference if required. Call or address.

201 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., OVER THE bakery.—A Protestant woman wants a few more engagements to go out by the day dressmaking; cuts ladies' and misses' dresses; or would take work home; has a machine; reference.

232 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class family seamstress and operator by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing, ladies' and children's dresses; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine if required.

235 WEST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week; understands cutting and trimming; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

243 EAST 119TH ST.—FIRST CLASS WORK WANTed by a dressmaker; evening dresses and walking suits a specialty; $3 per day to go out and fit. Address DRESSMAKER.

334 EAST 21ST ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; has first class sewing machine. Best city reference.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Fall and Winter Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

354 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPEtent dressmaker, cutter and fitter of ladies' and children's dresses wishes a few more engagements by the day. Address.

493 6TH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER wants a little more work, to go out by the day; cuts and trims in the French style; or would go as lady's maid; understands it thoroughly; good references.

510 3D AV., ONE DOOR FROM CORNER 34TH ST.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few more families, work for the season; ladies' and children's suits and evening dresses made up at the shortest notice and as cheap as they can have them done at their own houses; will go out by the day if required.

585 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., first floor.—A first class dressmaker wishes to go out by the day in private families; best reference.

604 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can operate; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; best city reference.

719 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS IN a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen until engaged.

751 6TH AV., IN STORE.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking.

1,530 BROADWAY (IN STORE), BETWEEN 47TH and 48th sts., near 7th av. market.—Mme. Plowman wishes work as a first class dressmaker; ladies and children fitted with elegance and despatch. Address or call.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WISHING TO FIND A HOME in New York, will sew six hours a day in any respectable family for her board; can give good reference; is a good operator on several machines. Address Mrs. NELSON, station D, New York.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, WHO IS NOT strong, wishes plain family sewing to do by hand, or would be companion to a lady. In either case a comfortable home more desired for the present than wages. Good reference. Address ADVERTISER, Rahway, N. J.

General Housework, &c.

8 JEONS ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family; can show best city reference.

89 WEST 11TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework in the city; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; best reference from last place.

129 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable widow to do general housework, in city or country. Call for two days.

233 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework.

252 WEST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family. Good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

252 WEST 36TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

329 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

22 EAST 15TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH av.—A French lady, very intelligent, as housekeeper.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A WELL EDUCATED WIDOW lady wishes a home in a family, for which she would give in return those little accomplishments she possesses; speaks German, French and English fluently; is a good housekeeper and manager; would not object to go South. Mrs. HOWARD.

217 WEST 36TH ST.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE as housekeeper or assistant housekeeper; good reference. Can be seen for two days. Address W. S.

360 WEST 25TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY WANTS a position as housekeeper in hotel or linen room; would attend invalid lady or gentleman; best city references. Call this week.

413 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, aged 30, as housekeeper in a widower's family; is a good dressmaker; good reference given and required. Call for four days, or address HOUSEKEEPER.

421 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 17.—A GERMAN PROtestant woman as housekeeper or to take care of children; city or country.

449 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS housekeeper. Good reference if required.

621 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN WOman as housekeeper in a hotel; has a practical knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

A WIDOW WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS housekeeper or to take charge of a furnished house; good references. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY FROM THE SOUTH WOULD LIKE a position as housekeeper or to take charge of a linen room. Address Mrs. WILSON, Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WISHES AN engagement as housekeeper in a first class family or in a hotel; unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. P. T., Herald office.

A DRESSMAKER, WITH WHOM CONSTANT SEWing does not agree, wishes a situation as working housekeeper or in any light, respectable business; short time in city; best reference. Address M. L., station F.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, A situation as housekeeper. Address Mrs. MINNIE CULVER, station D, New York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
EIGHT PAGE DOUBLE PAPER,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
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All for
TWO CENTS A COPY.

Laundresses, &c.

104 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; best city reference.

145 WEST 32D ST.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES to take in washing by the dozen, or to go out to work by the day. Inquire of MARY YATES.

146 WEST 20TH ST., FRONT HOUSE, SECOND floor.—A colored woman to go out by the day in families to wash, iron and cook, or to clean offices or stores.

153 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to work by the day or as laundress in a private family; best city reference.

158 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to work out by the day at washing and ironing; understands fluting and polishing; good city reference.

241 EAST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman would like families' and gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; the best of reference.

270 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable, competent woman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or private families; would take interest in giving satisfaction. Call or address.

322 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's and ladies' washing and ironing and all kinds of French fluting and fine washing. Would go out by the day.

514 EAST 11TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A WIDOW WOman desires work by the day or would take a gentleman's washing.

966 3D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., second floor.—A widow, with the best city references, wishes to take some washing and ironing at her own house; would go out to day's work. Apply to Mrs. FLOOD.

Nurses, &c.

9 3D AV.—WANTED, A BABY TO BRING UP ON THE bottle. Mrs. BROWN.

23 SUFFOLK ST., NEAR GRAND.—AS NURSE, BY A highly respectable, well educated German woman; or any position where trust is required. Call or address.

66 (NEW NO.) WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A respectable woman to go out as wet nurse; baby is one month old.

166 WEST 25TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; understands ladies' and children's hairdressing; best city reference.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; good city reference. Call for two days.

223 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with good fresh milk, as wet nurse. Refers to Dr. G. R. Gyles, 112 9th av., between 17th and 18th sts.

304 MULBERRY ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman as child's nurse; can work on a sewing machine.

305 WEST 20TH ST.—A LADY TO TAKE CARE OF a baby or to bring it up on the bottle at her own house; has no children of her own.

319 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as child's nurse and to assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; best city reference.

407 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; her own two weeks old; is a good seamstress; will assist in sewing. Can come well recommended.

475 BROOME ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, room No. 8.—A respectable woman wishes to wet nurse a baby at her own house; has lost her own baby.

Waitresses, &c.

140 WEST 31ST ST.—AS WAITRESS, OR WOULD DO the chamberwork and waiting. Best city reference.

145 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman as first class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL, 13 YEARS OF AGE, as waitress in a first class family; the best reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

Miscellaneous.

138 WEST 16TH ST.—AS TRAVELLING COMPANION, lady's maid, or to take care of sick person, by a French lady, speaking English and having the best references. Apply to Madame AUBERT.

146 LIBERTY ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble English person would like a situation in a dollar store. Call on or address ENGLISH.

157 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO REspectable women to go out by the day.

218 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG SWISS FRENCH lady, just arrived from Europe, as companion or as governess; would prefer to travel. Address R. P.

237 WEST 27TH ST., REAR BASEMENT.—A YOUNG colored woman to do work by the day or week; willing to do washing, ironing and cleaning; reference given if required.

A DRESSMAKER, WHOSE HEALTH DEMANDS active business, wishes a situation as lady's maid or travelling companion. Address THORNTON, station F.

A FRENCH LADY GIVES LESSONS DAY AND evening, at her own or pupils' residences, in modern languages, drawing and painting; also translating and copying. Address MADEMOISELLE, box 138 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN, AFTER THE NEW Year, a situation as resident governess in the country; she has had much experience in teaching English, French and music, and can furnish undoubted references to pupils and respectable parties in New York and Brooklyn. Address EXPERIENCE, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCED IN the care and instruction of children as governess; teaches music, English and French, or would supervise a house; is capable and efficient; would go South or West; a widow or widower's family preferred; references given. Address TRUST, station G, 7th av.

A LADY, WHO CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE references, and who has had much experience in teaching English, French and Music, desires to find a home after the holidays (Brooklyn preferred) in exchange for two hours' daily instruction in those branches and the use of a piano. Address MUSIC, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN efficient teacher, is open to an engagement; English thoroughly, French, Drawing from the round and flat; good Music and Singing; highest references. Address UPTON, box 141 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 203 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN a small family. Call for two days at West 37th st., corner of Broadway, second floor.

A.—RESPECTABLE, LIGHT AND GENTEEL EMployment. Ladies of good address are now making $5 to $10 daily. Call and see. 51 Cortlandt st., room No. 5.

A NICE PROTESTANT PERSON WANTED—TO TAKE care of a baby, sew and as companion; a good home. Apply to Mrs. FORD, 321 West 33d st.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME, TO PAY for first class Sewing Machines by instalments. Instructions free. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCH CO., 43 Bleecker street.

PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID WANTED—IN A small boarding house. A steady girl, with good references, willing and obliging, will find a good home at 125 East 27th st.

SALESWOMEN IN FANCY STORE WANTED.—FOUR young women as saleswomen; must come well recommended. Apply at 925 Broadway.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AT 103 West 13th st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A SMALL FAMILY; MUST be a good cook, washer and ironer; good reference required. Apply at 60 West 127th st., Harlem.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer. City references required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 2 West 29th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST UNDERSTAND HER business thoroughly and be a good bread and pastry baker; city reference. Apply from 9 till 1 at 88 East 35th st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO WASH AND IRON and assist with general housework; must have city reference. Apply, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at 52 West 21st st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; must have good references. Call at 213 East 19th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS IN a small family; one who is willing and obliging; good reference required. Apply at 29 West 25th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, 22d inst.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class Protestant cook, with best of city references, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 8 East 9th st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED LADY canvassers for New York city; a salary and liberal commission paid. Apply, before 11 o'clock, to S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway.

WANTED—AT THE LITTLE OYSTER HOUSE, 119½ Bowery, a young girl, who understands washing dishes, with references from last place. No other need apply. Call after 10 A. M., for two days.

WANTED—ON A SALARY, AN EXPERIENCED LADY, to solicit subscriptions to a beautiful work of art. Apply, by letter only, enclosing references, to G. CARLETON, 188 Broome st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

132 CHERRY ST.—AN ITALIAN AS WAITER IN A hotel, private family or restaurant; speaks French and a little English; good character and recommendations. Address C. G.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THE hotel business, is desirous of a situation; no objection to leave the city. Address W. M. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELSHMAN; CAN write a good hand and is not afraid to work in any store or other place. Call for three days at 114 Cedar st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS VALET, TO TRAVEL with and care an invalid gentleman, by a man who knows the Continent of Europe and has the highest testimonials and city reference. Address VALET, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wants evening and rainy days employment; terms very moderate. Address QUILL DRIVER, Herald office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man of some experience; first class references required. Address, naming references and salary desired, MERCHANT, Herald office.

AS BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, SALESMAN, or as clerk in some banking house, by a young man of experience and unexceptionable reference. Address JOHN, box 4,196 Post office, New York.

A YOUNG AND WELL EDUCATED SWEDE WISHES a situation as clerk in a wholesale or importing house; corresponds in the English and Scandinavian languages; has some knowledge in the German also; best city references. Address C. T., Herald office.

A SALESMAN WITH GOOD EASTERN AND WESTern trade and a thorough knowledge of European markets, where he has fair credit, wishes to be connected with a house for a fair consideration, or would associate with a party having $30,000. Address THOMAS, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ABLE to take entire charge of an office; a thorough bookkeeper and correspondent in French, German and English; has five years' experience in an importing house and the highest references; salary not less than $1,200. Address L. F. F., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER (TO ACT ALSO AS GENERAL CLERK) wanted, in a cloth jobbing house; character must be unexceptionable. Address, with particulars and salary expected, which must be low, WILSON, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—MUST BE FIRST CLASS, with good city references. Apply at CRAWFORD'S, 226 7th av., near 23th st.

HARDWARE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, who has had several years' thorough experience in a wholesale hardware house; can refer to his present employer's. Address A. R., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED AS SALESMAN OR BARkeeper; has had experience both in wholesale and retail liquor trade; can furnish the best reference. Address S. C., Herald office, for two days.

TO NECKTIE MANUFACTURERS OR NOTION houses. The advertiser has a large acquaintance in the West and South; is open for engagement. Address W. S., box 105 Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING AN ACquaintance with the drug business, desires an engagement for a portion of his time; salary no object. Address Mutt., 168 3d st.

WANTED, BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, TO TAKE entire charge of general store; country preferred; security and reference. Address VAN, Herald office.

WANTED—A COPYIST, WHO WRITES A GOOD hand rapidly. Call on F. O. SALMON, 82 Broadway, before 11 A. M. to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the jobbing trade, to sell neckties, at L. A. VAN PRAAG & CO.'S, 575 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS SALESMEN WITH a capital of $50, to introduce a staple article to the trade. Call at 13 College place.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER, HAVING A RAILROAD acquaintance; good reference must accompany communication. Address F. K. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT SIXTEEN, WHO can write a good hand and come well recommended. Apply to H. F. JOHNS, 695 Washington st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; ONE who is rapid, accurate and understands his business thoroughly, with good references. Address MERCHANT, station A.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE HALF INTEREST IN A Fancy Goods and Stationery Store, No. 1,391 Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. A man with small or large capital can call. G. A. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as collector or any position of trust; understands the English and German languages; best city references and security can be given. Address COLLECTOR, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO SPEAKS ENglish and German, a situation as general clerk or assistant bookkeeper; best reference. Address T., box 1,063 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A SOber man, of long experience in this city, with good recommendations. Address 161 West 27th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man, who understands the care of horses well; can drive two or four if required; has good reference. Apply at his present place, 143 East 58th st., in stable.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN AND gardener; can milk; understands his business; best reference from last employer. Address A. R., box 219 Herald office.

A COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman, porter or to drive a truck; will be recommended by present and former employer. Call this week on A. G. HAMON, 170 Broadway, third floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A first class colored coachman; a good groom and careful driver; good references. Call or address for two days, 219 West 46th st.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN WHO understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is a first class city driver; no objection to the country; first class references from last employer. Address T. BARRETT, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTant; perfectly understands the care and management of any gentleman's establishment; best city reference. Call on or address A. BORNER, 57 West 33d st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTant; perfectly understands the care and management of any gentleman's establishment; best city reference. Call on or address A. BORNER, 57 East 33d st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; good driver; an excellent groom; best city reference from his former and later employers. Address, for two days, R. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

I AM DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A SITUATION FOR my coachman, whom I can highly recommend. For further particulars apply to or address G. T. CROMWELL, 84 Liberty st., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS GARdener and coachman, and to be generally useful on a gentleman's place in the country; five years' reference from last employer. Call on or address, for three days, J. S., 236 East 82d st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

TO HORSE DEALERS AND GENTLEMEN.—WANTED, a situation as brakesman and nagsman, or as coachman to a private gentleman, by a young man just arrived from London; thoroughly understands his business; married; no encumbrance. Address B. G., 120 Charlton st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom; must be thoroughly competent and come well recommended. Apply at 36 Beaver st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' reference from one family; five years' reference from last family. Address J. C., box 221 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY AND INDUSTRIous Scotchman, a situation as assistant bookkeeper salesman or collector. Best reference given. Twenty-five dollars will be given to any one procuring such a position. Address TROY, Herald office.

304 EAST 32D ST.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN, aged 20, a situation as coachman; best reference. Call on or address W. H. G., for two days.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED.—APPLY IN THE COFFEE SALOON No. 3 Park row. P. DOLAN.

A FIRST CLASS MAN CAN MAKE $30 TO $50 A day during the holiday season selling our illustrated and gift books. VIRTUE & YORSTON, 12 Dey street.

AGENTS WANTED.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL the most attractive article ever offered in this city. This is no patent humbug. Call at 23 Dey street, up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

A.—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE MAKING MONEY rapidly, city or country, on Kirwan's new work, "Palace and Hovel; or, Phases of London Life." Just out. A splendid holiday gift. S. H. SMITH, 51 Cortlandt street, room No. 5.

BOY WANTED.—REAL ESTATE OFFICE; A GOOD strong boy, one who can read and write and make himself generally useful. Address box 1,639 Post office.

COLORED BOY WANTED—BETWEEN 12 AND 14 years of age, with good reference. Apply at 115 West 21st st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—WANTED, an immediate purchaser for a first class Billiard Saloon, Bar and Cigar Stand. Apply for three days at 39 West Union square.

PORTER WANTED.—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN AS porter and also to distribute bills; must be strong, active and acquainted with dry goods. Apply at 103 Chambers street.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND BAR, &C. APPLY AT 221 East 11th st., at 10 A. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND A FISH AND oyster stand; also a good sausagemaker. Apply at 442 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN SERVANT; FRENCH preferred; best city references required. Apply at 91 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A BOY, WELL RECOMMENDED, TO MAKE himself generally useful in a clothing store; salary $5 per week. 189 Grand st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, FOR A COAL office on Wall st. Address in own handwriting, giving references, COAL, Herald office.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD MEN TO CANVASS THIS city for the new Stereopticon advertising medium; good pay. Address L. M. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FAITHFUL BOYS TO DISTRIBUTE circulars this morning. Apply at GOLDSMITH'S College, 40 East 14th st., Union square, before 9 A. M. only.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY IN A BROKER'S office, willing to work early and late; pay $5 per week. Address, in applicant's writing, box 4,331 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS TRAVELLING AND HAS first class business qualifications to attend to special negotiations in Western cities. Address A., box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—A BAKER, TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A steam bakery; one that understands all kinds of crackers; must be a sober and steady man and give good reference. Address WOODRUFF & COLBY, Mansfield, Ohio.

YOUTH WANTED—INTELLIGENT, HONEST AND willing; wages $5 per week. State age and reference, and enclose stamp for reply, to M. & CO., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

TO ENGINEERS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, two men to sell a great economy connected with boilers and steam pipes. Parties of good address and character may obtain lucrative employment by calling at 70 Broadway, room 15, between 9 and 10 A. M. and 12 and 1 P. M.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITORS, at LANGE & HILLMAN'S, 207 Pearl st.

WANTED—A CARVER FOR A RESTAURANT; MUST understand his business thoroughly. Address A. K., Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIRST CLASS WEAVERS and curlers on real hair work; good wages paid. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON & CO., 366 Canal st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE ET SA FILLE AGEE DE 13 ans, arrivant de France, desirerait se placer dans une bonne famille française ou américaine pour soigner des vieillard ou des enfants. Tres bonnes references. Adresser F. G., Herald office.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, COUPEUSE ET AJOUteuse experimentee, desire trouver de l'emploie dans les familles, ou une situation permanente dans une seul. References satisfaisantes seront données. Adresser C. M., 204 West 27th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles. $15 to $1,165; rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,239 Broadway. Branch warerooms, No. 5 Willoughby Buildings, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 149 Bleecker street.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 70 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PREVENTED AND CURED without mercury. Invigorators for Lost Manhood, $5. DR. LEON, 25 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON GIVES IMmediate relief, without harm or exposure. Dr. LEON, 25 Amity street.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRACTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. Residence 20 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. LEON'S FEMALE PILLS AND DROPS.—ONLY sure medicine for woman's difficulties. Price $5. Office 25 Amity street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage, with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
CONTINUATION OF RECEIVER'S SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, &C.
WEDNESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
BEING BALANCE OF STOCK OF MESSRS. BININGER & CO., AND OTHERS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, as above, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, the balance of receiver's sale of fine Wines, Liquors, &c., together with a selected stock from Bininger & Co.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.
Large Household Furniture sale.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots, by catalogue, of magnificent Household Furniture, many rare and costly works of art.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday), without regard to cost, the following lots, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker; Pompadour and Library Suits, latest style; reps Suits, Lace Curtains, Mirrors, Bookcase, Bronzes, Paintings, Etageres, Centre Tables, Statuary, Turkish Chairs, Rockers; also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands; Spring, Hair and Feather Beds; Pillows, Blankets, Bolsters, &c. Also Dining Room Suit, Buffet, Extension Chairs, Clocks, Plate, Cutlery, Urns, Tureens, Casters, Carvers, &c. Also Kitchen and Basement Furniture, Dinner and Tea Sets, Chairs, Lounges—in all 500 lots of useful household furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT PRIVATE SALE, AT 452 Canal street, large lot of Carpets, slightly imperfect, at low rate for cash.

A.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT AUCTION.
Assignee's sale of Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, &c., at 1,225 Broadway, Wood's Museum, at 12 A. M. and 7½ P. M., Tuesday and Wednesday, December 20 and 21.
Special accommodation for ladies.
BARKER & HAMLIN, Auctioneers.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY
of
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., &c.,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A NEW ORLEANS HOUSE,
VALUED AT $120,000.
To be sold at public vendue, without reserve,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEW YORK CREDITORS,
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21,
and continuing daily until all are disposed of,
AT SALESROOMS OF HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER,
No. 29 CHURCH AND 78 READE STREETS.

The Stock is one of the most valuable ever offered at auction, and comprises every variety of
RICH CLUSTER AND SINGLE STONE DIAMONDS,
in Rings, Pins, Crosses, Earrings, Studs, Lockets, Brooches, &c., in rich Paris made artistic mountings, some of which are valued at from $1,000 to $3,000; superb 18-carat Gold Sets, in Pearl, Opal, Ruby, Emerald, Coral, Amethyst and other precious Stones, rich Lockets, Bracelets, Chains, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., &c.

Also
finest quality of gold and silver Hunting and other Watches, with nickle and gilt movements, such as stem winders, chronometers, independent seconds, double time keepers, repeaters, &c., &c.

Ladies' rich enamelled and diamond set watches, by all the most celebrated makers and fully guaranteed. Fine Silver Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, two Jeweller's Safes, Regulators, Show Cases, &c.

All of which will be sold without reserve to close the estate, offering a rare opportunity to purchase useful and valuable holiday presents at a great sacrifice.

The entire stock is of the most costly quality, and will be guaranteed strictly as represented.

By order of
JAMES H. TORRANCE,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE.—The sale will commence at 11 o'clock each day with the Miscellaneous Jewelry, at 12 precisely with Watches and at 1 precisely with Diamonds.

Goods will be on exhibition and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

Ladies are especially invited to attend the sale of this rich and valuable stock.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer,
29 Church and 78 Reade streets.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.

Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER,
HENRY D. MINER.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, DEC. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY, corner Twelfth street.

Large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of MESSRS. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this city. Also a number of the representative Pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.

The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:—

EUGENE VERBOCKHOEVEN,
by a highly finished Cabinet Landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.

DAVID COL,
by an Interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.

B. C. KOEK KOEK,
by an exquisite Landscape remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius,	L. Robbe,	T. Gerard,
L. Wintz,	David de Noter,	Van Schendel,
N. Diaz,	C. Pecrus,	E. Plassan,
Fauvelet,	L. & H. De Beul,	Kuwassey, Sr.,
F. Willems,	P. J. Toussaint,	J. Portielje,
T. Carolus,	H. Schlesinger,	E. Bidau,
Schelfout,	DeKlerk,	Carl Becker,
L. de Langue,	A. Hulk,	J. Vander Waarden,
F. Von Seben,	W. Bilders,	H. De Vos,
H. Schaeffels,	Roffaen,	L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.

Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 14th inst. free, day and evening, until sale.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21.

At 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

An Invoice of fine German Bronzes, just received, comprising Figures, Chandeliers, Extension Lights, and other very fine Bronzes by order of Consignee.

Also a beautiful Collection of prepared Birds in Groups, on Branches and under Glass Shades, all beautifully mounted and prepared by the well known taxidermist, C. Galbraith.

Also Fancy Goods, comprising an invoice of white Italian Verde Antique and Veined Marble, consisting of superbly carved Marble Fountains, suitable for parlors or conservatories; elegantly carved Florentine Mosaic Inlaid Centre Tables, together with an assortment of Bohemian Glass Vases, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

Also a splendid assortment of worsted Embroidered Cushions and Slipper Patterns, of the latest styles, of the finest and most artistic workmanship.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22,
at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF RARE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &C.
consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry, Rutherford, Drury & Co.'s Star of Garter, Monsley, Nabob Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn, Bourbon, 1853; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. BININGER & CO., consisting of very old Madeiras, old O Brandy, Bernard and Portillo Sherries; Roxz and Duead Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
P. McKNIGHT, Deputy Sheriff.

Also (immediately after the Sheriff's sale, invoice of first class Wines, consisting of 14 quarter casks Italian red Wine, in bond; 21 quarter and 15 eighth casks old Port, in bond; 15 cases (6 dozen) Smithwick & Co. Brown Stout, in bond; 4 quarter casks Jamaica Rum, do.; 20 cases Muscat Wine, do.; cases De Venoge & Co. Champagne, do.; cases old Sherry, Javel Claret Wines, &c.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars in time.

After sale of furniture, all the unclaimed Packages remaining in possession of Adams Express Company, New York, December 1, 1870, and to be sold to the highest bidder, to pay charges, consisting of about 500 packages. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Packages to be sold as they are, and no reclamation allowed in any case. Goods to be removed immediately after the sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, near Houston street, up stairs, offers at private sale, AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, on which he has made advances,
Parlor, Library and Chamber Sets,
Bedsteads and Bureaus, Desks, Sideboards,
Bookcases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, &c.
Call, examine and be convinced.

A. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER, ARTISTS' GALLERY, 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening this week, at 7 o'clock, to pay advances, positively without any reserve, great sale of high class Paintings by American and foreign artists, embracing upwards of 600, all richly framed, viz.:—Landscapes, Figures, Hunting and Fishing Scenes, Scriptural Views, &c., &c., together with many other pleasing subjects, by eminent foreign and American artists of high repute. Also the celebrated Painting, "Betrayal of the Saviour," by Calverhouse; the "Burial of Captain Latane" on the plantation of Mrs. Brockenborough, in Virginia, funeral rites being performed by Mrs. Brockenborough, and many others of great value.

AUCTION SALE.—FOR THREE DAYS, AT LESS THAN auction prices, a large lot of Plumbers' Brass, Iron, Copper and Earthenware; also a Wagon, Harness, Store Fixtures, &c., at 212 East Twenty-sixth street. Must be closed out immediately. ALFRED BRADY, Assignee.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture,
Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles,
Magnificent rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place—Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware; Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—LARGE sale THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all the elegant Household Furniture contained at the private residence 50 Brevoort place, Tenth street, near Fifth and Sixth avenues, magnificent Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, Vases, Bronzes, Clocks, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Mattresses, Sideboard, Extension Table, Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c.

ASSIGNEE SALE—OF LIQUORS, WINES, CHAMpagnes, Cigars, &c. J. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, will sell this day, December 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, opposite his former store, the entire Stock of a wholesale Liquor House, comprising the following choice brands, viz.:—Taylor's, Gaff's, Harris', Boon's, Crow's, Woodcock's and other Whiskies, one, two, three and four years old. Also a large and general assortment of other Liquors, Brandies, Gins, Rum, Sherry and Port Wine, in casks and cases. Also over 100 baskets and cases of Champagne, together with a quantity of Liquors in demijohns. Also a lot of Cigars, &c., &c. By order of P. S. Tyler & F. G. Butler, Assignees.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER,
Salesrooms, 102 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets,
Household and Cabinet Furniture,
Carpets, Bedding, Crockery,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, this day, a fine assortment of second-hand and new Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, rosewood, walnut, oak, chestnut and mahogany Chamber Furniture, in suits and separate pieces.
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
Walnut Library, Secretary, and writing Bookcases, oak and walnut Buffets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Hall Stands and Hall Chairs, Lounges and Sofas.
WALNUT AND OAK EXTENSION TABLES,
Dining Room and Bedroom Chairs, Paintings and Engravings, Wax Dolls, Fancy Goods, Crockery, Glassware, China, Chamber and Toilet Setts, Oil Cloths.
ON THURSDAY,
Imported Fancy Goods,
Toys, Dolls, Games, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.
AARON CRISTALAR & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on Thursday, December 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 469 Broadway, the largest assortment of fine Diamonds and Watches offered at auction this season, comprising in part CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE DIAMOND BROOCHES, RINGS, EARRINGS AND STUDS; AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD HUNTING, PATENT LEVERS, LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES, STEM WINDERS AND CHRONOMETERS.
Also several articles of Gold Jewelry, Chains, Bracelets, &c. Catalogues at sale. Goods on exhibition on Wednesday.

AUCTION SALE—AUCTION SALE.
$20,000 worth of Household Furniture,
500 lots by catalogue.
Rare chance for housekeepers.
Rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Drawing Room Suits,
Velvet Carpets, Bronzes, Silver Ware, Statuary,
Marqueterie Cabinets, Brocatel, Lace Curtains;
Rosewood, Walnut Chamber Furniture, &c.,
on WEDNESDAY morning, at the elegant residence
67 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
at 10½ o'clock. Sale peremptory.
A. A. SCHULZ, Auctioneer.
Drawing Rooms Suits, Pompadour style, covered French satin brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Mirrors, Vases, Clocks, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Canterbury; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, German Cutlery, Silverware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; Furniture of servants' apartments.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GUARANTEED ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.

A CARD.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL would respectfully announce that they will sell, on Thursday, December 22, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine collection of Paintings, including many contributions from our first native artists, also a number of works of the leading European painters. Every painting will be guaranteed original, and the collection will be in every way worthy of the attention of lovers of art. They will be on exhibition on Wednesday, the 21st, with catalogues.

Among the artists represented at this sale are the following:—

WILLIAM HART,	S. J. SHAUGHNESSY,
A. F. TAIT,	T. P. ROSITER (pupil of Bierstadt),
L. M. WILES,	
ARTHUR PARTON,	J. F. CROPSEY,
A. H. WYANT,	JULIE BEERS,
W. S. MACY,	JOHN POPE,
L. LANG,	W. HALBURTON,
C. C. GRISWOLD,	NORTON BUSH,
S. COLMAN,	H. BLAUVELT,
LILY SPENCER,	GRANBERY,
J. W. CASILEAR,	J. WILLIAMSON.
WM. MAGRATH,	

Foreign.

INNGHEIM,	VALLIER,
SABARIUS,	BILGERS,
LANFANT DE METZ,	AZENAR,
BERNARDI,	LEEMPUTTEN,
LITTSCHAUER,	NAVIER,
HORN,	FREIDERISCHEN,
PACE,	SCHULTEN.

Also
Scene in the Wind River Mountains,
by A. Bierstadt, guaranteed.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Furs, Robes, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine Furs, Mink and Sable Sets, Cuffs, Collars, Boas, Wolf Robes, Black Bear, &c., &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Stuffed Birds, Animals, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Stuffed Birds, in groups; splendid Cases, Branches, Animals, Tigers, Lions, Bears, &c., &c.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, at 266 Grand street, near Chrystie, a large number of second hand Sewing Machines, of all first class makes, fully warranted, with privilege of exchange.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.
Administrator's sale,
on Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the Harp Store of J. F. Browne, Esq., 644 Broadway, or e Manhattan Savings Bank, one splendid Erard Gothic double action Harp, No. 5,395, made by a celebrated English maker and in perfect order, having been used only in a private family. By order of JOHN BINSSE, Esq., Administrator of A. Thiebault, deceased.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—RICH FURNITURE, French plate Mirrors, rosewood Pianos, Carpets, &c.—On Friday, December 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms 53 East Thirteenth street, a large and rich assortment of Furniture, Lace and Damask Curtains, rich Oil Paintings and Engravings, Willcox & Gibbs' Cabinet Sewing Machine, six rich Parlor Suits, two Plimpton Bedsteads, two Sofa Beds, upright and square Pianos, in good order; Fancy Goods, Etageres, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Gas Fixtures, Fancy Goods, three Bookcases, fine Feather Pillows, Mattresses, five Turkish Chairs, superb Cabinet, &c. At private sale, a Hudson Bay Sable Cloak, cost $1,200, at a bargain.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell this day, Wednesday, December 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Bedding, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Lounges, Hall Stands, French plate Mirror, Oil Paintings, China, Bookcases, Office and Parlor Desks, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 330 Bowery, sells on Friday, first class, good down town, long established, money making, prominent corner Liquor Store and Hotel combined; east side; great bargain offered at private sale.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—CAMPBELL & CO. sells to-morrow entire large, choice Stock, elegant Fixtures, fine Horse and Wagon and valuable, cheap Lease of prominent up-town Broadway corner Grocery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—WILL sell this day, positively, without reserve, at No. 3 Horatio street, corner Eighth avenue, at 11 o'clock, that elegant and completely fitted up Bar, Billiard and Oyster Saloon; long established; doing good business; cheap rent. Sale in one or more lots.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS at 10 o'clock, at 367 East Fourth street, Stock and Fixtures of a Cigar Store, Counters, Showcase, Figure. Positively, in lots. Max Bayersdorfer's office, 324 Bowery.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS AND ART GALleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
Superb Books at Auction.
This (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private Library, comprising an elegant assortment of Illustrated and Standard Works, a fine collection of Books and Pamphlets relating to the late President Lincoln, a scarce collection of Trials, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 BROADWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY SALE OF
SUPERB CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY,
just landed from Leghorn, never before exhibited; chiselled by the following artists:—Fedi, Lazzarini, Duchs, Franzoni and Franelli; also Alabasters, Statuettes, French Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Tazzas, &c., will be sold by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 21, 22, 23 and 24, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel building.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,
of the manufacture and importation of Mr. WM. J. MILLER, 12 Maiden lane (established 1834),
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DEC. 21 and 22, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS,
521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel building.
This sale will embrace every description of SILVER PLATED WARE, including many articles of elegant design and high cost, plated on nickel, silver and white metal. DIXSON'S SHEFFIELD PLATE. Fine Sheffield PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, &c. Affording an opportunity that rarely occurs to purchase silver plated ware at auction, of RELIABLE QUALITY. Every article of plated ware in this sale is either manufactured or imported by the well known house of WM. J. MILLER, and guaranteed by him to be of the same qualities as regularly sold at private sale in his establishment, 12 MAIDEN LANE. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESroom 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
Elegant Japanese Goods,
just received, via overland route.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, this and following days, at 11 o'clock,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, 521 BROADWAY,
about 150 lots of Japanese Articles, viz.:—Cabinets, Work Boxes, Desks, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Smoking Houses, Work Tables, Trays, Jewel Caskets, &c.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE,
AT PUBLIC OUTCRY,
By LAMAR & KING, Auctioneers,
On first TUESDAY in January next,
Before the Court House, in Savannah,
THOSE TWO VALUABLE WHARF LOTS,
Known as O'Byrne's property, fronting on the river 313 feet and running back to Canal street 110 feet, No. 6 running to Indian street, about 700 feet,
WITH IMPROVEMENTS.
On Lot No. 7, consisting of one Brick Building containing nine floors, now used as a United States Bonded Warehouse; also, a Brick Office.
MRS. MARGARET M. O'BYRNE, Executrix.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.—CONTINUATION sale of elegant Paris Fancy Goods this day, at 60 Liberty street, at 12 o'clock.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, DEC. 21,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 7 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut Parlor Suits, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, &c.
Also Sheriff's Sale, one Iron Safe, Scales, lot of Boxes, &c.
Also Marshal's Sale, a Stock of Crockery and Glassware.
JOHN COUTRELL, Marshal.
Also, on account of former purchaser, 8½ dozen Morocco Skins.
THURSDAY, DEC. 22,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Marshal's Sale—A lot of Groceries. CHAS. F. WATTS, Marshal.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—STEAM ENGINE, PUMPS, Oil Tanks, &c., by order of the assignee in bankruptcy. To be sold on Thursday, December 22, at 11 A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the New York Kerosene Oil Company on Newtown creek, near Greenpoint avenue; one 370 horse power Engine, &c. Catalogues ready at 359 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Terms cash.

LOAN OFFICE SALE.—JAMES AGAR, AUCTIONEER, will sell, to-morrow (Thursday), at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and Gold Rings, Pins, Earrings, Gold Chains, Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistols. At 2 o'clock, fine Clothing, Furs, Silks, Velvets and other fine Goods. By order of Joseph A. Jackson, No. 5 Amity street. A discount of three per cent off all bills over $100.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WOMEN'S CLOTHING.—This day, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Silk, Merino and other Dresses, Broche and Woollen Shawls, Velvet Cloaks, Furs, Remnants of Silk, Table Linen, Underclothing, Blankets, Quilts. By order of John J. Levy, 45 Sixth avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, 890 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order Wilson & Co., 151 Bowery, and H. Gillen, East Thirty-third street. The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock, with Men's Clothing.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—ON THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at 597 Eleventh avenue, the Contents of a Butcher's Shop, consisting of Ice House and Fixtures; also one Cart, Horse, Harness, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE—
Groceries, Teas, Sugar,
Flour, Spices, Canned Fruits, Horse and Wagon.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, at 786 Second avenue, a large stock of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Sugar, Spices, Flour, Soap, Butter, Canned Fruits, Store Fixtures, Horse, Wagon and Harness. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 13 BOWery.—Sale of Wines and Liquors, this day, December 21, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the entire stock of a wholesale dealer, consisting of 50 barrels Whiskeys of the following brands:—Morris' Rye Keller, Reynolds' old Bourbon, two and three years old; Taylor's, &c.; also 10 barrels French and plain Spirits, casks Brandy, Gin, Port and Sherry Wines, &c.; 100 cases Liquors, Renault and Martel Brandies, cases Bourbon and Scotch Whiskeys; also cases and baskets Champagne. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, all the genteel Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., of a large house—5 Parlor Suits, Pier, Mantel and Bar Mirrors; Curtains, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables; Piano, Bookcase, Wardrobes, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Lounges, black walnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits; Hair and other Mattresses, large Feather Beds and Bedding, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves, 70 fine Carpets, nearly new; Oilcloths and everything for housekeeping; also Goods from a house in Harlem.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH CHATHAM SQUARE—150 CLEAN Beds and Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per night, $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—LARGE ROOM, WITH first class Board, for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. 18 West Fourth street.

1 OR 2 WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ALL modern improvements; less than one block from the Astor, Cooper and Mercantile libraries; Board (private table) if desired. Apply at 33 Stuyvesant street.

1 BRIGHT, CHEERFUL SUIT OF ROOMS (OR SEPARately), in a private family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired. 256 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-first street. References.

2 GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated at 135 Washington street, Jersey City, two blocks from ferry; family private; breakfast and tea $5, dinner $6.

2D FLOOR—COMMODIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also other Rooms, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street. References required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms on third floor, also a front hall Bedroom on fourth floor, with first class Board.

5TH HOUSE FROM FOURTH AVENUE, 106 EAST FOURteenth street.—Rooms on the top floor, suitable for gentlemen, with or without Board.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, en suite or singly, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house 36 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, with excellent Board, suitable for families or single persons; six blocks west of Broadway. Apply at 180 and 182 Bleecker street.

6 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, LEROY STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board; location very desirable; only 15 minutes' walk from the City Hall.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Hall Room for single gentlemen; also, large Room, elegantly furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references.

8TH STREET, 139, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board; opposite Mercantile Library.

11TH STREET, NO. 118, WEST.—SUIT OF ROOMS TO let, with Board. Very cheap.

14TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE (300 AND 302).—Handsomely furnished double front Room on second floor to let, with Board.

14TH STREET, 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—AN extra large Room and Hall Room to let, with Board; house and location strictly first class; unusually desirable; references.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—LARGE BACK Room, second floor; also small front Room, fourth floor, with Board.

18 ABINGDON PLACE (257 WEST TWELFTH street).—A neatly furnished, large Room; also Hall Room; good table and fine location; convenient to three car routes. Terms $7 to $16.

18 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—GOOD BOARD and pleasant Rooms for a gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen.

18 JEFFERSON STREET, NEAR EAST BROADWAY.—Wanted, a few gentlemen to board; single beds; good board; $5 a week; also a back Parlor, with stove, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Call for two days.

19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms for gentlemen and their wives or a party of gentlemen, with Board; also for single gentlemen; house and location first class. Terms moderate.

23D STREET, 252 WEST.—A HANDSOME ROOM TO let with Board, on the first floor, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; location first class. References.

23 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A LADY HAVing handsome Furniture will give the use of same as part payment for Board; references exchanged.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway.—Very pleasant large and single Rooms, nicely furnished; table unexceptionable. Dinner at 1 P. M.

24 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; bath on same floor.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, THIRD HOUSE from Fifth Avenue Hotel.—To let, handsomely furnished, second story Rooms, en suite or singly, with excellent Board; family small.

34 EAST TWELFTH STREET.
Pleasant front Rooms,
single and double, with Board.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—EXCELLENT Board; hall Room, $9; Rooms en suite or singly; spacious closets; hot and cold water; unexceptionable location; near Fifth Avenue Hotel; terms moderate.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a very choice suit of Rooms on the second floor, front; also nice Rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

42 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

43D STREET, WEST, 244.—A PLEASANT HOME FOR the winter, two minutes from Broadway; delightful location; elegant Rooms on second and third floors, for families or gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET, LARGE HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; few other boarders in the house.

45 JANE STREET, BETWEEN HUDSON STREET and Eighth avenue.—A pleasant second floor front Room to let, with Board; terms very moderate; location central and convenient.

46 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, on second floor, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged. Call for two days.

49 SEVENTH AVENUE, THIRD DOOR FROM FOURteenth street.—First class elegantly furnished Apartments for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board; location unsurpassed. Prices moderate. References required.

50 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms to let, with Board; table and attendance first class. References exchanged.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

57 NINTH STREET, SIXTH HOUSE WEST OF BROADway.—Pleasant, large well furnished Room, with Board, suitable for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; also single Room. References.

102 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO handsome Parlor Suits, with Board. Terms moderate.

102 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, MURRAY Hill.—A private family will rent a large handsomely furnished front Room on second floor, with first class Board; terms moderate; references.

107 MACDOUGAL STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with or without Board; house has all the improvements. Private family.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—A handsomely furnished front Parlor and Hall Room, with or without private table; Board first class and reasonable prices.

113 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVenue, short block from Broadway.—A nicely furnished hall Room, with first class Board; house heated throughout. References required.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—Elegant Suit of Rooms for a small family, with private table; also Room for two gentlemen. References.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Handsome Suit Rooms, parlor floor, large third story Room, two single, southerly exposure, with first class Board; references exchanged.

127 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board; bath, gas, &c. References required.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife, $14; also single Rooms, $5 and $7.

163 EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, YORKVILLE.—A FEW select gentlemen can obtain excellent Board in a first class house; terms very moderate.

165 MADISON AVENUE, NEXT THE CORNER OF Thirty-third street.—An elegant Suit of Rooms to rent, with private table; references required.

167 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a small private family.

218 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large Room; every convenience; table first class. Terms moderate.

224 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, A handsomely furnished Second Floor of 5 rooms, together or separately, with Board if required.

225 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished front Parlor to let, with Board; brown stone house, containing all improvements; $25 per week; references.

227 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—A front Room, with connecting hall Room, handsomely furnished, with Board; a few single gentlemen can also be accommodated. References exchanged.

228 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SEVenth and Eighth avenues.—One or two ladies can have comfortably furnished Rooms and full Board; $10; bath, gas, use of piano; or without board.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE, nicely furnished front Room, with Bedroom, on second floor, with good Board, for gentlemen or ladies or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—PARLOR and Bedroom adjoining, on first and third floor, front, with first class Board, attendance, gas, &c., to respectable parties on reasonable terms.

245 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; house just changed hands; rooms newly and fully furnished; terms moderate.

305 TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Large Room, with Board, for two gentlemen, $13 per week; large Room for one, with fire and gas, $10.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Board; terms reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED.

347 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—FOUR GENTLEmen can be accommodated with two nicely furnished Rooms, fire, gas and breakfast, for $6 each; private family; first class house.

409 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LONDON Terrace.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished Rooms and Board. References exchanged.

730 THIRD AVENUE.—A LARGE HALL ROOM, with fireplace, to let, with good Board, in a private family. References exchanged.

878 EIGHTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.—A NICEly furnished Room to let, to a gentleman or lady, with or without Board.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner Twenty-fifth street—New Rooms, newly furnished, with or without meals, for transient or steady occupation. House and baths open all night.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH BATH, CLOSETS, &C., handsomely furnished, with private table. Apply at 33 East Twentieth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW SELECT boarders have large Rooms to let, either single or en suite, with Board; house first class. Apply at 28 Lamartine place (337 West Twenty-ninth street).

A LADY DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND A PLEAsant home previous to and during confinement may call at 139 West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. GRINDLE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN FORTY-SIXTH STREET, near Lexington avenue, will let, with Board, a second story front Room, nicely furnished. Address HOME COMFORTS, box 164 Herald office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with Board, with small Room adjoining, if required; family private; house first class. Apply at 106 West Forty-fifth street.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH BOARD AND FIRE, for young gentleman and wife in private family; widow preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, JAMES HENRY, box 141 Herald office.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A SMALL JEWISH FAMILY, RESIDING ON WEST side, above Forty-second street, will let a couple of nicely furnished Rooms, with good Board. Address M., 54½ West Thirty-second street, Up Town Advertising Agency.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOMS THAN they require, would let a few, handsomely furnished, with or without partial Board, to respectable persons, at moderate terms. For further particulars apply at 103 West Twenty-ninth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HALL BEDROOMS, second and third floors (front), ample closets, to let, with Board, to permanent parties; terms moderate; references exchanged. 38 West Nineteenth street.

LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH BOARD and nursing through confinement, and best medical attendance. Mrs. BROWN, No. 2 Third avenue.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad, and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS—AT ASHLAND House, with Board; table d'hote or a la carte. Terms reasonable.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A small and private house; all improvements; for gentleman and wife; Board for lady; moderate terms. 158 West Thirty-second street, near Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
EIGHT PAGE DOUBLE PAPER,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
SEE THE GREAT
CHRISTMAS CARTOON
ALL OVER THE CITY
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.
THE BEST HOLIDAY PAPER PUBLISHED.
FULL OF THE BEST STORIES,
ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23,
AND ALL THE LATEST
NEWS OF THE DAY.
The
EVENING TELEGRAM
ON FRIDAY
will be the
VERY BEST
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All for
TWO CENTS A COPY.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES ALONE OR, IF BETTER suited, with a friend, a comfortable Room and Board, with a respectable private family; Jewish preferred. Location central. Address box 4,442 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and servant, in a strictly private family; house first class, with all modern improvements; private table; location Fourth to Fifteenth street and between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Address, stating terms, C. P., box 165 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders; terms moderate. Address F. D. S., box 4,795 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, PIOUS AMERICAN widow lady's family, where no other boarders are taken, by a gentleman; members or attendants of the Episcopal church; please state number in family, price, location. Address HOME, box 113 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, 4 years, in a good family, until May 1. Location Ninth and Twenty-third streets, University place, Seventh avenue. Terms must be moderate to good boarders. Best reference. Address for two days HENRY WATSON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND TWO GENTLEmen, two rooms connecting, between Irving place and Sixth avenue; terms not to exceed $36. Address A. K. P., box 5,526 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FIFTEEN MEN, BETWEEN Fortieth and Fifty-fifth streets and Third avenue and East river; terms must not exceed $6 per week. Address E. D. B., Ashland House.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, east side, between Fourth and Twenty-third streets; large, well furnished Room, first or second floor, closet, sunny, fire, gas, water; terms about $20. Address SMITH, box 170 Herald office.

BOARD—BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND THIRTIETH streets and Fourth and Ninth avenues, for two married couples and child of 12; not to exceed $50 per week. Address PERMANENT, Herald office.

HARLEM BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, near 120th street boat landing; Third and Fifth avenues preferred. Address J. B., Herald office.

HARLEM BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, near 126th street; Third and Fifth avenues preferred. Address S. T., Herald office.

TWO ROOMS WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, with privilege of furnishing, by a gentleman and wife; references given and required. Address D. F. B., 31 West Fourth street, store.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A COMFORTABLY furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with or without breakfast, first or second floor, between Fourth and Fourteenth streets, west side. Address, with terms, box 951 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A PARlor and Bedroom, with private table; location between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Madison and Sixth avenues. Address S., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—PLAIN, COMFORTABLE BOARD, IN A private family, for young gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms and location, C. K., box 4,905 Post office.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GENTLEMEN, TWO large connecting Rooms, with full or partial Board; one room must be sufficiently large to place a Steinway grand piano; preference would be given to a German family; in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Please address, stating terms, which must be moderate, E. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM, ON second floor, facing south, with good Board, for three adults; location between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets and Second and Sixth avenues; price not to exceed $20 for the three, fire and gas included. Address S. P. F., Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH Board, for gentleman and wife, between Twentieth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. References exchanged. Family without other boarders preferred. Address TRAP, 608 Greenwich street.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, convenient to Broadway or Fourth avenue cars, above Twelfth street, in a respectable neighborhood; breakfast and full Board Sundays for gentleman; price not to exceed $16. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—A.—STUYVESANT HOUSE, 759 BROADWAY, OPposite Stewart's up-town store.—Good Board, and Rooms from $1 upwards. Upper story Rooms at a low rent, if taken weekly.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND European plan, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets.—The only economical first class hotel for transient parties; Fourth avenue cars pass.
J. H. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50 and 75 cents a day, $2 50 to $4 a week; family room, $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—260 light Rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 50c. and 60c. per night, and $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

ST. HONORE HOTEL, CORNER FORTIETH STREET and Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen, with or without Board; French, Spanish and German spoken.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE BOURBON OR RYE WHISKEY, AT $2 50 A gallon; pure juice Port and Sherry Wines, $2 50 a gallon; Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, $5 a gallon; all of the best quality and warranted pure. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. WM. M. GILES, 159 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—THE PRICE FOR ALL popular brands of Champagne is now $20 50 and $22 per dozen, and $2 and $2 25 per bottle.
C. F. HOLTZ, 95 Duane street, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A RESTAURANT, OYSTER AND DRINKING HOUSE, together with newly fitted up parlors for private dinners, &c.; also the entire Upper Portion of a fine house on a principal street, with Lease. Parties with cash only need answer by letter. Address H. M., 224 West Twenty-fourth st.

FLOORS 108x70 WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, IN the most eligible building for manufacturing in the city, 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

RESTAURANT—LOWER FLOOR OF BROADWAY Hotel; best side; very low rental. Apply at Stuyvesant House, 759 Broadway. Possession immediately.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

TO LET—THE STORE AND FRONT BASEMENT, NO. 89 Grand street, Williamsburg; a good stand for business; rent reasonable. Lease will be given to a responsible tenant. Apply at the store.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND APARTments 131 Waverley place, one door east from Sixth avenue; possession immediately; rent $650 per annum; has gas fixtures and water throughout; a good stand for a physician's office. Apply to THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 713 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LOCATION SUperb, and full of boarders. A first class tenant may apply for permit to KING & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 212 Broadway.

AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME, FULLY furnished Cottage and Stable; grounds comprise ten lots; splendid river view; to let cheap.
G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED SMALL THREE STORY AND attic House, on Twenty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; very prettily furnished; rent $135; seen after 12. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 253 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET ON Bank street; water and gas; rent $42. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, commencement Eighth avenue.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE to let—Gas and water and newly painted; immediate possession. No. 28 Perry street.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, Nineteenth street and avenue A, to let—Immediate possession; cheap rent.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

HOUSE TO LET—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for boarding house or other purpose, or part; modern improvements; open 10 to 3.

TO LET—COTTAGE IN 115TH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Fourth avenues, cheap. Inquire of Mrs. O. VERMILYEA, 115th street, near Third avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE RESPECTability, desirous of the comforts and attractions of a first class home, can meet with such in a family, the surroundings of which are every way desirable; highest references given and expected. Address HOME, box 166 Herald office.

CHEERFUL, WELL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH GAS, grate, hot and cold water, to rent to gentlemen; references. 77 West Twelfth street.

FURNISHED, FOR GENTLEMEN OR HOUSEKEEPing, a Room and two Bedrooms at 164 Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue. $6 a week.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, without Board, to gentlemen only; best references required. No. 30 West Twenty-seventh street, near the Coleman House.

2 FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SINGLY OR TOgether, to gentlemen, in a private family; gas and grate. 218 West Fiftieth street, near Broadway.

$7 WEEKLY.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on parlor floor; large pantries, bath, gas, kitchen, fire included and conveniences for housekeeping or gentlemen. 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7 WEEKLY.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURnished for housekeeping; hot and cold water; use of bath, stationary tubs and every convenience; fine location. 223 West Fifty-second street.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Fifth avenue.—A Suit of Rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; house and table first class; references exchanged.

10TH STREET, NO. 22, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University Place.—One Suit and two large Bedrooms, handsomely furnished, suitable and only for one or two gentlemen each, without board; modern improvements; private family; references exchanged.

51 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—First class elegantly furnished Rooms to rent, without board; a private residence; references.

104 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ONE OR two handsomely furnished front Rooms, first or second floor; private family; desirable location, one block west of Broadway. Terms very low.

116 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A LADY having a very handsomely furnished Room on the second floor of handsome house, near Broadway, with water and gas, would let it to gentlemen, without board.

262 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished Room to let, to a single gentleman, without board.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, a nicely furnished Room, to a man and wife or two gentlemen; rent $3 50 per week.

753 BROADWAY, NEAR EIGHTH STREET.—TO rent, a large, handsomely furnished Room, with bathroom attached; also a hall Room fronting on Broadway; location convenient to all the hotels. Inquire of Mme. S. P. LOVETT, up stairs.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

GENTEEL APARTMENTS TO LET—AT $3; FLOORS, consisting of six rooms, at $5 per week, furnished for housekeeping. Call on A. C. GREENLEAF, 451 Broadway.

TO LET—A FRENCH FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, BEsides bathroom, with chandeliers, and all modern improvements. Inquire 529 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

TO LET—SUITS OF FIVE ROOMS.
NATHANIEL ROE, 260 Varick street.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR COMplete Suits of Rooms, in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street.

6 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

NEWSPAPERS.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND; TO an enterprising, energetic practical man with a few hundred dollars capital an excellent opportunity is here offered. Apply to J. A. BIGGS, 176 Fulton street, up stairs.

CLOTHING.

AT 421 SEVENTH AVENUE—M. COHN WILL PAY the full value for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Cohn.

AT 444 SEVENTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS ABOVE Thirty-fourth street, guarantees to pay highest prices for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by addressing Mrs. or Mr. NATHAN.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, ONE DOOR FROM WAVERley place.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets and Jewelry, as we have to fill an order. We will pay as follows:—For dresses, from $5 to $50; for coats, from $5 to $20; for pants, from $3 to $6. Call on or address F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 83 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

A POSITIVE FACT AND NO HUMBUG, AS PRACtised by others—High offers. We guarantee the highest price in the market for cast off Wearing Apparel. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 182 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street.—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for cast-off Clothing, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

AT 432 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYninth and Thirtieth streets—Ladies and gentlemen will find the fair and honest dealer, B. MINTZ, to whom they can dispose of their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, at the following prices:—From $10 to $50 for silk dresses, $3 to $15 for coats, $2 to $6 for pants. Please call or address B. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH AVenue, near Forty-sixth street, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., having a large order for Gonzales, Texas. We shall pay for Dresses from $15 to $50; Overcoats, $7 to $20; Pants, $4 to $8. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. FLATTO.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Castoff Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MADAME ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, Business and Medical Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, who has that great French secret to cause speedy marriage; no satisfaction, no pay. 403 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her; no likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriages and allay the most serious trouble. Office 193 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 150 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MADAME LE COMTE, SPIRITUALLY INSPIRED Medical and Business Trance Medium; information positive; French and English spoken. 29 West Washington square, Waverley place.

ORIGINAL MADAM BYRON—MEDICAL SPIRITUAList and Test Medium, 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A MEDIUM SIZE MODERN HIGH STOOP BROWN stone Dwelling for sale low—Thirty-first street, near Fourth avenue; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY SUBSTANTIALLY built dwelling, hard wood finished throughout, near Madison avenue, all improvements, to be sold very reasonably; near Fifty-second street.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—PREMISES CORNER OF AVENUE A and Thirteenth street, Lot 26x100, with four story Building, 25x75, on the avenue, and three story 26x25, with Stable, on Thirteenth street, both thoroughly built, containing all the fixtures and conveniences for the provision business, to which it is admirably adapted, as also for the wine business or for a profitable investment. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue (Bible House).

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BROWN stone Dwelling in Second avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, close to the Baptist church, with all modern improvements; low terms. Apply at H. G. GORDAN'S Real Estate and Insurance office, 83 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

West Side.

A CHOICE PLOT OF LOTS ON WASHINGTON Heights, with valuable water front, and commanding fine views, for sale cheap. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

A FIFTH AVENUE FULL SIZED ELEGANT DWELling for sale, at lowest market rates; also Fifth avenue Building Lot near by, near Forty-seventh street; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE DWELling, Forty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, all improvements, perfect order, 25x58x100 feet; also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH TWO STORES, rented at $2,300, lot 25x98.9, price $15,750; only $1,000 cash required. This property must be sold this week.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

A BARGAIN.—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, in West Thirty-seventh street; all improvements, $15,500. At A. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

BUILDING LOTS BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues, on Fiftieth street (Columbia lease), for sale low; also a printed list of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE, BELOW THE PARK—A FINE CORNER Plot of Lots; price low; terms easy; also desirable Plots and single Lots, on and near 5th avenue, below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A LARGE VARIETY OF HOUSES FOR SALE—OF all descriptions, from $3,000 to $100,000; some of them can be had at great bargains.
FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 454 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT AT BROWN stone House (neighborhood unexceptionable), with the Furniture, is offered a bargain, on accommodating terms. 131 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

TO LET—AT AN EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RENT, FOR 6 months from 1st of February, a fine, genteel three story House, handsomely furnished, in best location of Brooklyn, 10 to 12 minutes' walk from two ferries, to a genteel family without children. Address H. R., box 1,936 Post office.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF RESIdence, 15 rooms; billiard room, laundry, stables; fire acres, with lake stream; handsomely improved; near depot. HAMILTON WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street, corner Pine.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, NEAR THE FERRY, FOR light manufacturing purposes, a Room, 30x40 feet. Apply to J. R. WHYTE, 58 and 60 Gregory street, Jersey City.

TWO NICE NEW STORES, BEST LOCALITY, ON Ocean avenue; best business avenue in Bergen; runs from Bergen Point to Jersey City ferry; nine miles long; paved; gas, water; horse cars pass the door; two blocks from Bergen avenue station, Newark and New York Railroad, from Liberty street; with or without dwelling apartments.
J. A. COTTINGHAM,
161 West, corner Liberty street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—IN WESTchester county, for an immediate purchaser, or unimproved Land, well located, having good building site. Call, with full particulars, or send description, stating lowest price, mortgage, &c.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

AT YONKERS.—TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, or will sell furniture at a bargain, a two story and attic House, with one third of an acre of ground fronting on river; five minutes' walk from depot; possession immediately; will be let low to a desirable tenant. Apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers; or ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, 215 Church street, New York.

A PHILADELPHIA STORE TO RENT.—AN ELEgantly fitted up Store, under the Continental Hotel, to rent. Fixtures for sale. Immediate possession. Address 826 Chestnut street.

A FARM, 93 ACRES, FOR SALE—WITH STOCK, CROPS; House, nine rooms; barn, apple and peach orchards, six cows, two horses, stone quarry; ten acres wood; $10,000; terms easy; one, 25 acres, good house, barn; $4,000; back of Plainfield. P. ZEGLIO, 12 Centre street.

A FARM OF 29 ACRES, INCLUDING AND SURROUNDing railroad depot, houses, store, &c., 26 miles from New York, splendid plot for dividing into lots, for sale or exchange for city property.
G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad; parties desiring to purchase or hire will find full particulars as to price and location and be personally shown the property by applying to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who has made this line a specialty the past ten years. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, within 25 to 30 miles of this city, containing from 25 to 200 acres of good land, with good improvements and not far from depots; prices from $200 to $400 per acre, according to location and improvements. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—WEST NEW BRIGHTON—GENTEEL TWO story Cottage, three-eighths acre, plenty fruit, flowers, shrubbery; flagged walks from ferry; desirable residence; $3,250; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS ON CLINton Hill, Newark, N. J.; price $2,500. Apply to WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, 322 East Thirty-first street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LANDS.—20,000 ACRES OF Land in Missouri; desirable location; title perfect; will be sold cheap for cash, or part cash and part other good property, in tracts to suit. For particulars address J. T. RICE, 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

GREAT BARGAINS AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FOR sale, a beautiful two story Cottage of nine rooms, in fine order, on large lot and pleasant location; five minutes' walk from Congress Spring; together with a nice Garden and Grain Farm of 66 acres, with large plain brick Farm House, fine maple shade, pure spring water, delightful location, on a grand avenue, close to best mineral springs, and one mile from the property first described; price of all $6,000; half cash; balance on time. Apply to JOHN BRYANT, box 120 Herald office.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE—About 4,000 acres; 700 cleared and in cultivation; fine residence, gin house, machinery and improvements; location desirable, healthful, and convenient to city and sea shore; price, stocked for planting, $40,000 cash. For full particulars apply to A. O. READ, 62 Liberty street, or address PROPRIETOR, box 429 Post office, New Orleans, La.

TO RENT—THE LARGEST AND FINEST STORE IN Middletown, Orange county, for dry goods or other business. Address box 373 Middletown, N. Y.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE—1,505 ACRES, IN LOUISA county, on the North Anna river, five miles from station on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Lands splendid and under good improvements. Large brick mansion and outbuildings in good order. Price $15 per acre. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., 135 Broadway, New York.

VIRGINIA LANDS.—THE OWNER OF SEVERAL tracts of above lands is now in town at our office. No better investment at the price asked; land first rate; title perfect; cheap for cash, or exchanged for other property.
MACOMBER & BARKER, 317 Broadway.

$600 FOR 5 ACRES OF GOOD GARDENING LAND, 25 miles on Long Island, unsurpassed for health; convenient to churches, schools and railroad depot; close by A. T. Stewart's property; 10 acres same place and same rate; title perfect. C. SPRENGETTE, 789 Third avenue.

50 ACRE FARM AT A BARGAIN, $6,000; NEAR White Plains; fine location and neighborhood. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, Westchester Land office, No. 2 New Chambers street.

57 ACRES OF LAND, WITH LARGE BUILDINGS, IN Westchester county, at $250 per acre; great opportunity for investment. Apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre st.

300 ACRES, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., TO EXchange for a smaller place in New Jersey, or Westchester county, New York, convenient to city. Address the owner, for three days, J. P. FARMER, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A PLOT OF ABOUT 40 LOTS—15 MILES FROM NEW York (50 minutes by railway), to exchange for Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Furniture or Pianos. Will be sold low to close a copartnership. Address Mr. GARDNER, box 10 New York Post office.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE IN FOURteenth street; also one in Thirteenth street; both free of mortgages, for sale or exchange for lots.
G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

A FINE CORNER PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, 50X160, with three Frame Houses; will add money in exchange for House in New York.
MORRIS B. BAER, 269 West Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNENCUMBERED city lots, a large and elegant Property, in Westchester county, near depot. Address box 6,190 Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART FOR LOTS—A fine brown stone House, 4 story high stoop, with extra sized lot and stable, near 5th avenue, below 59th street.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE lots—A first class modern Store, 25x100, on Worth street, west of Broadway; a fine investment.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW TWO STORY AND BASEment House and Lot in East New York, with some encumbrance, for second hand Furniture. Address G. W. CROSSMAN, Park Hotel, city.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS HOUSE, WITH OR WITHout stable, in first class location; none other noticed; full value paid for suitable property. Communications confidential. Address R., box 71 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP HOUSE, IN A good location, for cash. Address N. B., box 169 Herald office.

WESTERN LAND, DRY GOODS OR GOOD MINING Stocks and $1,000 cash wanted, in exchange for equity of improved suburban Property. Address S., box 4,063 New York Post office.

WANTED.—BUILDERS AND OTHER OWNERS OF first class Dwellings up town will please call or send me full particulars of their property, as I have parties who desire to purchase and I have not got dwellings for sale which suit them. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.

A RETAIL FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—WITH THREE years' Lease from next May. Good reason for selling. Call between 3 and 5 P. M.
A. BARTNAGLE, 326 Fourth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale at very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH, LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures of an old established Grocery; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address W. H., Herald office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale, completely furnished; a good chance. Call at 18 Greenwich avenue.

A NO. 1 DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUSIness location; must be sold; unquestionably rare chance. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE—WELL ESTABlished; excellent location; splendid business stand; chance to make money. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A SPLENDID FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE FOR sale—Excellent business location; cash trade; unquestionably rare chance. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE—LOCAtion A No. 1; great business thoroughfare; splendid stand; easy terms. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND SALOON FOR sale.—Also corner Liquor Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets, down town Liquor and Oyster Saloons, Sample Rooms, near Stock Exchange.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—CIGAR STORES, COUNTRY HOTELS, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Sewing Machine Business, Lithographing Business, cheap Groceries, a Patent for the best Family Washing Machine.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—AN OPPORTUNITY now offers to an enterprising man, with some means, to buy out an established Restaurant; the present proprietor wishes to go West. Apply at 69 Gold street.

AN INTEREST IN A QUARRY, PRODUCING PURple, green and red Slate of the finest quality, to a responsible party, on reasonable terms. Address E. L., Hoffman House.

A DESIRABLE WEST SIDE MEAT MARKET, WITH complete good Fixtures; cheap rent; for sale at a great bargain; a good stand.
CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS RETAIL UP-TOWN BROADWAY corner Grocery; elegant Fixtures, Horse, Wagon and Lease; rent $35; choice stock, $2,500; with or without stock, at bargain, privately, or entire establishment at auction on Thursday by CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

CONFECTIONERY.—J. & M. CRISTY, 380 PEARL street, are retailing Candies, Fancy Boxes and Cornucopeas at wholesale till the 1st of January.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a Drug Store, at Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, will be sold at a bargain. Address Captain T. B. HEISTON, Bogy depot, Choctaw Nation, west of Arkansas.

DRUG STORE AT INVENTORY IN FLUSHING; splendid trade; first class Store on Sixth avenue; Store in Paterson, $1,800; several others, with practice.
STRICKLAND'S Druggists Agency, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—FITTINGS, STOCK, &C.; also the entire Fittings and Stock of a drug store for sale; a bargain. Apply to HALE, 61 Ann street, New York.

FOR SALE—A CANDY STORE, AT 26 WOOSTER street.

FOR SALE—THE HAT AND CAP STORE NO. 325 Bleecker street, near Christopher. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR SALOON. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to R. GARLAND, 88 and 90 Centre street.

FOR SALE—A MILK ROUTE, WITH EVERYTHING complete. Inquire of JOHN STEWART, 259 West Forty-third street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST CLASS Bakery, well located; will be sold on reasonable terms. For full particulars address box 57 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY LARGE SECOND HAND Safes, and a great variety of smaller sizes for sale low to close them out. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, WITH Cigar Stand and Club Rooms; long lease; cheap rent; in one of the best localities. Inquire at 213 Second avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT BUSINESS, DOING STRICTLY a cash business; the reason for selling, ill health. Address FRUIT, Herald office, for three days.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, STOCK AND FIXTURES and Lease. 371 South street, corner Gouverneur slip.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED PRODUCE COMMISsion House, doing a good business. Address L., box 4,989 Post office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF HOUSE in Bond street, producing $20 a week—clear of rent, &c.; leaving unoccupied handsome parlor, hall room and kitchen. Apply at 75 Nassau street, room 15.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXtures of a first class Tailoring Establishment; one of the best locations in Sixth avenue. Inquire at 251 West street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, IN A VERY DESIRAble location; has good fixtures and stock on hand. Inquire at 414 Tenth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STOVE AND House Furnishing Store 507 Eighth avenue. Inquire of H. C. REEVES.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD ESTablished Seed Store. Apply at 201 Fulton street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER SALOON, IN A good location, now doing a good business; good reasons given for selling. Apply at 65 Essex street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED PORK STORE 71 New Chambers street; it is one of the best stands in the city for the business; the store is large and rent low.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN the city, a good paying Liquor Store. Call at 59 Cherry street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—MILK ROUTE OF 160 QUARTS, retail. Apply at 54 Macdougal street, for one week, or until sold.

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY.—WILL BE SOLD AT a sacrifice, if at once applied for, the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of one of the most central Barrooms in the Eighth ward, together with the contents of nine furnished rooms, over saloon, and complete hotel appurtenances. A fortune can be soon realized by an industrious man, as over 1,500 workmen are constantly employed in the surrounding factories. Apply to R. WATTS, 148 Bleecker street.

ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY AND LIQUOR Stores in Hoboken for sale.—Inquire of Mr. HERSEE, No. 25 Newark street, Hoboken, until sold.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Stock and Fixtures of an old established Shop, in a central location, for sale cheap. A good opportunity for a young man with small capital. Address PLUMBER, Herald office.

PROFITS, $250 MONTHLY.—FOR SALE, STOCK worth amount asked; a long established business; owner will impart a complete knowledge to purchaser.
WEHNER & LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

THREE SECOND SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE large size and two medium. All of the best city makers.
S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

WHOLESALE FISH AND PROVISION BUSINESS FOR sale.—Is well established, having been carried on 12 years in the same store, which is in one of the best business localities on the west side. Address S. R., Herald office.

$200.—FOR SALE, A VERY FINE MEGALESCOPE, of Venetian make, in perfect order, with 20 large views of Venice, &c., for cash. G. A. STEVENS & CO., jewellers, No. 40 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

$3,500.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED FRAME AND Picture Store in the Sixteenth ward, with a large stock of fixtures and shelving, for sale by H. G. GORDAN, Real Estate and Insurance Office, 86 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

MACHINERY.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINES, PORTABLE ENGINES, Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills and Machinery generally. Plans furnished by Wood & Mann Steam Engine Company. Send for illustrated catalogue.
E. D. WOOD, President, 42 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A NEW 25 HORSE POWER TUBULAR Boiler of superb and original construction; the perfection of simplicity and compactness in construction and of economy in fuel. Address C. D. TYLER, box 2,865 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ECCENTRIC SCREW LEVER hand press; suitable for die sinker, stamping soap, &c. Apply to Mr. WALSH, 132 Mercer street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

IRRIGATING, DRAINING, WRECKING AND MINING Machinery, Hoisting Machinery for Coal Yards, Ships, Steamers, Masons, Builders, &c.; Hotel and Warehouse Elevators. ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

PAPER BAG MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—CONTAINing two patent Paper Bag Machines, two Printing Presses and other Fixtures, on reasonable terms. Inquire at 348 Pearl street, New York. LORTON & DAVISON.

SEWING MACHINES.—WILLCOX & GIBBS' AND HOWE Sewing Machines wanted, under price. Address room 49, 21 Park row.

TWELVE HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER—60 horse Locomotive Boiler, several Paint Mills, "Wothing," "Novelty" and other Steam Pumps, in good order.
ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND FIVE HORSE UPRIGHT Engine, with Boiler, Shaft and Screw complete. Apply to ED. HARRIS, "P. P." Whiskey, 641 Hudson street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN AND ENGlish Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Cuckoo and French Clocks, at FRANKFIELD'S old established stores, Sixth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GOOD CHANCE—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL either sell his Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shop, or would take a partner; it is an old established stand, and has all necessary machinery for conducting the business. The reason for selling is that his time is too much occupied in taking care of his Patent Torsion Spring business. Inquire at KIESER'S, 526 and 528 Eleventh avenue.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $6,000 CASH, CAN have an equal partnership in a well established Dining Room, now dining from 600 to 700 per day and paying well; an uncommon opportunity, seldom offered, for making money. Call on REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

A PARTY WITH $500 CASH CAN JOIN IN HALF INterest in a Sample and Lunch Room, down town, 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries; or for sale to a cash customer cheap.

A MANUFACTURER, WHO HAS A VERY PROFITable contract for prison labor, only a short distance from the city, fine workshops, warmed by steam, and fitted up with engine and machinery, is desirous of getting some staple article to manufacture, or would sub let part of the labor. Address T. P., box 3,700 Post office, New York.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED TO A MAN who thoroughly understands restaurant and oyster business.—Half interest in a new and elegantly fitted up place on the principal thoroughfare up town. Parties with a little cash and knowledge of the business are requested to call on C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, OR SMART BUSINESS MAN, with $500 to $1,700, can effect a profitable partnership by applying at 151 Fulton street; or will sell cheap.

BRAZIL BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN GOING IN THE steamer of the 23d to Rio Janeiro, will take any business entrusted to him and transact the same at moderate rates. Good references furnished. Apply at 151 Fulton street, New York.

DINING ROOM, WITH PART OF FIXTURES, LUNCH Counter, Tables, &c., to let, in a first class Sample Room, or will sell the place cheap. Inquire at 48 Cortlandt st.

I WILL LOAN $300 TO $2,000 ON APPROVED SEcurity, for a situation or an interest in any reliable business. Address HARRY, Herald office, for ten days.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LUCRATIVE MANUFACturing business in Philadelphia; capital required, $10,000. For further particulars apply to GUNZ & STUMPF, corner of Beekman and William streets.

RARE CHANCE.—$300 WILL PURCHASE THE RIGHT to make and sell a package to keep butter sweet in warm climates any length of time. Address for circular W. B., box 2,514 Post office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN A MANUFACturing Business for sale, of an article that is a necessity, in universal use, and on which there is a large profit. The article is fully protected by patent, and the originality of the machines specially invented for its construction. Apply at Factory, 207 Centre street, room No. 4, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PARTNER, SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH from $2,000 to $4,000, in a manufacturing business in full operation; ready sales and fair profits. Inquire at 105 Furman street, Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO $1,500, IN A profitable and well established business, with an excellent run of customers; a young man with fair business connections preferred; no agents need answer. Address box 189 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING $2,000 OR $3,000 CAPItal, to join in a very lucrative business, which will net a large income. Inquire at No. 38 West Thirty-second street.

$400 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD Oyster and Chop House; grand chance for one understanding the business. Address S. A. H., Herald office.

$700 FOR A HALF INTEREST IN A LEGITImate cash business; large profits; monopoly secured; a chance seldom offered. Apply to HOPKINS & BENNETT, 278 Broadway.

$1,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH THIS AMOUNT can purchase a half interest in a splendid paying business. Address box 4,426 Post office.

$4,500.—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC PARTNER WANTed by advertiser, who has established sole agency in New York of a successful proprietary Medicine required everywhere; no risk; extra inducements. Address CHEMISTRY, Herald office.

$10,000 TO INVEST IN A SNUG, SAFE BUSIness by a young man who will devote his time and energy thereto. Address J. A., Herald office, with particulars, in confidence.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A MANUFACTURER owning factory, machinery, &c. desires an active or silent partner to furnish capital to the above extent, required to facilitate the execution of largely increased orders for his profitable manufactures. Address F. A. B., Herald office.

$25,000 CAN FIND AN OPPORTUNITY TO purchase one-half of a business that will pay $500,000 a year for the next ten years; also a position for a good accountant, at a salary of $5,000 a year, by calling at or addressing, for eight days, room 111 Astor House, New York city.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE THIRD LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT, No. 16 BROADWAY (box 4,632),
NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1871, at twelve o'clock M., for the construction of foundation for Race Rock Lighthouse, Long Island Sound. Three thousand tons, more or less, of granite will be required at the present time, of the best quality for durability, and in blocks weighing not less than one and a quarter tons. The blocks may be irregular in shape, but no slabs or thin pieces will be accepted. The granite blocks must be thrown around the "Rock," in which an iron spindle must be placed by the contractor; suitable moorings, also, must be properly placed, to bring the vessels over the reef, to insure the unloading and dropping the blocks of granite close to the "Rock."

It is believed that the stone can be delivered at the spot, during the winter, when westerly winds prevail. The proposal must state the price per ton at which the granite can be furnished and placed on the reef, which price must include the cost of the spindle secured in the "Rock," and of the moorings for the vessels. The granite blocks must be deposited by the contractor under the direction of the inspector designated by the Lighthouse Engineer of the Third district.

Payments will be made as follows:—The first, on acceptance of one thousand tons, placed in position, reserving ten per centum till the contract is fulfilled; the second, on the acceptance of another thousand tons, reserving ten per centum until the contract is fulfilled; and the last payment on the completion of the contract.

Proposals must state the time when the work will be begun after the approval of the contract.

Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to the proposal.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the work.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposal for building foundation of Race Rock Light House."

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Engineer Third Lighthouse district.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE City of New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the city of New York, authorized by chapter 383 of Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed December 14, 1870.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1901.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 20, 1870.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES AN OFFICE IN A GOOD locality, above Fourteenth street; English basement preferred. Address R. S. T., Herald office.

UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, wanted by an elderly widow lady, in a strictly private family; Episcopal family preferred. Address, stating terms, Mrs. BLEEKER, 214 West Thirty-fourth street.

WANTED—DWELLINGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, first class, above Twenty-third street, and Madison and Sixth avenues, for responsible tenants.
WM. TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—FOR 1ST OF FEBRUARY OR MARCH, A House, suitable for the wholesale fruit trade, in the neighborhood of Washington Market. Address FRUIT DEALER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR adults, a fully furnished House, till 1st May or June 1, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues; references given and required. Address HOUSE, box 170 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE, THREE CONnected Rooms, with water and gas, in a nice locality. Address Mrs. L. C. CAMPBELL, station E.

WANTED—TO RENT, FOR TWO YEARS, A FIRST class House, by an unexceptionable tenant. Apply to KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third street.

WANTED—PART OF STORE OR FIRST LOFT. ANY firm having more room than they require can hear of a good tenant by addressing H. & O., Herald office. Location between Murray and Franklin streets, near Broadway.

2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping; pleasant location, gas and water; not to exceed $20. Address WILLIAM JAMES, No. 3 John street, room No. 3.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Bordeaux, Versailles and Le Mans.

Stormy French Ministerial Council on Friday.

Cremieux and Fourichon for Peace, Gambetta and Glais-Bizoin for War.

French Troops Concentrating at Paris for Another Sortie.

Heavy Reinforcements Arriving for the German Army.

DUCROT AND CHAUZY CO-OPERATING.

Successful Flank Movement of the Army of the Loire.

Hesitation and Timidity of the French Generals.

The Prussians Retreating Before General Bourbaki.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

DIVISIONS IN FRENCH COUNCILS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bordeaux Crowded—Divisions in French Councils—Cremieux and Fourichon for Peace—Gambetta and Glais-Bizoin for War—An Agreement.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Bordeaux, writing under date of the 17th inst., reports that the city is so crowded with strangers that no lodgings are obtainable, and everything is dear.

DIVISIONS IN FRENCH COUNCILS.

There is a division of opinion among the French ministers. M. Cremieux and Admiral Fourichon are strongly in favor of negotiating a treaty of peace with the Germans. On the other hand, their colleagues, M. Gambetta and M. Glais-Bizoin, are resolved to continue the war to the end.

A STORMY MEETING AND AN AGREEMENT.

A stormy meeting was held by these four ministers yesterday (December 6). Cremieux and Fourichon persistently pressed upon their colleagues the necessity of ending the struggle. They argued so strongly that Gambetta finally agreed that if the Army of the Loire succeeded in making a stand the war should be continued; but that if it is again beaten and Paris falls peace should be made immediately.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Ducrot and Chauzy Co-operating—Another Sortie Certain—German Reinforcements Arriving—Germany Straining Her Resources—A Struggle of Races—Siege Guns Arriving—The French Massing at St. Maur.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

I have received the following letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated December 16, and forwarded for publication. Your correspondent writes:—

DUCROT AND CHAUZY CO-OPERATING.

We have entered into a new perplexity, a new phase of the war, so far as Paris is concerned. General Ducrot and his army have not re-entered the besieged city, but remain encamped at Vincennes. It is certain that Ducrot contemplates a renewal of the attempt to break through the investing line and effect a junction with General Chauzy's army, which is gallantly endeavoring to fight its way northward. The present period of ominous silence is probably the precursor to another storm of battle, which will destroy more thousands of human lives.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING.

Meanwhile reinforcements for the German army are arriving rapidly. Five thousand daily are reaching the besieging forces, and by New Year's Day we shall see upwards of one hundred thousand old soldiers recalled to the ranks after years of occupation in peaceful works and gathered around Paris, strengthening the deep lines of investment, which death, wounds and sickness have recently weakened.

GERMANY STRAINING HER RESOURCES.

In the various States of Germany there are 350,000 French prisoners, the guardianship of whom have now to be entrusted to the landsturm, which have been called out. With the exception of the boys and old men the entire male population of the German Fatherland is now under arms. What a tale of suffering it tells of those who do the bread winning toil in Germany when all men between the ages of seventeen and forty-eight have girded on the sword or shouldered the needle gun! What will become of commerce, agriculture, literature, the arts and sciences?

A STRUGGLE OF RACES.

The war is fast degenerating into a death struggle between the two races of people. It seems as if the time had come for intervention, earnest and definite. France has gallantly vindicated her honor. Germany, though weary of the strife, is yet resolved to carry out her deadly mission, without abating a jot of severity, as long as France refuses to yield to her demands.

SIEGE GUNS ARRIVING.

Siege guns of heavier calibre than any previously brought here have commenced to arrive from Lagny. Ammunition, however, is still scarce. I yet adhere to the conviction previously expressed, that there will be no bombardment of Paris, but that the Germans will await the slow process of starvation to effect the capture of the city.

LATEST—THE FRENCH MASSING AT ST. MAUR.

A postscript to the letter of your correspondent dated on the evening of the same day (December 16) says:—I have just been informed that the French are massing the troops of General Ducrot's command on the peninsula of St. Maur. The Wurtemburgers and Saxons on that part of the German line are being rapidly reinforced to meet the movement, and the Prussian Guards have been ordered to advance to their support. An action is expected, which will probably take place to-morrow, although it is likely that the movement is nothing more than a feint. The German position has been greatly strengthened since the 4th inst.

Later from Paris—The People Confident—Versailles Within Range of the French Guns—The Obstacles to Bombardment.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

Later advices have been received from Paris.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

There has been no fighting around the city since the 1st of December. The people of Paris had received news from the outside world up to the 11th inst. The soldiers and citizens were undismayed. The public order was perfect, and the stores ample for several months.

VERSAILLES NEARLY WITHIN RANGE OF THE FRENCH GUNS.

A special despatch from Frankfort says a month will be required before the bombardment of Paris will be possible. The guns in use in the German army at present are utterly worthless for such a purpose, and, besides that, Versailles itself is nearly within range of the French guns.

THE OBSTACLES TO BOMBARDMENT.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day reports that the *Cross Gazette* of that city says the causes previously given for the failure to open the bombardment of Paris were incorrect. The difficulties in the transportation of material and heavy guns will shortly be overcome. Further action will be guided altogether by military considerations.

A MILITARY OPINION.

Military critics are of the opinion that the forts around Paris secure the city from bombardment.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Successful Change of Base—The Supplies of Blois and Orleans Saved—Chauzy's Flank Movements—Supplying the Army—What Has Been Accomplished—Timidity of the French Leaders.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

I have received a letter from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent with the French Army of the Loire, dated at Le Mans on the 16th inst. He writes:—

A SUCCESSFUL CHANGE OF BASE.

The second change of base made by this division of the Army of the Loire, commanded by General Chauzy, has been a successful lapse of strategy, as it brings the French forces nearer to Paris than they were before.

THE SUPPLIES AT ORLEANS AND BLOIS SAVED.

The immense stores gathered at Orleans and Blois, designed for the victualling of Paris, have been entirely saved. The Prussians did not capture a single carload. I think this fact a sufficient answer to the claim that they routed the Army of the Loire at Patay. In fact, I may say here that all the recent victories claimed by the Germans in this part of France have been merely skirmishes in the outposts and encounters between reconnoitering parties.

CHAUZY'S FLANK MOVEMENTS.

After its defeat at Orleans the column of the Army of the Loire remaining on this side of the river made a flank movement to Vendome. It might have been an easy task to defend Tours; but both columns of the army preferred to cut loose from all cities and operate in the open field. The country here presents the same facilities for rapid changes of base that General Grant found on the seaboard of Virginia. The number and location of the cities and smaller places on the rivers and creeks in this part of France enable the accumulation of large supplies for the army at short distances from its line. Hence, the wagon line being short, the movements can be made with great rapidity.

SUPPLYING THE ARMY.

If Le Mans should prove unsafe Alençon, Lisene or Caen are equally good as a base of operations. The army draws on the country for rich supplies and the several seaports directly in its rear facilitate the reception of arms and ammunition, which are carried directly to the front by railroad, thus relieving the wagons of further work than their distribution to the troops. The face of the country is well adapted to strategic movements and facilitates the measures of defence.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

When one considers, therefore, the present situation, it will be found that the German victory at Orleans has been barren of military results. One hundred thousand men of the Army of the Loire have simply moved some fifty miles north of their former position and there formed a junction with a new army. Thus, after all, the success of the Germans has not been much to boast of. It can safely be depended upon that the end of the French Army of the Loire has not come just yet.

TIMIDITY OF THE FRENCH LEADERS.

Nevertheless the French stand badly in need of an able leader. Never has the need of one been so keenly felt by them. There are men enough under arms to draw a circle round the German investing line at Paris, but wonderful hesitation and timidity characterize the military councils. This column of the army under General Chauzy might easily have doubled up the forces under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. Instead of doing this, the French generals allowed the Germans to occupy Freteval, in front of Vendôme, on Wednesday last. There they naturally gained information concerning the designs of the French which they stood in need of. As a consequence the Duke of Mecklenburg will soon have a large force under him with which to oppose the further progress of General Chauzy.

Bourbaki Advancing—Activity of the French.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

One of the German armies on the Loire is falling back before General Bourbaki's advance.

ACTIVITY OF THE FRENCH.

The military movements in the field continue actively, and the French are evidently endeavoring to concentrate. The Prussian columns yesterday threatened Chateau Renault, fifteen miles northwest of Tours.

OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

French Defeat at Fontenelle—Particulars of the Battle of Nuits—Prince William of Baden Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

A French force, 10,000 strong, has been defeated at Polsiaj and Fontenelle.

THE BATTLE AT NUITS.

The French forces attacked by General Werder at Nuits were in large numbers and held a strong position. The Germans captured 6,000 prisoners, together with the town. The French were pursued southward on Monday.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF BADEN WOUNDED.

Advices have been received here announcing that the Germans stormed Nuits, in the Department of Côte d'Or, on the 18th. The French withdrew at nightfall. The Germans lost 300 in killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Prince William of Baden, who was shot through the cheek.

General Glumer was wounded in the battle of Nuits on Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Peace Prospects Looking Up—Germans Exhibiting Weakness—Miscellaneous Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1870.

The prospects of peace are looking much improved this morning. It is thought in Berlin and Frankfort that the peace basis proposed by neutrals, with some amendments, will probably soon be adopted.

GERMANS EXHIBITING WEAKNESS.

The *Telegraph* this morning has a special from Brussels, saying that the late heavy calls for landwehr denote the weakness of the German investing army around Paris, and that its operations are now more defensive than offensive. One or two more sorties like that of last night (*sic*) and the siege of Paris will be raised.

OUT OF COAL.

Germany is suffering from scarcity of coal. The working of many of the mines has ceased, the miners having been drafted into the army.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The decree opening the French coasting trade to all nations is due to the obstruction of railways, especially in Northeastern France.

It is said by the Cologne *Gazette* that Havre is exempted from blockade by the French government.

ACCOUNTS BY MAIL.

Railroad Travel—Dangers on the Road—Precautions Against Surprise—Steam Mitrailleuses—Difficulties of Obtaining Passes—The New York Herald.

ARGENTAN, Nov. 28, 1870.

I left Rouen this morning by a military train, departing from the depot at one o'clock. It had on board over 800 Mobiles bound for Tours, and all fully armed with loaded Chassepots, prepared for any violence that might be sought to be inflicted by the Prussians. The journey was very perilous, and the train paced along like a horse going to Davy Jones' locker by slow approaches. Every moment there was an alarm, and every other moment it was found convenient to take securer places behind the carriage doors and other little barricades. The passengers busily discussed the means of defence and erected all sorts of barricades in their imagination, none of which, it is needless to say, were of any use.

The French have a vast number of mitrailleuses in which the balls are discharged by steam, and there is no report. These noiseless and destructive weapons will be masked. Other inventions I am not at liberty to name exist. A grand enthusiasm exists all along this route.

At Argentan civilians can pass no further and hundreds going to Tours are daily refused. None but the military are allowed on the railroads.

I went to the Prefect this morning and demanded a permit. My papers were examined and I was orally put to the test. I stated I was a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, and when I drew from my pocket a copy of that paper of the 8th of November and exhibited eight columns of special cable telegrams on the war in Europe the Prefect was bewildered in wonder and admiration. It is needless to say he forthwith ordered the permits to be written out, and he himself indulged in all the little sweetmeats of phrase and compliment. The best passport for an American citizen is a copy of the NEW YORK HERALD in these days.

Three thousand troops leave here to-day, and I go to Tours at twelve M.

Why Metz Was Surrendered.

General Coffinieres has addressed a letter to the *Military Gazette* at Darmstadt, in which he declares that, so far as the laws of discipline allowed, he was never in accordance with Bazaine in reference to the victualling of Metz, nor yet in respect of Bazaine's political views. He adds that nobody has yet put the finger on the vulnerable point, and has told how the council of war was composed in which the marshals took part—Bazaine, Canrobert, Leboeuf, together with General Changarnier, a strong adherent of the regency; General Frossard, the governor of the Prince Imperial, and Bourbaki, the commander-in-chief of the Imperial guard. A council so composed could have no other care but the reinstatement of the Emperor, and this circumstance I consider as the principal reason for all our misfortunes.

APPEAL TO THE DAUGHTERS OF FRANCE.

French Suffering in German Prisons—German Charity Acknowledged, but It Is Not Sufficient—Let the Wants of the Sufferers be Supplied.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Willingly would I remain silent, but my heart burns within me. A groan ascends from the fortresses of Germany—a long funereal cry—the utterance of want and grief.

Sisters of France, have you heard it? Those who suffer thus are the prisoners of Woerth, of Sedan and of Metz—our flesh and our blood. Germany alleviates their woes to the utmost of her power, but she is bowed down by heavy burdens. The charity of Germany cannot do all. Our brothers are weakened; the cold gnaws them, and sickness, finding them exhausted, sweeps them away in crowds. Shall we remain inactive? Shall they see us making no exertion? No. Distance makes no difference in this respect.

Sisters of France! Clothing and cordials are required; but let us leave vague terms. The prisoners need shirts, undershirts, bandages, drawers, and all of these of flannel. They want woollen socks, pocket handkerchiefs, good bed coverings; they need red wine, coffee, chocolate, cognac, rum; they need money, too, in order to purchase on the spot articles the transportation expenses of which would, otherwise, exceed their value, and such as would be affected by the journey.

Seek, find and let us have all these things. An international agency to assist the French prisoners has been opened at 24 Kohlenbergasse, Basle, Switzerland, under the management of Messrs. Legort, Christ, Sorin, &c. It undertakes to receive and forward all articles sent to it. Let us, then, hasten to-day, not to-morrow, for time flies and our prisoners are dying. Let the boxes of goods and the gold and silver coins come in by thousands, by hundreds of thousands, and why should I not say by millions?

The prisoners expect it of us. Let us save them with what power God has given us.

COMTESSE DE GASPARIN.

VALLEYRIES, near Orbe, Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, Nov. 30, 1870.

LUXEMBOURG.

The King of Holland to Defend the Territorial Integrity—Bismarck's Note Held in Reserve—Prussia Likely to Arbitrate in a Congress.

THE KING OF HOLLAND ON NATIONAL INTEGRITY.

Defence of Treaties and National Honor.

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 20, 1870.

The King of Holland, in a letter to the government of Luxembourg, says:—"Let us together defend the Treaty of 1867 and the honor and independence of the Duchy."

BISMARCK'S NOTE.

The Official Correspondence Not to be Anticipated Indiscreetly.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20, 1870.

The government has declined to publish Count Von Bismarck's note or the answer thereto before the latter reaches King William.

PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

A Hint at Arbitration—More Work for a General Congress.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, 1870.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* denies that Prussia has any designs upon Luxembourg, and affirms that "Prussia has resolved to submit to arbitration her complaints relative to the violation of neutrality by the government of the Duchy with a view to a claim for indemnity."

THE SPANISH THRONE.

National Agitation Against the Duke of Aosta.

Revolutionary Ferment and the Life of the Prince in Danger.

The Army, Navy and People Disclaim the Italian "Foreigner."

Recapitulation of the Cortes Vote of His Election to the Crown.

Correspondence Between the Spanish Government and King Victor Emmanuel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Nativist Agitation Against a Foreigner as Sovereign—Combination and Conspiracy—Popular Satire of the Italians—Fear of a General Outbreak—Advice to King Victor Emmanuel.

MADRID, Dec. 20, 1870.

It is conceded to-day pretty generally at all points of information in the city that his Royal Highness, the Duke of Aosta, will have only a very short reign as King of Spain.

Great fears are expressed even for his personal safety, should he venture to tread on Spanish soil, either on his way to or in the capital. He will, it is alleged and believed by many, never reach the capital with his life.

It is reported publicly that there has already been organized a secret society or league of Spaniards the members of which have bound themselves by oath to shoot the Italian.

Many Italian journals, speaking in view of the existence of this hostile feeling of the Spaniards, advise the Duke of Aosta not to undertake the journey towards the seat of government.

At Malaga there has been an anti-Italian procession, in which the Prince was placed and carried in mock effigy as King of Spain.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SITUATION.

Special HERALD advices by letter, dated Madrid on the 12th inst., report as follows:—Popular manifestations against the "foreign Prince" are taking place all over the Peninsula. The students of the University have assumed a bold, rebellious attitude.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A great and dangerous split exists in the Spanish army on the subject of the throne question.

Much difficulty is experienced to find a Spanish war vessel to undertake the duty of conveying or accompanying the members of the throne-giving commission of Cortes to Italy. Several naval officers have been imprisoned for disobeying the orders forwarded to them to undertake the duty.

ADVICE TO THE KING OF ITALY.

A non-official commission made up of Spanish gentlemen has set out for Florence, in order to point out to King Victor Emmanuel the true condition and state of Spain.

NO MACCARONI.

A mock coffin has been carried through the Campo-Santo, as if at a Spanish funeral, the mourners wearing a piece of maccaroni in their hats in derision of the Italians.

IN THE PROVINCES.

The citizens of Seville and Grenada protest energetically against a "foreign" Prince ruling over them.

A CIVIL WAR DREADED.

The general idea of the more sober minded Spaniards points in the direction of the bursting forth of civil war should this new throne plan be forced on the country. It is alleged that the occurrence of very serious trouble among the army volunteers now serving in Madrid may be looked for almost with certainty. Ten of the officers in command of volunteer detachments have thrown up their commissions. Many others will follow their example in the regular army.

Brigadier Arjona and a few other officers have been banished to the Canary Isles. They are to leave Spain after having had a twenty-four hours' notice of their sentence.

AT THE PALACE.

Notwithstanding all this, preparations are being made in the royal palace and other places for the proper reception of the new King. His Majesty's household, so far as the gazetting of the names of those who have been appointed to office is concerned, is being formed rapidly.

THE DUKE'S TITLE.

Spanish Parliamentary Action Calling the Duke of Aosta to the Throne—Vote of Cortes for the Candidates.

The Duke of Aosta was elected King of Spain by the national Cortes on the 16th of November, having received 191 Parliamentary votes. The following is the official report of the voting on his election to the throne:—

Three hundred and eleven members took part in the voting, the number of members entitled to vote being 345. For the Duke d'Aosta 191, in addition to which two members who would have voted for him were detained at home through illness.

For a Federal Republic	60
For a Unitarian Republic	3
For the Duke de Montpensier	27
For Espartero	8
For the Prince Alphonse	2
For the Duchess de Montpensier	1

Blank tickets 19, of which 12 were given by the Carlist members. The majority required by the law for the election of a monarch was 173. The Duke d'Aosta, having obtained 191 and two adhesions more, has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes.

THE BEGINNING OF THE RADICAL REACTIONARY AGITATION.

The Students and the Clubs Moving in Opposition—"Young Spain" and the Army Against Prim and the Italian.

By a special correspondence from Madrid, dated early in the month of November, we were informed accurately of the initiation, progress, and probable consequences of the Spanish radical political reactionism against a foreigner for King. The HERALD writer says:—

The country is beginning to get astir; clubs and other meetings raise their voices, which are being echoed by the press, notwithstanding the fact that many editors have been already arrested. Señor Gomez was commanded to maintain order, and to do so he called out the militia. One of the Deputies, Señor Burgallal, belonging to one of the corps, had to do service, and was shot at. After which occurrence the government issued orders for the militia to retire. The Civil Governor's orders being thus overruled, he sent in his resignation, and has been replaced by Señor Martos, ex-Secretary of State, once an enthusiastic democrat, but now a devotee to the son of the King of Italy.

The University students have also been showing their teeth. Some of the Professors are Deputies in Cortes, and have voted in favor of the Italian Prince, in consequence of which they were hissed and hooted by the students, who, after this display of indignation, proceeded to the Italian Legation and insulted the flag of Italy. The Professors in question have resigned, and Martos, the acting Civil Governor, has had printed and posted up over the city an allocution to the parents of the students and inhabitants generally to use their influence to prevent the "young ideas" from "over-shooting the mark"—for be it known that these young fellows generally go armed, and if they should turn out in a body with hostile intentions, a terrible conflict will be the result. The appeal appears to have had the desired effect; the incident, nevertheless, tends to show the direction of the spirit of "Young Spain." Martos also visited the University and addressed the students, doing his best to calm the troubled waters.

The Rector of the University gave them a mild lecture; told them "that he had been a University student and knew how easily they could be led astray." He said that he was assured they had been ill advised by one of the political parties. He styled the students "his friends and school-fellows," and trusted they would assist at class without creating any further disturbance.

The papers say that seven more persons concerned in the conspiracy against the life of General Prim have been taken into custody.

The republican clubs of Palencia and other towns have been closed by order of the authorities.

Troops have been requested by the authorities in different provinces, but the demands have not been attended to. I observe that General Prim is beginning to lose confidence in the fidelity of the army, for he is continually moving the regiments about, from one town to another, so as not to give them time to make acquaintances who will induce them to revolt.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH ITALY.

How the King-Making Correspondence Was Conducted—Prim's Policy and the National Motives and Interests—Letter from the Happy Man.

The official *Gazette*, of Madrid, having published extracts of communications between the governments of Spain and Italy respecting the candidature of Prince Amadeus, Duke de Aosta, for the throne of Spain, we proceed to print in the HERALD to-day all the telegrams, messages, &c., with their dates, which were interchanged between the two governments of Spain and Italy on the subject:—

PRIM TO THE MINISTER.

AUGUST 20, 1870.—Letter from General Prim to Señor Montemar, Spanish Ambassador to Italy, saying that he believed the moment had arrived to renew efforts to induce Prince Amadeus to accept the candidature for the Spanish throne.

REPLY.

AUGUST 29.—Señor Montemar's answer, to the effect that, in view of his instructions, he would endeavor to plant the question in Florence, notwithstanding the difficulty offered by the great interest of everybody in the Franco-Prussian war.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

Telegrams from General Prim and Señor Montemar—the latter stating that the King of Italy would do nothing without the conformity of the Council of Ministers.

ROME.

SEPTEMBER 11.—A letter from Señor Montemar to General Prim explaining the necessity of settling the question of Rome to enable him to proceed in the negotiations. He repeated that the King of Italy was ever animated by the best desires, but as a constitutional monarch wished to work with advice of his Council of Ministers.

"HURRY UP."

Telegrams from General Prim to Señor Montemar urging him to "plant" the question firmly, and to "hurry" on the negotiations in view of the proximity of the reopening of Congress, and in consideration of the settlement of the Roman question leaving the government of Florence time to attend to the Spanish question.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Letter of General Prim to Señor Montemar confirming the former telegrams and repeating the urgency of planting the question with energy.

IN FLORENCE.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Telegram from Señor Montemar to General Prim, giving an account of an audience he had with the King, who conformed, and there only remained to overcome the objections of his son.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, ordering him to proffer his thanks to his Majesty for the "benevolence" he had been pleased to show, adding that, being authorized by the Ministers, the negotiations would remain secret until definitely resolved.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Telegrams from Señor Montemar to General Prim representing the advantages that might be favorable to the negotiation from a consultation with the other Powers.

THE "LUCKY MAN" OUT OF TOWN.

OCTOBER 5.—Telegrams relative to the absence of the Duke of Aosta from Florence and the difficulty this occasioned to the settlement of the negotiation.

Telegrams from General Prim to Señor Montemar, touching the necessity of his availing himself of the earliest moment of the Duke's arrival.

He arrived on the 8th of October.

CATCH HIM.

OCTOBER 8.—Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, urging him to endeavor to terminate the question before the Duke again left Florence.

"LAYING PIPE."

OCTOBER 9 AND 10.—Telegrams from Señor Montemar, giving an account of sundry visits to the Italian Minister, and of the *preliminaries* of the conference they were about to hold with the Duke.

OCTOBER 10.—Telegrams from Señor Montemar to General Prim, stating that he was requested by his Majesty to say that Prince Amadeo would accept, and that he would be received by the latter the following day.

"MEANS BUSINESS."

Telegram, dated October 10, from General Prim to Montemar, asking news of the interviews.

Señor Montemar's telegram to General Prim, as follows:—

FLORENCE, Oct. 11, 1870.

I have this moment received a visit from the Prime Minister. He requests me to inform your Excellency that you should begin to examine the views of the other Powers, asking them, in case the Duke were to accept, would his acceptance be well received by them. He has begged me not to enter into the question in the conference I have to hold to-day with the Duke, for this step ought to be first taken. He added that the reason he expressed himself thus was because he was of opinion there would be no difficulty as soon as the adhesion of the other Powers was once known.

OCTOBER 12.—Telegram from Señor Montemar to General Prim, advising that he had been received by the Prince, and had manifested to the latter his great satisfaction at the answer he had given the previous day, and assuring him that General Prim's pleasure would be without bounds; that the Prince was highly pleased; that immediately afterwards he had conferred with the Minister for Foreign Affairs; recommended a brief delay to know the opinion of the other Powers.

OCTOBER 12.—Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, as follows:—

I request you to inform his Majesty the King of Italy how profound is my gratitude for his recent proofs of benevolence in contributing to the emergence of our country out of its present situation, for which, in the name of the Spanish people, I gave thanks to his Majesty and the Prince, and, in my own name, I send them the expression of my respectful affection and gratitude. I believe it somewhat depressive, whatever be the form employed, to consult the foreign Powers, when Spain has indisputable right to constitute herself as she considers best for her interests, as Italy had when disposed to give one of her princes to Spain, a country mistress of her own destinies; they must think over this and advise their resolution; keeping before them that no foreign Power ought to be hostile to the resolution of Spain terminating in favor of his Royal Highness Prince Amadeo. The candidature cannot be made public until there is an official acceptation by the candidate and an accord of the Spanish government to present it to the Cortes.

LOOKING TO THE NEIGHBORS.

OCTOBER 13.—Telegram from Minister Montemar to General Prim, saying that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs thinks they ought to commence to ascertain the will of the other Powers, so as not to expose themselves to exterior complications after the Prince accepts. That the dynasty of Savoy desire not to be considered ambitious by accepting another throne after the occupation of Rome, and that it has no other wish than to support the monarchical principle. Montemar had declared to Visconti Venosta that more than the conformity of the other Powers, Spain required the official security of the Prince's acceptance for the act of presentation to Parliament.

OCTOBER 13.—Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, acknowledging receipt of the previous telegram and waiting reply of his of the 12th, on the contents of which he insisted.

OCTOBER 13.—Telegrams from Minister Montemar to General Prim, promising to make the observations requested, but calling his Excellency's attention to the conference which he had had with Venosta, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and asking if the weighty reasons given by the latter should be attended to.

OCTOBER 14.—Telegram from General Prim to Montemar, charging him to tell his Majesty the Prince and the Minister of Foreign Affairs that a plan cannot be hit upon for the sounding of the Powers which will not be injurious to the two countries. We found this in the haughty character of our people, and comprehend the bad effect that will be produced when it is known that our free action has been submitted to the will of a Power for example which may see with displeasure the reconstitution of Spain with exemplary laws, and with a strong dynasty, esteemed and eminently constitutional. Recommending him that, if the Minister of Foreign Affairs has not desisted from his proposition, to ask in his (General Prim's) name to dispense with insistancy and ask permission to treat over the detail with the King, the Prince and the government.

ITALIAN DOUBT.

OCTOBER 16.—Telegrams from Montemar to General Prim, manifesting that after various conferences with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs he had not been able to modify the attitude of the Italian government. They did not wish it to appear that Italy was excessively ambitious, and they thought that it would be sufficient to ask the Powers if the candidature merited their sympathies. He believed each day that passed increased the scruples of the Italian government.

OCTOBER 17.—Telegram from Minister Montemar to General Prim, saying that the King, before his departure for Turin, desired him to manifest that he still desired the ascertaining of the will of the Powers. The King suggested that something like this might be the form of communication. The Spanish government, in case the Duke of Aosta accepts, will present his candidature to the Cortes and will see with pleasure that it recives the sympathies of the other Powers. If accepted in this form there will be no difficulty on his part.

OCTOBER 18.—Telegram from Montemar to General Prim, stating that M. Sella, the Italian Minister, charged him to say to General Prim (as follows:—"That the government carry out the work of sounding the European governments."

Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, dated October 19, says that according to the wishes of the King of Italy and the persistence of the government, the consultation of the Powers, the channel of their representatives in this capital, will commence to-morrow by telegraph. He recommends him to inquire of the Italian government if in case a satisfactory answer on the part of the Powers be received, would they wish the negotiation to acquire other formalities, or acting on those already gone through, might he consider himself fully authorized to carry the question to the Cortes, which is to meet on the 31st of October, saying Spanish pride in the form indicated, saying that it was not done for Spain's sake, for she does not need it, inasmuch as nobody denies her right, but that the generous and noble character of the Spanish people will not permit them to create any embarrassment for the King of Italy and his government, who, with such good desires, were willing to lend their assistance to consolidate the work of the revolution.

PARLIAMENTARY.

OCTOBER 20.—A telegram from Montemar to General Prim, saying that although General Prim might consider himself sufficiently authorized by his telegrams and letter of General Cialdini, yet he had some days previously asked some official documents to present to the Cortes. That he had that day procured the confirmation of the promise, and that once the good reception of the Powers became known he should have the official document.

OCTOBER 13.—A letter from General Cialdini to General Prim, giving the result of a long conversation he had had with the King and the Prince, in consequence of which, he believed, he might assure him there would be no difficulty with the latter, if there were no opposition on the part of the principal Powers.

MADE HAPPY.

OCTOBER 20.—Letter from General Prim to General Cialdini, giving thanks for the assurance of the acceptance of the Prince, which news came to tranquilize the spirits of the monarchists, who had begun to doubt whether they could consolidate the situation created in 1868 for want of a King, assuring him the Duke of Aosta would be received with applause by the great liberal party, and with demonstrations of gratitude for the immense service he was rendering by accepting the candidature for the crown of Spain. He announced that in compliance with the desires of the King, the Prince and the government, he had commenced the sounding of England and Prussia, through their representatives in Madrid, and that he would do the same with Austria and Russia, hoping they would see the advent of so worthy a prince with pleasure. That he hoped that when this requirement was fulfilled—which was one more of courtesy than necessity—the Duke of Aosta would be pleased to send his official acceptation.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

OCTOBER 14.—Letter from Señor Montemar to General Prim, repeating the history of the negotiations and expressing hopes that when they arrive at a successful termination they would not be upset afterwards by internal difficulties in our country.

OCTOBER 21.—Letter from General Prim to Señor Montemar on the result he was expecting from the appeal to the Powers, and upon the necessity that the King, the Prince and the Italian government should be convinced that the enemies of the candidature would put all kinds of means into play to impede the Prince's coming.

THANKS.

Telegram from Señor Montemar copying the following telegram the King had sent him from Turin:—"I thank you for your telegram, and I ask you to give thanks in my name to General Prim. I hope the telegram will carry conviction.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL."

Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, informing him that the English Minister in Madrid had told him that the government of her Britannic Majesty would see with pleasure the election of the Duke of Aosta.

NOT IN ACCORD.

Telegram from General Prim to Señor Montemar, informing him that through the Minister of State he would receive copies of the replies of Russia and Prussia, which were no less satisfactory than that of England.

QUIESCENT.

OCTOBER 31.—Telegram from Señor Montemar to General Prim, detailing a conference he had with the Prince, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and announcing that the Prince conceded the authorization to present his candidature to the Cortes.

THE HAPPY MAN.

NOVEMBER 2.—Telegram from Montemar to General Prim, giving account of various interviews with the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and advising receipt of the Prince's letter of acceptance, from which he copied the following:—"With the consent of the King, my father, I authorize you to respond to General Prim that he may present my candidature if he believes that my name will unite the friends of liberty, order and constitutional regimen. I will accept the throne if the vote of the Cortes proves to me that it is the will of the Spanish nation."

OBITUARY.

George Holland.

Yesterday, after a long life of seventy-nine years and fourteen days, George Holland, the veteran comedian, died at his residence in this city. He was born in the parish of Lambeth, near London, on the 6th of December, 1791, and received a good education. When but six years of age he appeared on the stage of the Royalty theatre, taking part in a dance. When, however, he had reached the age of seventeen he obtained a situation as clerk in a silk warehouse in London, which he left six months later to enter the banking establishment of Ballow & Lushington, Cornhill. Three months passed when he lost his place, but immediately obtained another situation from Barber & Sons, bill brokers, on leaving whom he entered into the employment of *Newman's Echo List*. The failure of this paper again threw him out of work, and he decided upon becoming a printer, but somehow he never could learn to set types correctly. Two more years followed, during which he earned a scanty living as a commercial traveller in Ireland.

Meantime Holland had imbibed a taste for the theatrical profession, and on his return to England he sought and obtained an engagement at the Olympic theatre. Here he first appeared in character, playing Tom in "All at Coventry." This was in 1820. His success, though not great, was steady, and gave him a reputation which enabled him to obtain engagements. In 1826 he came to New York, making his *début* as a star at the Bowery theatre, in seven different characters in "The Day after the Fair." After nine years of a successful career, mainly in the Northern States, he went to New Orleans as treasurer of the St. Charles theatre, and remained in the South with William Caldwell until 1843. Returning to New York, he was engaged at the Olympic theatre, and remained there seven years, although on July 14, 1848, he appeared at Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, as Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings." After leaving the Olympic Mr. Holland became a member of the company at Wallack's old theatre, for several years playing all the low comedy parts and making himself a general favorite with the frequenters of the theatre. On the 14th of December, 1857, he left Wallack's and joined Christy's Negro Minstrels, playing female characters; but this branch of the profession was unsuited to his taste, and he abandoned it after a few months. On returning from England, to which country he paid a visit in 1851, Mr. Holland was again engaged at Wallack's, and remained there till the close of the season of 1868-9. His last engagement was at Daly's Fifth avenue Theatre (1869-70).

Of late years the veteran actor could not do much on the stage. He had begun to feel the effects of old age. Nevertheless he was always sure of an engagement and of receiving the kindest treatment from the managers. Last spring he was given a benefit which netted a handsome sum of money. On this occasion he endeavored to return thanks, but his emotion prevented his giving utterance to words. The old actor was a general favorite with theatre goers and with members of his profession. His death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him and were aware of his many sterling qualities.

FAIR IN BROOKLYN.

The ladies' fair in aid of the fund for the completion of St. Augustin's church, Brooklyn, which opened at the Phenix Building, opposite the City Hall, about two weeks ago, will close to-morrow evening. Thus far it has been very successful in the matter of receipts, which have increased each evening in a manner which is decidedly expressive of the high tone of Christian charity and zeal on the part of the Catholics of Brooklyn in doing honor to God by erecting houses of worship for the accommodation of all. The Rev. Father Rhatigan, pastor of the newly organized parish, feels confident that his anticipations will be realized, and that the appeal which he has made to the munificence of the faithful for assistance in building the edifice which is now well advanced toward completion will be answered. It is to be hoped that those who contemplate visiting the fair at Phenix Building, Court street, will do so this evening or to-morrow—the last night—and that they will contribute as far as their means will permit towards the laudable object in view, in rearing this temple to the honor and glory of God. The tables are well supplied with handsome, costly, useful and ornamental articles, just such as one would like to receive or bestow as presents during the holidays. There is a piano, silver and china ware, elegant toilet articles, &c. To-night and to-morrow are the last opportunities which will be afforded visitors.

THE ERIE TRACK IN HOBOKEN.

The Mayor's Veto Overruled—The Track Must Be Taken Up.

As was predicted in the HERALD more than a week ago, Mayor Kimball, of Hoboken, vetoed the resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to remove the Erie Railway track from the line of Seventeenth street. An attempt to rescind the resolution was made by Councilman Curran, but it proved futile. Last evening, at the meeting of the Council, the Mayor's veto was read, but the Council passed the resolution over the veto—only two members of the Board voting to sustain the Mayor—on the ground that a large number of poor laborers would be thrown out of employment if the track should be removed before the 1st of May. The matter now lies with the Street Commissioner, who is called upon to remove the track.

The query is will Erie "come down" or will the tracks come up?

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CONGRESS.

A GALA DAY IN BOTH HOUSES.

The St. Domingo Question in the Senate.

MORTON'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Stirring Debate on All Sides.

Butler and His Pet Amnesty in the House.

STIRRING AND STARTLING DISCUSSION.

Fitch, of Nevada, as the Old Man Eloquent.

Butler's Bill to be Voted Upon To-Day.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT BONDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, reported a bill, in accordance with a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to authorize the issue of an additional $300,000,000 of the five per cent bonds authorized by the Funding law of last session. He asked the present consideration of the bill; but Mr. Trumbull objecting, the bill went over. He also reported Mr. Cole's Gold Note bill, with a recommendation that the same be negatived.

MINOR MATTERS.

Bills were introduced as follows:—

By Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me.—Defining the jurisdiction of police courts of the District of Columbia and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev.—In relation to the enlistment of boys in the naval service. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La.—To relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands occupied by the city of Baton Rouge. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill amending the Tax and Tariff law of July 14, 1870, so as to restore the former rates of duty on imported brandy and opium, with an adverse recommendation.

Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Md., from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely the House bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, which bill provided for the payment of pensions withheld from March 3, 1865, to June 6, 1866, from persons who held positions in civil service.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for detailed information in regard to bonds of the State of Indiana held at any time by the Interior Department as trustee for certain Indian tribes.

THE ST. DOMINGO QUESTION.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., moved that the Senate proceed to consider his resolution for the appointment of a commission to proceed to St. Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., said his own resolution on the subject was entitled to precedence because of priority in time of its introduction and its preliminary character of subject matter.

Mr. SHERMAN desired before further debate took place on the Dominican matter to take up the House bill to correct an ambiguity in classification of sugar duties. He remarked that without the proposed legislation it would be impossible to define duties fixed by law upon "raw" or muscovado sugar.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said he had been shown a letter received by Mr. Vickers from a responsible Baltimore sugar firm, stating their opinion that the bill would increase the duties. He desired all parties interested to have an opportunity to be heard before the bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that all parties in interest had been heard, and moved to take up the bill.

Under the ruling of the Vice President the motion was decided to be premature, when the pending question, upon Mr. Morton's motion, was further debated.

The resolutions of Messrs. Sumner and Morton were severally read.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said he could see no objection to either of the resolutions. He had been opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo, and was free to say his opinions had not changed; but he would not object to any means of obtaining necessary information. He hoped the authors of the resolutions would mutually agree not to object to the taking of either.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., preferred the resolution of Mr. Morton as more comprehensive than that of Mr. Sumner. He would ask the Senator from Massachusetts what information he expected to obtain from the executive departments not already set forth in the report of the special committee of last session relative to the case of imprisonment of one Hatch, and covering St. Domingo affairs.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the inquiry referred to that committee was simply as to the alleged misconduct of an American officer (General Babcock), and that they stood four for excusing and three for condemning that officer. He understood his friend to argue now that that inquiry was to be a substitute for any investigation into the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo or the purchase of the Bay of Samana.

Mr. HOWARD protested against the false position attributed to him by Mr. Sumner, remarking that his purpose had only been to inquire as to what documents or information he required in addition to the report referred to.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to enumerate various additional items of information for which his resolution called. His remarks were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, when the calendar came up as the regular order of business. A motion to postpone the calendar in order to proceed with the St. Domingo question was finally carried after debate—yeas 30, nays 22.

The question recurring on Mr. Morton's motion to take up his resolution concerning St. Domingo, Mr. Sumner was awarded the floor, but gave way, temporarily, to a motion by Mr. Sherman to resume the consideration of the House bill regulating the duties on sugar. The bill was taken up and debated as to whether it might involve an increase of duties.

A motion by Mr. VICKERS, (dem) of Maryland, to refer the bill to the Finance Committee was lost, when Mr. Vickers demanded the regular order of business, which had been suspended only by unanimous consent. The effect of this was to bring the Dominican question again before the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER continued his remarks to show that very few, if any, of the points of his resolution were covered by the special report of last session referred to by Mr. Howard. He intimated that there was a constitutional inhibition against any treaty-making power on the part of the Dominican authorities a treaty with France, which included Dominica as part of Hayti, forbidding such a thing.

The Senate then voted upon Mr. Morton's motion.

Mr. SCHURZ demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was agreed to by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Lewis, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Sawyer, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Warner, Willey, Williams, Windom—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton of Md., Harris, McCreery, Morrill of Vt., Patterson, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers—17.

The resolution was then read.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to refer it to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORTON briefly advocated the resolution, remarking that he could not see any objection to it, and that an affirmative vote would not commit anybody upon annexation.

Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo., supposed the intention was to appoint a Scientific Commission to go over the island of St. Domingo and investigate everything there—the water, the earth, the air, and the mental and moral condition of the population. He argued that, if a serious matter, the investigation would take from three to five years, while, if intended as a sham and a humbug, it ought not to be undertaken at all. He favored the reference to the committee as a means of indicating with precision the subjects entitled to investigation.

Mr. MORTON replied it was not proposed to make a geological survey. He thought the information indicated as desirable might be readily procurable within sixty days or less. Whatever the effect of the report of the commission, whether favorable or against annexation, the information thereby secured would be legitimate. It was provided that no compensation should be paid to the commissioners, so there would be no inducement for them on that account to spin out the time. He presumed the commission would be composed of members of Congress.

Mr. SCHURZ, to substantiate his estimate of the length of time necessary for such an investigation, reviewed each of the topics of inquiry specified in the resolution. He said that a conscientious report from actual observation upon "the political state and condition of Dominica" would require from three to five years; that a personal inquiry into "the desire of the people to become annexed to the United States" would require three months at least, in consequence of the lack of railroad facilities in the island; and that a report upon "the physical, moral and mental condition of said people" could not be made within six months. As to the resources of the country the commissioners could not report upon speculation, but would have to see with their own eyes, and for this six months more would be required; and so on with the remaining subjects of inquiry, such as the mineral and agricultural productions, the climate and debt of St. Domingo.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, spoke of the persistence with which the President had urged the acquisition of Dominica. Seeing that it was not likely to be annexed under a treaty-making power, for want of a two-thirds vote in the Senate, the President had gone so far as to suggest its annexation by a joint resolution, as in the case of Texas. The pending resolution was doubtless with a view to such a move. He reminded the Senate the island could not be annexed as a Territory, but must come in, if at all, as a State. The constitution making no provision for the annexation of foreign territory other than as a State, the question, therefore, was, would the Senate recede from its position and admit St. Domingo without one man out of every 10,000 there being able to speak the English language, or having the slightest idea of our institutions? The resolution was objectionable in its details. The President was to select his own men as commissioners, without a word of consent by the Senate. He was to appoint men without compensation. This feature Mr. Thurman regarded rather as an objection than otherwise. Who would go to San Domingo without compensation unless he was a jobber or a tool of jobbers? The appointment of army officers was equally objectionable.

Mr. MORTON explained that he had not alluded to army officers, but to members of Congress, as members of the commission.

Mr. THURMAN replied that that made the matter still worse. He hoped the President would not send him. He knew he would not send his friend Casserly, and he doubted whether his friend from New Jersey (Mr. Stockton) would be sent, though that Senator had been in diplomatic service. Would the President send his friend, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Sumner)? (Laughter.) No doubt he would be willing to send the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), but that Senator might not be willing to forego his seat in the Senate to go down to St. Domingo for the purpose of looking into the "physical, mental and moral condition of the inhabitants." (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., referring to Mr. Morton's remark, which he considered significant as coming from that Senator, that the commission would probably be made up of members of Congress, said he favored the reference with a view to an amendment prohibiting any such appointment. All the reasons which would operate to prevent the appointment of a member to public office during his term ought to prevail in such a case; besides, no member of the Senate could be elected who had not already adjudged the question.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., replying to the intimation that the Dominican treaty had failed at the last session because of a want of information, argued that if sufficient facts were not accessible to the Senate here in Washington then the facts upon which the administration acted were not sufficient to justify it in negotiating the treaty, and none ought to have been negotiated without all the facts. He was in favor of extending the proposed investigation to include an examination of all contiguous foreign territory and of giving the commission abundant time for the purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN agreed with Mr. Scott that it would be manifestly improper to permit the selection of a member of the Senate, or an army officer as one of the commission. He preferred the selection of three commissioners from among the most distinguished men of the country, outside of political life.

Mr. SUMNER here suggested the name of General Sherman, when Mr. Sherman replied that perhaps his friend (Mr. Sumner) knew that General Sherman had decided his opinion upon this subject, and when once decided the gentleman referred to was almost as impervious to an opposite conviction as the Senator from Massachusetts himself. Mr. Sherman proceeded to discuss the cause which led to the rejection of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, the chief among these being the want of necessary information and the peculiar circumstances under which the treaty was negotiated, tending to create a doubt and hesitation in the absence of reliable data.

Remarks were also made by Mr. BUCKINGHAM in support of the proposed reference, and by Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., to the effect that the resolution was to further the pet scheme of the President and was unconstitutional and monstrous.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., opposed the resolution as tending to commit the Senate in advance to the annexation, a project which he regarded as unwise and full of injury to the country.

Mr. EDMUNDS favored the resolution as an opponent of the annexation, believing the investigation would demonstrate the impolicy of incorporating the island into our political system. The American people had an absorbing interest in that great archipelago in the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and would repel at once any aggressive movement in that direction by any people on the face of the globe. Should any such interference occur it would be our right and duty to protect our neighbors in their independence until the time did come when they could be admitted into the Union.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate, at a quarter-past four, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE REPORT ON PARAGUAY.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind., moved that all special orders be set aside, and that the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to Paraguay be taken up on Thursday, the 5th of January, to the exclusion of all other business. So ordered.

Mr. CLEVELAND, (dem.) of N. J., presented petitions of manufacturers and dealers in Newark and Jersey City against the government furnishing printed envelopes free to consumers.

INGERSOLL'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep) of Ill., asked and obtained leave to make a personal explanation. He said that not long since the editor of the New York *Evening Post* had taken occasion to make an attack upon him in the columns of that paper. He had no personal acquaintance with William Cullen Bryant, and should not have noticed the attack if he could not give the reason why it was made, and which would rob it of its bitterness and its venom. He did not know that these personal attacks in the newspapers injured anybody, but neither did he know that they did anybody any good. (Laughter.) William Cullen Bryant might be a good man; if he were, and knew him (Ingersoll), he certainly would make no attack upon him. These attacks were inspired by his brother, John H. Bryant, who resided at Princeton, in his (Ingersoll's) district. He was his (Ingersoll's) personal and bitter enemy, and had been for several years. In 1865 he (Ingersoll) had procured Mr. Bryant's removal from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in his district for cause. Mr. Bryant was a bad man, and was officially reported as in default to the government in a sum exceeding $40,000. He had been restored to office in 1866, under Andrew Johnson, and he had again procured his removal. He had thus incurred the bitter hostility and dislike of Mr. Bryant. Mr. Bryant had carried that bitterness and venom into his brother's paper. He had thus much to say in explanation.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., defended the character of Mr. J. H. Bryant, whom he had known from his boyhood. His reputation wherever he was known was as pure and spotless as that of any other man living. If J. H. Bryant was a defaulter then he (Dawes) had lost faith in human nature.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that Mr. Bryant might have been an excellent person in Massachusetts, but he was by no means spotless in the town where he lived in Illinois.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and JUDD, both (reps.) of Ill., also bore testimony to the excellent character and reputation of Mr. Bryant.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., explained that outgoing collectors were charged with the uncollected sums which they turned over to their successors and appeared as defaulters until the accounts of their successors were audited and settled.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied to Mr. Judd by asking him if he knew how many children Mr. Bryant had in the town of Princetown who did not sleep under his roof? (Laughter.) How many illegitimate children he had? (Laughter.)

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., making appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of Sheboygan and Port Washington in Wisconsin.

By Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn., for the building of a custom house and post office at Nashville, Tenn.

By Mr. WHITMORE, (rep.) of Texas, for the building of a post office, United States court house, &c., at Tyler, Texas.

Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution allowing clerks to the various committees. Adopted.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The House then, at ten o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the Amnesty bill.

Mr. DEGENER, (rep.) of Texas, spoke in favor of general amnesty as the corner-stone of the reconstruction edifice; but he admitted that general amnesty had been buried last week in Arlington Cemetery. Himself and his Texas colleagues had come to the conclusion, therefore, that the interest of the national republican party imperatively demanded that they should vote for the Bingham amendment, or, if that should fail, for the substitute offered by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky.

Mr. MANNING, (rep.) of N. C., made a ten-minute argument in favor of general amnesty.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, then addressed the House. The question, he said, touched the honor and, in some sense, the prosperity of the American people. The first question upon which the House would be called upon to vote would be the amendment offered by himself to the first section of the bill to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to substitute words which would relieve from disability all persons in the United States on whom disabilities are imposed by the 14th article of Amendment, except those who were officers of the United States in the year 1860, or 1861, and except those who, since the 1st of June last, in defiance of the constitution and laws, held and exercised the functions of offices to which they were ineligible. He should be constrained to vote against the proposition of Mr. Farnsworth for general amnesty. The country was not yet prepared to take that step, but the country was prepared to relieve, as far as might be consistent with public security, all persons now under disabilities. He did not believe that a single person could be named who could by any possibility do harm or hurt to the republic who was not excepted by the amendment which he had offered. Why not then adopt it? The whole number of persons whom it excepted did not exceed two hundred men, and he would let them bide their time until the people were satisfied that they were clothed and in their right mind, ready to submit to the constitution and laws. But why go further back than that? He was not unfamiliar with the men who were prominent in organizing and carrying forward the rebellion, and he felt it his duty to except by the operation of his amendment those who in 1860 or 1861 were under the obligation of an oath—that adamantine chain which bound the consciences of men to the throne of eternal truth—to stand by the Union and constitution, but who, nevertheless, did organize that revolt. He was not compelled to vote their eligibility to seats in Congress. He would leave them as they now were—under the protection of the general law, enjoying all the privileges of citizens except the privilege of holding office, civil or military. But he desired to remove all remaining disabilities. As near as he could ascertain there were about 20,000 under these disabilities, the majority of whom were about as guilty of their country's blood as the members of the House themselves. If his own amendment were not adopted, then he would vote for the amendment offered by Mr. Beck; but under no circumstances would he vote for the bill as reported by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler). The bill undertook to turn out of the courts of the United States suitors who were there for the maintenance of a right or the redress of a wrong. The framers of the constitution had answered the bill when they put into that instrument the immortal words, "That to establish justice we ordain this constitution." What was justice but to give every man his due? Was Congress to say that the courts were to be closed against a citizen for the vindication of a right or the redress of a wrong? If he were to indulge in argument in interest of party he would show how it would inure to the benefit of the republican party to pass the amendment which he had offered; but it was not proper that he should indulge in remarks of that sort. He asked that amnesty be a tender, so that the democratic party in Congress should not hereafter be engaged in the pitiful business of doling out pardons one by one. He wished it extended to those who were lately in arms against the republic, so that all the world might witness another exhibition of magnanimity of that great and triumphant people who carried the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. He asked that his amendment be adopted to the end that the strifes and divisions and animosities kept alive by the sense of personal degradation of twenty thousand may be taken away. He asked that it be adopted that all people may again, in the presence of that healing act, become a united people, with one country, one constitution and one destiny, and that the world may have another assurance that the republic, the last refuge of liberty, the last centre of inviolable justice, was united now and forever, and made immortal by the act of its own children.

Mr. FITCH, (rep.) of Nev., spoke in favor of universal amnesty. He believed that the policy of forgiveness was a wise one. He believed that Breckinridge might safely be permitted to defend the principle of secession in the United States Senate before empty galleries, rather than that a Senator without his principles, his culture or his taste should insult the world with an effort to exhume the bones of the loyal dead. He said if he could put life again into the brave eyes that were closed forever amid the sulphurous smoke of battle; if the earth could give back gallant hearts that throbbed out their lives in red libations for liberty; if we could marshal once more the nameless dead who battled above the clouds on Lookout Mountain; who vexed the current of the Mississippi; who stood on the hills before the gates of burning Richmond; who carried our banner over every inch of American soil—they would say, as with one voice, the amnesty which could permit their honorable insulter to occupy a place in the American Senate might well afford their more honorable assailant an opportunity to achieve a few county clerkships.

Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La., spoke in favor of universal amnesty, and remarked that his State, which had twenty-five thousand republican majority, abrogated every vestige of disability by a vote of 108,000 in the affirmative to less than 1,000 in the negative. Believing that the people of his State were, he was in favor of universal amnesty, and he warned his political friends that the time was coming when every one of them would take the same position. He regretted the resolution offered in the Senate by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. McCreery), and he also regretted the resolution offered in the House yesterday by his polite and genteel friend from Kentucky (Mr. Jones), for those things retarded the progress of the work.

Arguments in favor of universal amnesty were made by Messrs. Shober, Duke and Tillman.

Mr. HAMILTON, (rep.) of Fla., protested solemnly and uncompromisingly against universal amnesty, believing it to be a policy fraught with danger to the loyal people, his constituents, to republican institutions, and to the still unsuccessfully reconstructed governments of the Southern States.

Mr. MAYHAM, of N. Y., argued against some of the provisions of the bill. He would make the bill what its title indicated, and what the people demanded, a bill of general grace, amnesty and oblivion.

Mr. PROSSER, (rep.) of Tenn., regretted very much that he could not go for general amnesty. He did not believe that the time had arrived when that policy could be safely adopted. He reminded the House that even yesterday fourteen democratic members had voted that secession was a debatable question.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., corrected that statement, and said his resolution merely declared that secession was at the opening of the rebellion a debatable question.

Mr. PROSSER went on to argue that a large portion of the persons laboring under disabilities in the South were not willing to accept the situation in good faith, and were not prepared to abide by the legislation of the republican party. The leaders of the democratic party were even now a lawless band of conspirators who did not deserve and ought not to receive any measure of magnanimity from Congress. It was the full intention of the leaders of the democratic party by violence and intimidation to carry every Southern State at the next Presidential election, and he therefore demanded some measure of legislation that would put a stop to the lawless proceedings that were being carried on in every Southern State.

Mr. McKEE, (rep.) of Miss., declared himself in favor of general amnesty, but said that he would vote for the bill as the best thing that they could get. He would not reject its advantages because it did not meet all the requirements of the case.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the bill because it deprived citizens of their vested rights. It was wrong for Congress to pass a law prohibiting loyal men from enforcing their rights in courts of law. He was also opposed to any general extension of amnesty, as he did not believe the time had arrived for it.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., at half-past three moved the previous question on the pending amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM required the previous question to apply to the bill as well as the amendment.

Mr. BUTLER declined to make that motion, and said he wished to have the bill in such a position as that he might move its recommittal.

Mr. BINGHAM asked Mr. Butler whether he had intimated this morning that he would divide his motion for the previous question.

Mr. BUTLER said he thought it time to stop the diarrhoea of words.

Mr. BINGHAM would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts to keep faith with the House, and if not he would ask the House to compel him to do so. (Laughter). That was all. He added, in an undertone, that it was a devilish outrage.

Mr. COBURN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM—Oh, no; that carries the amendments with it.

Mr. COX hoped his friend from Indiana would withdraw the motion and let the House by its vote express the public sentiment.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to the House to vote down the previous question.

The previous question was seconded by 91 yeas to 81 nays.

Mr. Butler, being entitled to close the debate, yielded fifteen minutes' time to Mr. Cobb, (rep.) of N. C., who argued against universal amnesty as something that would be humiliating to the government in forcing pardon upon men who did not admit that they had done wrong. As a matter of public policy he deemed it to be unwise at the present time.

Mr. HOGE, (rep.) of S. C., declared himself opposed to the bill and the amendments. He was not in favor of general amnesty so long as his constituents were subjected to be maltreated and shot down and murdered because they advocated doctrines of the republican party.

Mr. BUTLER yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the House, at ten minutes past four, adjourned.

THE NEW JERSEY GUILLOTINE.

Another Victim—The Western Train Off the Track.

On Monday night a woman named Elizabeth Tindall, about thirty-five years of age, was run over and killed by the train that leaves West Philadelphia at five o'clock P. M. Deceased resided near the station, which is about four miles from Trenton, and was cautioned not to go down the track to her house. Disregarding the advice she proceeded on her way, and became confused by trains approaching from opposite directions. The engineer of the train, when he arrived at New Brunswick, telegraphed to Lawrence station that he thought he had run over some one. Mr. Labaw, the station master, found the body about four hundred yards from the depot.

At fifteen minutes past seven o'clock last evening the western bound train ran off the track at the Greene street crossing, in Jersey City, and blocked up the line for two hours, so that trains could not move either way.

A TRANCE STORY FROM PITTSBURG.—A strange story was lately told to a coroner of Pittsburg by a colored woman calling herself Mrs. Thornton. She said that her husband had been subject to "trances," during which he remained apparently lifeless for several days, but then recovered. He had been in this condition several times since she married him, two and a half years ago, and again fell into it last Monday morning. She was unable to waken him and sent for physicians; but they refused to come because she had no money to give them. In the meantime some friends notified the health officers that there was a dead man in her house, and these came to bury him. She explained his condition, and pointed them, in proof of her assertion, to the fact that his body was moist and warm. Still they insisted that the man was dead; she was removed to the house of a neighbor, and while she was there her husband was taken away and buried. She told the coroner that several of her neighbors could testify to the fact that after the body was laid out and placed in its coffin it was yet warm and moist, and she insisted on having it taken from the grave and examined. If the woman is not crazy the health authorities have acted in a culpably precipitate way.

DOWNING VERSUS SCHURZ.

Downing Reviewing Senator Schurz—Downing on Universal Amnesty—Downing and the Germans—Downing as to the Colored People's Alliance with the Republican Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I listened with intense interest to the debate in the Senate on Thursday and Friday between Senators Schurz and Drake, of Missouri. The former gentleman reflected on the colored voters of his State. I expected to hear Senator Drake reply to the reflection. He did not do so. I think it not out of place for me to notice the Senator's remarks.

General Schurz impressed me with the idea that he was looking to the creation of a new party at the expense of the one that honored him with his present position. In his speech, in reply to a charge, he asserted that the revenue reform issue did not enter into the late election in his State; he narrowed the issue to the question of granting amnesty to those who were disfranchised because of the rebellion. That a citizen should have the right to vote is universally admitted; that a citizen can forfeit that right is as generally conceded. There is no question about the fact that a person having forfeited the same has no right to dictate terms as to his being pardoned—as to his being restored in his right. The question is one of expediency and does not necessarily involve a principle.

The Senator boasts of having introduced, in 1868, into the republican platform a declaration favoring the removal of political disabilities as soon as compatible with public safety, and welcoming back to the Union the loyal people among the late rebels who accept the new order of things. While I, perhaps, naturally should be less ready than he to accord this liberality yet, I do no less warmly than he. I welcome back each rebel, would grant to all such amnesty and pardon from the bottom of my heart, my only hesitancy being as to the expediency. Do they manifest the fitting penitence which, as a lover of justice, and in view of the welfare of my country, I have a right to demand?

I would put amnesty within the reach of every repentant rebel, without the least mortification or undue humiliation. I would beseech him in a most fraternal spirit to embrace it; but I want to feel assured he appreciates the kindness of heart that prompts the generosity. It is a question whether all rebels do so, and hence the expediency of granting universal amnesty is questioned, because of which Senator Schurz attempts to crack the whip over the republican party.

I feel it a duty more particularly to notice the Senator's remarks because of his unkind allusion in his speech to those colored voters of Missouri who dared to disregard his advice, and because of his still more unkind design to foster in the land unfriendly feelings against the colored man. The colored people have ever appreciated and do now appreciate the discerning, just spirit which has marked the course of our German fellow countrymen, against the proscribing of whom I have ever protested. I should be very sorry to see the Senator follow up a policy which might tend to a severance of the amicable relation existing between the German and the colored man. I regretted to hear the Senator's—I was about to say sneering—allusion to points which the republican party regard as recommendatory. His effort to make a glaring exhibit of its faults and shortcomings, his coquetting with other political organizations, his general censorial air, indicated hostility to his party.

We see in his speech much that is adroit. It was adroitly put; but I would ask, if he admits, as he does, that the proper moral sentiment needed is in the republican party what more good can those having that moral sentiment hope to effect by coming out of the party and forming new alliances with individuals who have no more sympathy with them than those they separate from—in fact, by allying themselves, as they must, with the unrepentant who have been obstacles of the moral progress which the republican party has been so instrumental in forwarding?

What are the facts which the honorable Senator refers to in order to justify himself in proclaiming on the floor of the United States Senate that the colored voters of Missouri "permitted themselves" to be used in what he terms "a most unscrupulous trick?" A representation in its convention was given them by the State Republican Convention; they had nothing to do in making the basis of representation of that convention; they, as members of the party, only availed themselves of the privilege that had been given them. When "the canvass was being prosecuted, colored agitators were sent," so he says, "all over the State," as, I suppose, were other agitators, "to enlist the new enfranchised colored people in the crusade against the enfranchising amendment." He says, "all the artifices of demagogueism, every possible appeal to passion, prejudice and fear were fully employed," all of which when sifted means, I suppose, the stump oratory and manoeuvring common to parties in canvasses.

But to the material fact. The able Senator, by his own admission, shows the propriety and expediency of the colored man's opposing universal amnesty; for, he says of the colored people, they were persons—I borrow his words—"against whom so many prejudices were still alive, wrongful prejudices, indeed, but stubborn," that I think they would have been pardoned to have favored the enfranchising of those cherishing such feelings towards them. This being the fact—the colored people being persons against whom so many prejudices, as he says, were still alive, wrongful prejudices indeed, but stubborn—was it either unwise or unnatural for them to be opposed to the enfranchising of their enemies—to the enfranchising of those who feel thus towards them? Is it magnanimous—is it common justice to talk of their being "seduced to signal their very entrance into political life by using their virgin franchise to the purpose of countenancing the disfranchisement of others" when those others cherished the feeling the Senator credits them with?

Is not this disrupting, revolutionary regard for universal franchise on the part of the honorable Senator a thing of new birth? Is it limited in its application by a new regard for the rebels? The gentleman claims great virtue and sacredness in his defence of universal franchise; he would, in behalf of the same, disrupt parties, give aid, countenance and comfort to hostile parties, with a view to aid those who have raised bloody and fratricidal hands against a government which they had every reason to love, support and defend.

He manifested no similar regard for the same principle in its application to colored men when he gratuitously proposed to leave the colored citizens of the Northern States to the hostile feeling therein, which would not only disfranchise them but rob them of every right, though ever loyal to the government. See the resolution which the honorable Senator offered in the Chicago Convention, in 1868, which resolution one among the very highest of the administration to me denounced as impolitic and unnecessary. I affirm that it is the Senator's interest, as it is the interest of the colored man—the interest of all who love their country, to adhere to the republican party with all its shortcomings and advance it to its proper position. It is, and is most likely to be, the most effective agent to bring the nation out of the embarrassing position into which rebels and their allies forced it. We may need revenue reforms, but we need a more exact definition thereof than the "revenue reformers" give us. We want an abatement of taxation—the party will give it to us. We need a proper civil service; but not such a one as the democratic party is likely to give us. We want more regard for labor—the party is taking advance steps in this direction. We want land reform, as the party will see. We want a more complete recognition of the blacks as a political strength essential to the supremacy of the party, to be held thereto by a present and prospective interest, as well as by its agency in the past.

The colored man sees it to be his interest to secure another republican administration, unless the republican party permit some other one to outstrip it in sincere devotion to principles having their foundation in justice and dear to the colored man, and unless the party shall not have an equitable regard to merit, not only as to his rights, but his privileges. He sees it to be his interest to maintain a republican ascendency, for even with its present ascendency he does not fully realize and enjoy the complete benefits of the amendments and of the Civil Rights bill lately adopted. He sees that it is necessary to maintain in power the administration instrumental in enacting the same, until the colored man's opponents shall, by several years of administration under those amendments, have been accustomed to the spirit and workings thereof, instead of affording a fuller opportunity for an antagonistic spirit to manifest itself, as would assuredly be the case under an adverse administration.

If any colored man does not perceive the matter in this light, or suffers himself by any false representations or unfair agencies to see or act contrary to this policy, the more intelligent and reliable of the colored people should be sent to such to bring them into the proper way.

GEORGE T. DOWNING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE CAMDEN ELECTION RIOTS.

The Prisoners Plead Not Guilty and Demand a Struck Jury—Souders, the Nigger-Whapper, to be Tried First.

In the United States Court at Trenton, yesterday, before Judge Nixon, counsel for the fourteen prisoners charged with complicity in the Camden riots, waived the argument as to the constitutionality of the law of Congress under which the indictments are found, and pleaded not guilty to the whole of the charges on behalf of all the defendants. The trials will commence on the third Tuesday in January. There will then be no legal argument on the act of Congress. Souder's case will be the first called on. There are three indictments against him. After this case will come the charges against Justice Beary, then those against Forman. The counsel for defendants applied for a struck jury, to be chosen from the counties of Mercer, Huntington and Hunterdon, which was granted. Judge Nixon will deliver his opinion at the end of a week as to struck juries, in order to govern other cases in the United States District Court of New Jersey, where such juries may be applied for.

CUBA.

Captain General Valmaseda—Spanish Residents and Home Government—Farewell Addresses of De Rodas—Proclamation of Valmaseda—Items from the Insurrection.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

Don Blas Villate, Conde de Valmaseda, is now Captain General of the Island of Cuba, Caballero de Rodas having surrendered his position a short time in advance in order to prepare for his departure on the 15th.

The change in administration here, above all things, demonstrates that the authority of Spain, as it has been exercised in this island, has passed away never to be restored. For the years of her dominion in this Antille, Cuba has been treated like a willing, subservient slave, with no voice whatever in the conduct of her affairs. The Spanish population, accustomed to despotism, had no thought of resistance, and the peaceful attempts of the native population have ever been met with successful intrigues, and their more energetic efforts by the bullet and garrote. She has been plundered in the most open and shameless manner for centuries, and there has been no one to say, "Why do you so?" But now, whatever may happen in Spain, that day has passed. Leaving out of consideration the natives, the Spanish population have learned their power and are now ready at any moment to stay the hand of the home government if it passes beyond a prescribed limit. This so recently discovered power, a consequent on the organization of the Volunteers by Lersundi, has compelled that government to appoint to the command of the island a man who has never been in sympathy with it, an Isabellino at heart, and one who, without doubt, is a supporter of the Prince of Asturias. Certainly nothing can better demonstrate the greatness of this power.

On Sunday, the 11th, a grand banquet was given in Marianao by the chiefs of Volunteers, ostensibly in honor of General de Rodas, in view of his anticipated departure, but really in celebration of the advent of Valmaseda. One thing can always be said in honor of the Spaniards—their foul linen is cleansed in private and never brought before the public. Whatever the differences and jealousies which may exist between De Rodas and Valmaseda, during all the ceremonies and incidents consequent on the change of administration not one evidence of them has appeared, and they have treated each other with an outward courtesy and cordiality which left nothing to be desired in that way. The speeches of De Rodas and Valmaseda both, at the banquet, were of the kindly patriotic sort, each referring to the other in the most complimentary manner. The former, in his remarks, complimented the Volunteers for their respect to the principle of authority in whatsoever person it might be centred, in which there might have been a touch of sarcasm.

The inauguration of the new Captain General took place on the 13th, in the official palace, with the usual ceremonies. Detachments from each battalion of volunteers, with their respective colors, and two companies of cavalry, preceded by bands of music, took part on the occasion, marching past the palace in column, De Rodas and Valmaseda meanwhile occupying a place side by side upon the balcony. A few vivas were heard; but the Spaniards are not much given to enthusiasm, save on very rare occasions. A large crowd looked on in perfect quietude.

Following the change an extra of the *Official Gazette* was hawked about the street containing the farewell addresses of General De Rodas, as follows:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA, HAVANA, Dec. 13, 1870.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA—In compliance with the orders of the government of his Serene Highness the Regent of the Kingdom I have this day entrusted to his Excellency, Lieutenant General Count de Valmaseda, the command which was confided to me. Going to give account of my actions, I carry with me grateful remembrances of you who, upon my arrival here, when the circumstances were difficult and the situation arduous, gave efficacious cooperation to the simple programme of my government, showing by your patriotism, your abnegation and disinterestedness a rare example to the world, assuring the strong and permanent reconstruction of this beautiful country, for which we have labored without interruption or exhaustion. In separating from you it gives me pleasure to afford public testimony of my gratitude and affection for all, and this will prompt you to follow the recommendation which I make to you in conclusion. The complicated state of affairs in Europe, and the labors of impotent enemies of this province, who are still agitating in secret, affords new opportunities for the exercise of your civil virtues. Continue in the practice of them, remaining united and assisting my worthy successor and affording him that adhesion which is his due, and soon will result that complete tranquillity and prosperity which you merit. Whatever may be my situation in the future, you will ever have my best wishes.

ANTONIO CABALLERO DE RODAS.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE ARMY.

The government of his Serene Highness, the Regent of the Kingdom, having accepted my resignation of the Captaincy General of this island, his Highness has charged me to deliver over the command to his Excellency, Lieutenant General Count de Valmaseda, which I this day do.

GENERALS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA—During the time I have had the honor to command you I have been enabled to admire your sufferings, abnegation and bravery. The peculiar warfare you carry on is not redundant of the glory of combat, as these are not possible between a handful of bandits and the enthusiastic and disciplined troops of the Spanish army. You struggle only against the elements and the disadvantages of a tropical climate; but your efforts are not of less merit on that account. The *Patria* blesses you for these, and on leaving my command to return home I bid you all an affectionate farewell. Your General, CABALLERO.

VOLUNTEERS—I entertained a high appreciation of you when my duty brought me to the Pearl of the Antilles, under difficult and unfortunate circumstances, which, fortunately, have passed. During my stay I have been able to observe you in the difficult service you have rendered—like the best veterans, enthusiastic and strong, those who have had the good fortune to find themselves before the enemy; industrious and honest all—the strongest support of authority and order. On returning to the metropolis I yield a just tribute to your good intentions and the decision with which you have assisted to carry out my dispositions as Captain General and Superior Political Governor, and the sincere affection which you have so often manifested towards me personally. I thank you for all, and assure you that I will ever preserve you in my memory and esteem you a friend and companion. ANTONIO CABALLERO DE RODAS.

This morning appeared an extra of the official *Gazette*, containing the following addresses of Valmaseda:—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF CUBA, HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS ISLAND—Honored by his most Serene Highness the Regent of the Kingdom with the appointment of Captain General of the Island of Cuba, in accepting such a weighty position and under such abnormal circumstances I direct my voice to the inhabitants of this province in order to seek the co-operation of all, so that the command confided to me may be less difficult.

The grave excesses which have taken place in this Antille since the unfortunate insurrection of Yara have disturbed her most important commerce, have removed from her estates many laborers and has stopped the wheel of industry. Various jurisdictions are red with the blood of those who formerly called themselves brothers, and many families in this and the other provinces of Spain are in constant mourning.

The evil caused by the ambition and hatred of the promoters of the rebellion has been very great in the Cinco Villas and in the Central and Eastern departments. In order to remedy this and restore these districts to their ancient prosperity I call upon all good citizens, islanders and peninsulars, so that, united in a common effort, they may contribute to give me encouragement and strength in the performance of my duties, and that from it may result the pacification of this land, at one time so opulent and so happy.

Those who, forgetful of their own interest, continue in arms against the union of this province with the others of the mother country, already know what they have to expect from me, well explained in my proclamations as commanding general of operations in the Eastern Department. Pardon and forgetfulness for those who acknowledge themselves deceived and are repentant; war for those who, constituted chiefs and leaders of an iniquitous insurrection, insult the banner which gave civilization to China, riches and a name to be known of posterity.

Union, then, among all the good. In the majority, and holding the right, we will make one effort to restore peace to this pearl of our provinces and prepare a day of jubilee for our common country. The Count DE VALMASEDA,

Captain General of the ever faithful Isle of Cuba.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA—The wicked rebellion, initiated in Yara on the 10th of October, 1868, has placed in relief the sacred love of country which burns in your hearts and the unalterable decision which, in you, is to preserve at all cost this province united to the rest of this metropolis. On the instant all the brave among the good, moved by a common impulse, formed, as by enchantment, those battalions, which have been one of the principal defenders of this territory, and have contributed to the highest degree in placing a period of decadence to the insurrection. The obstacles which presented themselves to the simultaneous organization of so many corps in so many jurisdictions disappeared before the sacred idea of our love for Spain, and, supported by the enthusiasm of all loyal men, elevated this institution until it became an admiration to strangers and a terror to our enemies.

Continue in the display of those virtues which until now have been your standard. Be forgetful of your interests and your tranquillity while there remains enemies to conquer; that, in exercise of your duty, there may be that greatest recompense for those who, like you, sustain the greatest of causes—the honor and integrity of the country.

The Count DE VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY:—

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—A just appreciator of the virtues which adorn you, my words will be feeble to express all my admiration for your valor and sufferings. I have seen that you wrestle with the intensity of this climate; that you combat with an enemy that does not present his face before you; that you nearly always sleep exposed to the intemperature of the weather; that you are deprived many times of necessities in case of sickness, and that notwithstanding many annoyances you smile in the face of danger, nothing restraining your ardor in the combat. Continue as you are—worthy sons of our beloved Spain—and remember that henceforward will look out for your preservation, your interest and happiness. Your Captain General,

The Count DE VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, Dec. 14, 1870.

During the ceremonies at the palace yesterday it was observed that the various Consuls were not present, no invitation having been extended them. This morning official notice was given them by Valmaseda of his assumption of the Captaincy General *ad interim*. The head of the Treasury Department, Don Emilio Santos, has turned over his office to Señor Canovas del Castillo, who also holds the position *ad interim*.

The Municipality of Matanzas has declared "Sons of Matanzas" his Excellency Don Antonio Caballero De Rodas, his secretary, Cesario Fernandez, and Brigadier General Juan N. Barrici, commanding in that city.

A telegram from Holguin gives information of the capture of the chief Hurrecrechea, an insurgent of much influence and activity in that jurisdiction.

Official reports from Santi Espiritu state that the operations in that jurisdiction from the 20th ult. to the 1st inst. have resulted to the insurgents in nineteen deaths, three wounded and fourteen prisoners, the capture of a few arms, forty horses, and the burning of 154 ranches.

Departure of Ex-Captain General De Rodas for Spain—Valmaseda's Operations Against the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1870.

On Saturday Captain General Rodas and General Santos sailed for Spain. Yesterday General Valmaseda sent into the field against the rebels five hundred soldiers, who were doing duty about the city. At present the Volunteers are guarding the Morro Castle and the Cabaña, thus relieving the regulars who may now be used to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

The tug Grumpher arrived at Chagres on the 16th. All well.

Safety of German Steamers—Rumored Capture of the Cuban Vice President.

HAVANA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The German steamers New York, from New Orleans, and Hanover, from Bremen, have arrived here, escaping the French cruisers.

The bark Roosevelt has arrived at Matanzas.

A rumor, which is not confirmed, has spread that a Spanish gunboat had captured the Cuban Vice President Aguilera. The news is discredited.

Exchange on England and the United States is declining rapidly.

Speculators pay high prices for sugar. The old houses are inactive, with a few exceptions.

The Albisu theatre, erected on the ground formerly occupied by the now demolished city walls, has been beautifully arranged, and was inaugurated Saturday evening as a theatre with the Italian opera. The affair was a success.

MEXICO.

Prospects in the Coming Election—Government Successful in Operations Against the Insurgents.

MEXICO, Dec. 11, 1870.

Congress has voted to permit the re-establishment of lotteries in the several districts of Mexico and Lower California, and has passed a bill authorizing the construction of the Tuxpan Railroad. The election for President and Congress will test the strength of the Tejada and Diaz parties. The adherents of Tejada, it is believed, will win, more especially as the Juarists are divided. The votes in the contest for President are confined to Juarez, Diaz and Tejada. The last named, it is evident, has the best chance.

The government has been successful in its operations against the revolutionists in Guerrero, and the Legislature of Oaxaca has granted extraordinary powers to the Governor in his efforts to repress the Tehuantepec revolutionists. The *Two Republics* (newspaper) says that the Juchitecos have not only assumed a defiant attitude, but are confident of ultimate success.

REPUBLICAN REFORM.

The Republican State Central Committee in Council—Sour Grapes—The Proposed Reorganization—Discord and Green-Eyed Monsters—A Sharp Look Out to be Observed.

The Republican State Central Committee assembled yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose of making some arrangements for reorganizing the party in New York. Believing that enemies in the garb of patriotic workers existed in the republican camp, and that political treachery was tending to undermine the party, so far as its influence in this city was concerned, a petition, numerously signed, and scores of wrathful affidavits were gotten up, to the effect that the political wolves should be separated from the political sheep, and that the rotten branches should be cut down from the tree and cast into the fire. The petition, while it

RAPPED TAMMANY SEVERELY

over the knuckles, made fearful havoc of the sensible men who were wise enough to accept responsible public positions under the present administration of the city. To accomplish the object in view twenty-two delegates congregated at one o'clock yesterday, and, without much delay, proceeded to business. Mr. L. L. Doty occupied the chair, and among those present were S. B. French, of Sag Harbor; E. D. Webster, of Kings county; S. T. Madden, Henry Smith, Thomas Mulligan, Hugh Gardiner, A. B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, George Opdyke, of New York; C. R. Martin, of Newburg; J. H. Ramsey, George H. Sharpe, of Kingston; H. S. Vandecarr, of Stockport, and others.

Having been duly called to order Mr. W. A. Darling addressed the meeting in support of the petition. He was followed by Colonel A. J. H. Duganne. Both gentlemen dwelt at length upon the present demoralization which characterized the republican party in this city owing to what they considered the faithlessness of some of the members of the committee. Poor Tammany Hall came in for a good share of

ROUSING ORATORICAL KNOCK-DOWNS,

but the hints—sly, sharp and direct—made at the few supposed delinquents were crushing. War was declared against Tammany, and an absolute severance from that institution was henceforth to be observed by all republicans. It was urged, moreover, that republicans enjoying positions under the auspices of Tammany Hall were not proper men to hold places in a republican association, or to be controlling managers of the party. The harangues of the two gentlemen were listened to with the most approving countenances, but when attention was called to the fact that forty-two members of the general committee of the city recently elected by the "Tammany Republican Primaries" held positions under Tammany Hall the majority of these present looked aghast and pondered at length on the depravity of human nature. After

GETTING RID OF THEIR POLITICAL BILE

the members of the committee took a recess, and upon reassembling Mr. Sinclair Tousey, like a second Coriolanus, arose, and well might he have exclaimed, "Alone I did it!" This, he said, was a fight among factions, and, apart from the selfishness which might enter into the question, he contended that the men complained of had a perfect right to hold office under Tammany. He disputed the authority of the State Committee to reorganize the party in this city. After entering into the merits of the question Mr. Tousey concluded a lengthy argument by showing that

REPUBLICANS HAD A RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICES,

even under Tammany. If it were found that republicans did so, and were working against the interests of the party, then let charges be brought forward; let individuals be made to account their own culpability or faithlessness. He strongly objected, however, to the whole party being stigmatized for the faults of a few.

A private caucus was then held, and, as a wind up, a resolution was adopted to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to whom should be referred the petition and other documents and papers submitted to the committee in reference to the reorganization of the party in this city. That such committee be directed to investigate the matters alleged in the petitions and papers, and report them to the committee at a future meeting, to be held at the call of the chairman, of which due notice would be given.

In accordance with the resolution the following committee was appointed:—J. H. Ramsey, George Opdyke, Richard Crowley, S. B. French and Henry S. Vandecarr. The meeting then adjourned.

CLOSE OF CONNECTICUT RIVER NAVIGATION.

[From the Hartford Times, Dec. 19.]

The boats have stopped running for the season, the State of New York arriving yesterday and leaving last night for New York. The City of Hartford also left yesterday, and the Steamboat Company give notice that the season is closed for running the steamers. The following table shows the date of the first and last trips since 1852. It will be seen that twelve years ago the boats stopped December 1; the latest date is the 21st; the average time, of stopping the 12th:—

Years.	First Trip.	Last Trip.
1852	March 19	Dec. 20
1853	March 7	Dec. 19
1854	March 14	Dec. 4
1855	March 12	Dec. 14
1856	April 14	Dec. 6
1857	March 21	Dec. 16
1858	March 23	Dec. 1
1859	March 11	Dec. 10
1860	March 6	Dec. 10
1861	March 9	Dec. 21
1862	April 1	Dec. 6
1863	March 26	Dec. 9
1864	March 9	Dec. 12
1865	March 12	Dec. 17
1866	March 13	Dec. 16
1867	March 5	Dec. 8
1868	March 24	Dec. 11
1869	March 17	Dec. 6
1870	March 17	Dec. 18

The Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company has offered a reward of $1,000 for the discovery and conviction of the scoundrels who recently placed obstructions on the track at Bath and Farmingdale, or $500 for conviction of either of them.

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